

A  
REPORT  
OF THE  
SECOND REGULAR SETTLEMENT  
OF THE  
LAND REVENUE  
OF THE  
JEHLAM DISTRICT

IN THE  
*RAWALPINDI DIVISION*  
OF THE  
**PUNJAB,**  
BY  
R. G. THOMSON,  
SETTLEMENT OFFICER.



Lahore:

PRINTED AT THE "ARYA PRESS," BY RAM DAS.

1883.

## LIST OF ERRATA.

WHERE.		FOR		READ.
Page IV, line 22	...	Pessure	...	Pressure
„ IV, Marginal Table	...	Differnces	...	Difference
Ditto	...	8	...	80
„ V, para. 9, line 12	...	allowances, Rs. 20	...	allowance Rs. 20
„ VIII, line 23	...	officer, reporting	...	officer reporting
„ IX, para. 16, line 2	...	Officers, Mirza Azim Beg and	...	Officer, Mirza Azim Beg, and
„ 3, line 10	...	perdominant	...	predominant
„ 3 <i>ad finem</i>	...	extensica	...	extension
„ 4, para. 7, line 13	...	Rood	...	Road
„ 15 <i>ad finem</i>	...	nto	...	into
„ 16, para. 36, line 1	...	haematites	...	haematises
„ 18, in margin	...	The Bors	...	The Bor
„ 20, line 11	...	on	...	in
„ 22 <i>ad finem</i>	...	reason	...	reasons
„ 24, para. 52, line 14	...	Akbar	...	Akbar
Ditto line 15	...	seem	...	seems
„ 27, line 13	...	trotitions	...	traditions
Ditto line 32	...	Sultaupur, and	...	Sultánpur and
Ditto penultimate line	with	...	...	of
„ 28, ante penultimate line	as	...	...	a
„ 32, para. 67, line 10	...	Muhamuad	...	Muhamad
„ 35, para. 71, line 15	...	abondoned	...	abandoned
„ 56, para. 89 <i>ad finem</i>	...	chundries	...	chaudris
„ 59, para. 96, line 2	...	persuation	...	persuasion
„ 61, para. 100, line 17	...	formers	...	farmers
„ 62, penultimate line	...	boundries	...	boundaries
„ 83, para. 133, line 16	...	steadily	...	steady
„ 92, Table Headings	...	Per dul	...	Per cent

LIST OF ERRATA—*Concluded.*

WHERE.		For		READ.
Page 93, para. 143, line 14	...	loping	...	sloping
,, 102, line 22	...	absorbtion	...	absorption
,, 118 <i>ad finem</i>	...	embanked in	...	embanked ; in
,, 127, line 21	...	me	...	we
,, 131, para. 174, line 19	...	within	...	with
,, 135, para. 177, penultimate line.	one 100	...	...	one hundred
,, 149, line 7	...	a pieco	...	apiece
,, 158, para. 214, line 6	...	<i>inrfa</i>	...	<i>infrá</i>
,, 161, line 18	...	misalliance	...	mésalliance
,, 161, para. 221, line 9	...	brethern	...	brothren
,, 164, para. 233, line 10	...	ferociions	...	ferocious



ନାରୀଶ୍ଵର ମହାନ୍

*Index to Settlement Commissioner's No. 313, dated 23rd October  
1881.*

No. of paras.	SUBJECT.
1	Submits final report of the Revision of Settlement of the Jehlam District.
2	Assessment Chapter re-written by Settlement Commissioner.
3	Brief resumé of operations.
4	Description of the District, and its history to date
5	Previous Settlements.
6	The present re-assessment.
7	The revised record of rights.
8	Revision of the rents of occupancy tenants.
9	Patwari arrangements.
10	Local customs.
11	The Forest Settlement. Its main results.
12	Forest management.
13	The arrangements now coming into force.
14	Settlement Officer's suggestions for future grazing management, &c.
15	Necessity for building up Forest management gradually.
16	Notice of officers.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

—o—

## CHAPTER I.

### PHYSICAL ACCOUNT OF THE DISTRICT.

<i>Para.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
1	Boundaries of the District ... ... ... ... ...	1
2	Dimensions and Area ... ... ... ... ...	<i>ib.</i>
3	Main Divisions ... ... ... ... ...	2
4	General Physical Character—The Salt Range ... ... ... ...	<i>ib.</i>
5	Fashion of the Hills—General appearance in various parts ... ...	<i>ib.</i>
6	The Eastern Salt Range Hills—Subsidiary Hills—Diljabba—the Nili Hills...	3
7	Subsidiary Hills—Tilla—the Lehri Hills ...	4
8	Affiliated Ravines ... ... ... ...	5
9	Divisions caused by the Hills ... ... ... ...	<i>ib.</i>
10	The Riverain ... ... ... ...	<i>ib.</i>
11	Character of the Riverain ... ... ... ...	<i>ib.</i>
12	The Uplands ... ... ... ...	6
13	The Upland of the Salt Range ... ... ... ...	<i>ib.</i>
14	The Upland of the Jehlam Tahsil ... ... ... ...	<i>ib.</i>
15	Character of the Jehlam Tahsil Upland ... ... ... ...	7
16	The Plateau ... ... ... ...	8
17	Physical differences in the Plateau ... ... ... ...	<i>ib.</i>
18	Agricultural character of the Plateau ... ... ... ...	<i>ib.</i>
19	General aspect of the District ... ... ... ...	9
20	Hydrography : River Jehlam ... ... ... ...	<i>ib.</i>
21	Other Streams ... ... ... ...	10
22	Watershed of the Indus and the Jehlam—Native Tradition ... ...	<i>ib.</i>
23	Chief Kasis : the Kahān ... ... ... ...	11
24	The Buhā ... ... ... ...	<i>ib.</i>
25	Minor Kasis flowing to the Jehlam ... ... ... ...	<i>ib.</i>

<i>Para.</i>							<i>Page.</i>
26	Kases flowing to tho Indus—the Sohán—Pachinand	...	...	...	...	...	12
27	Other Kases—the Dhráb—the two Gabhirs—the Draggar—the Ankár—the Leti	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
28	Hill Streams	...	...	...	...	...	13
29	Lake of Kallar Kahár—Native Legend	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
30	Water-supply of the District	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
31	Geology : Elevation of the Salt Range—Strata—Fossils	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
32	Mineralogy : Salt	...	...	...	...	...	14
33	Coal—Recent excavations	...	...	...	...	...	15
34	Stone	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
35	Gypsum—Gold	...	...	...	...	...	16
36	Copper—Galena	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
37	Clays	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
38	Kallar Shor	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
39	Flora : Trees—the Tali—Kikars—Bers—the Drek—the Bor—the Tút, Siris, &c.—Pilchi—Tamarisks	...	...	...	...	...	17
40	Trees in the Hills—the Phuláhi—the Olive—the Kangar—Date Palms—the Bamboo	...	...	...	...	...	18
41	Small Brushwood—the Jálí—the Kaál—Ganíra—Lana—Bahíkar—Sinetta	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
42	Grasses—Sarr grasses—Khábal and Sawańk grasses	...	...	...	...	...	19
43	Fauna—wild beasts—reptiles—fish	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
44	Birds—Insects—Bees—	...	...	...	...	...	20
45	Climate and Rain-fall	...	...	...	...	...	ib.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE PEOPLE AND THEIR HISTORY.

46	Scope of this Chapter	...	...	...	...	...	22
47	Archaeological Theories	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
48	The Takkas—Gakhars and Janjuas	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
49	Alexander the Great—Battle with Porus—Traditions	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
50	Scythian Immigration—the Jats	...	...	...	...	...	23
51	The Gujars	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
52	Muhammadan Rule—Bábar—Akbar—Divisions of the District under Akbar— Revenue—Prices	...	...	...	...	...	24

<i>Para.</i>							<i>Page.</i>
53	The Sikhs	...	...	...	...	...	25
54	Condition of the District	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
55	Sikh Rule—British Rule—the Mutiny	...	...	...	...	...	26
56	Tribal organization of the District	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
57	The Gakhar Tribe	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
58	Distribution and condition of the Gakhars—the Admál—the Iskandral—the Bugíál—the Firozál—the Tulíál—Mandis	...	...	...	...	...	28
59	Character of the Gakhars	...	...	...	...	...	29
60	The Janjnas	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
61	Immigration and progress of the Janjuas—Extent and character of their dominion	...	...	...	...	...	30
62	Conversion to Islam...	...	...	...	...	...	31
63	After History	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
64	Distribution of the Janjuas	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
65	Character	...	...	...	...	...	32
66	The Gujars	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
67	Divisions of the Gujars	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
68	The Khokhars—the Ahmadabad Rája—the Pind Dádan Khán Rájas	...					<i>ib.</i>
69	Distribution	...	...	...	...	...	33
70	The Mairs, Kasars, and Kahuts—Divisions of Tahsil Chakwál—Four out-lying Iláquas—Lundi Patti—Iláquas in Lundi Patti—the Dhani—Iláquas in the Dhani—Origin of Mairs, Kasars, and Kahuts—Chaudris—Disen-sioña among the Chaudris	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
71	Character of these Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	35
72	Distribution of these Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
73	The Awáns—Theories as to their origin	...	...	...	...	...	36
74	Distribution and character of the Awáns	...	...	...	...	...	37
75	Samo subject—Chief Awán Chaudris	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
76	Minor Tribes—Mallírs—Saiads—Rájputs—Jats—Jálaps, Phapras, and Lillas	...					38
77	Hindns	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
78	Census Table	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
79	Villages and Hamlets	...	...	...	...	...	52
80	Villages in the West	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
81	Houses—Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	53



Para.						Page.
110	Towns : Jehlam—Pind Dádan Khán—other Townships	...	...	...	...	65
111	Antiquities—Rotás—Tilla—Malot—Sib Ganga—Katás	...	...	...	...	67
112	Communications—Northern State Railway—the Salt Railway—the Trunk Road					68
113	Other Roads	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
114	Chief Rontes	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
115	Rest-Houses	...	...	...	...	69
116	Railway Bridge—Boat Bridges—Ferries	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
117	Post Offices	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
118	Telegraph	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
119	Trade : Salt—Trade under Akbar—Miners...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
120	Method of working the Mines	...	...	...	...	70
121	Other Trades and Industries—Gold-washing	...	...	...	...	72
122	Boat-building	...	...	...	...	73
123	Glass-working	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
124	Weaving—Brass Work—Agricultural Produce—Hides—Cattle—Horses	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
125	Fishery	...	...	...	...	74
126	Fairs—Horse Fair	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
127	Weights and Measures	...	...	...	...	75
128	Government Service	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>



## CHAPTER IV.

### AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.

129	Scheme of this Chapter—Almost entirely taken from the Assessment Report of Major Wace ...	...	...	...	...	80
130	System of Agriculture different on Cháhi, Sailàb and Báráni Lands	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
131	That on Sailàb Lands	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
132	System of Agriculture on Cháhi Land	...	...	...	...	82
133	Cháhi system of the District, the Pind Dádan Khán Tahsil excepted	...	...	...	...	83
134	Irrigation in the Pind Dádan Khán Hills	...	...	...	...	84
135	Well irrigation in the Pind Dádan Khán Plain	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
136	System of cultivation on the Báráni Lands	...	...	...	...	85
137	System of Báráni cultivation in Tahsils Jehlam, Chakwál and Pind Dádan Khán Hills	...	...	...	...	88

<i>Para.</i>							<i>Page.</i>
138	Variations from this course	...	...	...	...	...	89
139	System of Bárání cultivation in Tahsíl Tallagang and a few villages in the west of Chakwál...	...	...	...	...	...	90
140	Budhi system on Kharif Lands in Tahsíl Tallagang	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
141	Cotton cultivation	...	...	...	...	...	91
142	Manuring and double crops in unirrigated land (Báráni)	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
143	System of improving fields by embanking them	...	...	...	...	...	93
144	Crops principally cultivated on Báráni Lands	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
145	Mixed crops	...	...	...	...	...	94
146	General skill and thrift displayed in the agriculture of the District	...	...	...	...	...	ib.

## CHAPTER V.

### NOTICES OF THE FORMER FISCAL AND ECONOMICAL HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

147	Scheme of this Chapter	...	...	...	...	...	97
148	Land Revenue under the Sikhs...	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
149	First Summary Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
150	Second Summary Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
151	Working of the Summary Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
152	First Regular Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
153	Comparative result of all these Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
154	Working of the First Regular Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	98
155	No famines during its currency	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
156	Previous famines	...	...	...	...	...	99
157	Partial failure of crops	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
158	Locusts	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
159	Sales and mortgages of land during the currency of the First Regular Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	100
160	General progress during the First Regular Settlement...	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
161	Nature of new cultivation—Proportion of land recently thrown out of cultivation, culturable and unculturable	...	...	...	...	...	102
162	Increase in well irrigated area	...	...	...	...	...	105
163	Facilities for export	...	...	...	...	...	107

<i>Para.</i>						<i>Page.</i>
164	History of agricultural prices	...	...	...	...	107
165	Kine—Flocks and other produce	...	...	...	...	ib.
166	Range of prices during 40 years past divided into six periods	...	...	...	...	109
167	Prices on which the Regular Settlement was based	...	...	...	...	ib.
168	The same compared with those which have prevailed during its currency	...	...	...	...	ib.

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE PRESENT RE-ASSESSMENT.

169	Preliminary remarks	...	...	...	...	114
170	Assessment Circles	...	...	...	...	ib.
171	Classification of soils	...	...	...	...	118
172	The tenures and rents	...	...	...	...	125
173	The Produce Estimate	...	...	...	...	129
174	An account of Assessment of each Circle	...	...	...	...	131
175	River Bank Circle, Tahsil Jehlam	...	...	...	...	132
176	Plain Circle, Tahsil Jehlam	...	...	...	...	133
177	Khuddar Circle, Tahsil Jehlam	...	...	...	...	134
178	Pabbi Circle, Tahsil Jehlam	...	...	...	...	135
179	Result, Tahsil Jehlam	...	...	...	...	136
180	Tahsils Tallagang and Chakwál	...	...	...	...	ib.
181	Tahsil Pind Dàdan Khán	...	...	...	...	140
182	Pahár or Hill Circle	...	...	...	...	ib.
183	Phaphra Circle	...	...	...	...	141
184	Sanctioned Revenue Rates per acre	...	...	...	...	ib.
185	River Bank Circle	...	...	...	...	142
186	Gross results for the whole District	...	...	...	...	144
187	Cesses	...	...	...	...	ib.
188	Camel Tirni	...	...	...	...	145
189	Term of Settlement	...	...	...	...	ib.

## CHAPTER VII. THE RECORD OF RIGHTS.

<i>Para.</i>							<i>Page.</i>
190	Form of the Record...	...	...	...	...	...	148
191	The Field Map	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
192	The Khasra and other papers	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
193	Special Rubakári	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
194	The Wàjib-ul-Arz	...	...	...	...	...	147
195	Tenure of Estates	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
196	Size of holdings	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
197	Málíkán Quabze	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
198	Distribution of Málíkán Quabze	...	...	...	...	...	148
199	Taluqdári dues	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
200	Tenant Right—Classes of Tenants' Rents	...	...	...	...	...	149
201	New classification of Tenants	...	...	...	...	...	150
202	Enhancement of rents in cash	...	...	...	...	...	151
203	Rents in kind	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
204	Extent of tenant holdings	...	...	...	...	...	152
205	Amount of Revenue paid upon each harvest	...	...	...	...	...	154
206	Lambardári arrangements	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
207	No Alá Lambardárs	...	...	...	...	...	155
208	Place of Zaildárs taken by Inám Khwárs—Regulation of the Ináms	...	...	...	...	...	156
209	Proposed new Ináms	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
210	Jágirs	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
211	Máfis	...	...	...	...	...	157
212	Patwárís	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
213	Malba	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
214	Kamiána	...	...	...	...	...	158
215	Customs as to alluvion and diluvion	...	...	...	...	...	159
216	Partitions of village-common	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
217	Two kinds of common	...	...	...	...	...	160
217(a)	Pre-emption	...	...	...	...	...	ib.

<i>Para.</i>							<i>Page.</i>
217(b)	Mortgages	...	...	...	...	...	160
218	Tribal Riwâj Nâmas	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
219	Matters treated	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
220	Inheritance among sons	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
221	Special case	...	...	...	...	...	161
222	Rights of the widow	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
223	Same subject	...	...	...	...	...	162
224	Rights of daughters...	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
225	Adoption	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
226	Gifts	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
227	Wills	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
228	Marriage and Divorce	...	...	...	...	...	163
229	General Remarks	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
230	Special schemes of inheritance in the families of certain Chaudris	...	...	...	...	...	ib.

## CHAPTER VIII. THE FOREST SETTLEMENT.

231	Early demarcation	...	...	...	...	...	164
232	Proceedings of the Inland Customs Department	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
233	Demarcation of waste land during the first Regular Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
234	Other proceedings during the first Regular Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	165
235	General demarcation of waste lands throughout the District, 1865—67	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
236	Revision by Mr. Ogilvie in Tahsil Pind Dâdan Khân	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
237	Introduction of the Forest Department	...	...	...	...	...	166
238	Different species of demarcations	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
239	Rakhs in the Hills	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
240	Rakhs in the Plains	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
241	General character of the demarcation of 1865	...	...	...	...	...	167
242	Growth of discontent	...	...	...	...	...	ib.
243	Remedies : the new Forest Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	168
244	Progress of the work	...	...	...	...	...	ib.

<i>Para.</i>							<i>Page.</i>
245	Classification of the Rakhs	...	...	...	...	...	169
246	Revision of boundaries	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
247	Special Rights	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
248	Interior Zamindari cultivation	...	...	...	...	...	170
249	Doubtful titles in some cases	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
250	Assessments and financial results	...	...	...	...	...	171
251	Special grazing arrangements in some Rakhs	...	...	...	...	...	172
252	The Record of the Forest Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
253	Present acreage of forest and waste lands	...	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
254	Future management of the Rakhs	...	...	...	...	...	173
255	Cost and duration of the Forest Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	174

## CHAPTER IX.

### NOTICES OF WORK AND OFFICERS.

256	Duration of the re-settlement operations	...	...	...	...	174
257	Time occupied in successive stages of the work	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
258	The Assessment—Fairing the Records	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
259	Changes in Officers who held charge	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
260	List of Settlement Officers	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
261	Judicial work	...	...	...	...	176
262	Notices of Officers	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>

### LIST OF APPENDICES.

I	Agricultural Abstract of Jchlam District	...	...	...	...	I
II	Abstract Statement of Mâfis	...	...	...	...	xxix
III	Tables of Weights and Measures in use in various parts of Jchlam District	...	...	...	...	xxxii
IV	Statement of Judicial and Revenue cases decided by the Settlement Courts	...	...	...	...	xxxix
V	Statement of the cost of the Jchlam Settlement	...	...	...	...	xliii
VI	Annual Assessment Statement	...	...	...	...	xlv
VII	Statement of Tenures	...	...	...	...	xlix

		<i>Page.</i>
VIII	Abstract Statement of lands expropriated during the Forest Settlement ...	1
IX	Abstract Statement of Increase and Decrease of Government Rent Roll due to operations of Forest Statement ... ... ... ...	liv
X	Four lists of Rakhs showing result of Forest Settlement operations ...	lix
XI	Memorandum on certain questions connected with the administration of the Rakhs ... ... ... ...	lxvii
XII	Recital of Government Notifications ... ... ... ...	lxxii
 LIST OF MAPS.  		
1	Sketch Map of the Chief Physical Features of the District.	
2	Tribal Map of the District.	
3	Map of the District showing communications, Rest-houses, Ferries, &c., &c.	
4	Map of the District showing Thāna boundaries, Postal lines, Telegraph lines and Schools.	
5	Map of the District showing the new Assessment Circles.	
6	Map of the District showing the old Assessment Circles.	
7	Map of the District showing old Sikh Ilāquas.	
8	Map of the District showing the measures of capacity in use in different parts of the District.	
9	Map of the District showing the Government Rakhs.	
10-13	Four Tahsil Maps on the Scale of 1 Mile to the Inch for reference only.	

No. 385, dated Lahore, 13th April 1885.

From—J. A. GRANT, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,  
To—The Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to submit herewith, for the orders of Government, the Final Report of the Revised Regular Settlement of the Jhelum District, together with a review of the same by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Colonel E. G. Wace, who is now the Second Financial Commissioner.

2. This district, which has never been subjected to revenue survey, is an area of a little physical description. over 4,000 square miles, lying between the Ráwpindi District on the north and the Jhelum River or the Shahpur District on the south. With the exception of a narrow strip of level country along the bank of the river, it consists of an elevated and rough plateau shut in upon the south by the hills of the Salt Range and its branches, which enclose several high-lying but fruitful valleys. There is very little artificial irrigation, so that the agricultural prosperity of the whole tract is almost entirely dependent upon a rainfall which varies from 27 inches per annum at Jhelum in the east to 15 inches per annum at Talagang in the west.

3. The population is mainly agricultural and Muhammadan. The total number of souls population. is 522,840 according to an enumeration made by the Settlement Department in 1875; but according to the regular census of 1881 it is 589,373. Of these the urban population number 61,109, but the census classification rendered it necessary to treat as towns places like Láwa, Bhon, Chakwál and Talagang, which are rather large villages under peculiar conditions than towns in the true sense of the word. The population which can properly be called urban is in all probability not more than 40,000, of whom many are directly dependent upon land. Similarly, no fewer than 516,745 persons are returned as Muhammadans. There are about 61,000 Hindus, who are generally

connected with trade, although here and there a few settlements of Hindu agriculturists can be found. The remainder of the population is principally Sikh, and almost entirely made up of the families of persons who are or have been in Government service.

4. The tribal organization of the people has survived here to a much greater extent than Tribes. in the east or central Punjab. It

seems probable, however, that with a continuance of peace and good government it will gradually decay. A life of violence in a secluded country difficult of access keeps tribal feeling in continual vigour. When peace is ensured and communications are multiplied, the necessity for conjoint action ceases to be felt, and other motives and interests which tend to separation are gradually developed. Even in the stormy times before British rule it was very rarely that the tribal feeling was able to quell the mutual differences of sections by the claims of common defence. Alike among Gakhars, Janjúhas, Mairs and Kassars, the Sikhs were generally able to use one-half of the tribe against the other. The bonds of tribal union are therefore hardly political. They are nevertheless real and of considerable importance in administration. To define them is difficult; for they consist rather of moral habits and inherited traits of character than of material facts which can be enumerated and classified. Speaking generally, it may be said that the members of a tribe will have the same aims and ideals, will think alike upon most of the important subjects which come within their view, will look for guidance in similar directions, and be more apt than others to follow the guidance they receive. This disposition naturally leads to the formation of factions. In most of the tribes at least two separate parties may be found, and though in many cases the differences and jealousies between these are almost extinguished, yet in others they still survive in great vigour. The old rivalry between Darapur and Chakri in tahsil Jhelum is almost completely moribund; but the private feuds and alliances of the Dhanni in Chakwál or of Láwa in Talagang have still some interest for the administrator. The chief tribes of this district are the Gakhars in tahsil Jhelum, the Janjúhas in Pind Dádan Khan, the Mairs and Kassars in Chakwál, and the Awáns in Talagang. Of all these and of several others less important

an account will be found in the second Chapter of the Settlement Officer's Report, which is illustrated by a useful map.

5. In round numbers the cultivated area is 910,000 acres, upon which were grown at the time of the settlement measurements 950,000 acres of crops. Less than 27,000 acres are under artificial irrigation, while the area benefited by river floods is about 26,000 acres more. In practice, therefore, the agriculture of the whole district is at the mercy of the rainfall. The staple crops are wheat and bájra. The former of these is by far the more important of the two, and its success or failure stamps the essential character of the farmer's year. The most common system of cultivation is that of the two-year course. Under this land is allowed to lie fallow for two months, in December and January, and thereafter ploughed and cross-ploughed until the following October. Wheat is then sown, and as soon as the wheat crop is off the ground bájra is put in to complete the course. In the west of the district and among inferior agriculturists elsewhere this system of cultivation gives place to another, which keeps spring and autumn lands distinct, and takes one crop from each regularly every year. Neither of these systems of husbandry is, however, rigidly adhered to, and both are liable to variation to suit the caprices of the season. In the year of settlement measurements, for instance, more than two-thirds of the whole cultivated area was returned as under rabi crops. The villagers are no doubt correct in thinking these crops more valuable and more useful than those of the autumn. They devote to their cultivation the greater portion of their industry and skill. Nevertheless the proportion of more than two acres of rabi for one of kharif harvest can scarcely be normal, and must have been due to some peculiarity of the season. In the last revenue returns the proportion is about one-and-a-half to one.

6. There are thus about 1·6 acres of crop for each head of population. This comparison, however, though it takes account of the increase in population up to 1881, deals only with the cultivation of 1875. The pressure of

Incidence of population  
on crop area.

population is thus made to appear somewhat more severe than it really is. Moreover, the Afghán war and the Kashmír famine collected in the town of Jhelum a large miscellaneous population—both military and civil—who were included in the census enumeration, but who are not true residents. When these considerations are duly weighed, it seems fair to conclude that there are at least 1·75 acres of crop for each head of the normal population.

7. According to the census returns the population is only 151 per square mile of total area ; in other words, there are about 4·24 acres to each individual. This difference of result shows how large the waste areas of the district are. As a matter of fact, according to the measurements of the present Settlement they are not far short of 17 lakhs of acres. Out of this total about 280,000 acres are returned as culturable. Government rākhs and forests (since the close of the Forest Settlement) occupy nearly 3 lakhs of acres more; while the remaining area of 11 lakhs of acres is classed as barren ground. A great deal of this really is barren, and is made up of steep ravines, inhospitable rocks, or sandy torrent beds. In what remains there is some pasturage, but principally of a kind more adapted for goats and sheep than for horned cattle. Such as it is it is nearly always of poor quality and unable to sustain any very great number of animals, except upon areas disproportionately large. It is remarkable that the increase in live-stock during the currency of the expircd settlement has not been in the same proportion as that of the other elements of agricultural resource. In some instances there has been actual and considerable decadence. Particular causes, such as disease and taxes on grazing, have had some share in this result. But it seems probable also that with the advent of settled times stock-raising (except in the case of special breeds) will show a tendency in this part of the country not perhaps to decay, but to become stationary and limited to the more pressing necessities of agriculture.

8. The average land revenue received by the Sikhs from this district seems to have been a little over 7 lakhs of rupees; but the available information on the subject is imperfect and

not very trustworthy. After annexation two summary settlements followed each other in rapid succession. The average demand under them was about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees. In June 1855 the first regular settlement was commenced by Mr. Arthur Brandreth, and, after many unavoidable delays, was finally completed by the same officer in May 1864. In that year the assessment stood at Rs. 6,22,401, of which Rs. 5,78,050 was Khalsa revenue. Mr. Brandreth's settlement was sanctioned by Government for ten years in a letter to the Financial Commissioner, No. 946 of 6th October 1864. His assessments were moderate, and worked extremely well. Revenue was collected with ease, while cultivation underwent a rapid and continuous expansion. Much of the new land now first brought under the plough was not of very good quality; but after making a very liberal allowance upon this account, Colonel Wace calculates that the increase in resources due to increase in cultivation alone during the currency of the first regular settlement varied from 11 per cent. in tahsil Jhelum to nearly 18 per cent. in tahsil Tala-gang (Report page 113). This estimate is certainly moderate; for the actual increase in the area under cultivation varied from 33 per cent. in Jhelum to 53 per cent. in Tala-gang.

9. Mr. Brandreth's settlement expired in 1874, and  
The new assessment. re-settlement operations were com-  
menced at the close of the same year.

The proposals for the new assessment were submitted by Colonel (then Major) Wace in January 1878. Starting from an existing district jama of Rs. 6,12,205 for the year 1877-78, Colonel Wace proposed revenue rates which were equivalent to a new jama of Rs. 7,20,631. The actual amount yielded by his detailed village assessments was, however, only Rs. 6,92,372, or an increase of Rs. 80,167 over the assessment of Mr. Brandreth. These proposals were reviewed by the Additional Financial Commissioner (Colonel Davies) in 1879. Taking into view the great increase in agricultural resources which is summarized in Chapter V of the present Report, there seemed reason for doubt whether the proposed rates had not in some instances been pitched too low. This doubt was strengthened by the fact that the assessment indicated by a lenient produce estimate was Rs. 8,31,412. The Additional Financial Com-

missioner, therefore, slightly raised the rates in the following instances :—

Tahsil.	Assessment circle.	Land.	Rate propos-ed.	Rate sanc-tioned.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jhelum	River Bank	Sailáb	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chakwál	Lundi Patti	Maira	0 11 0	0 12 0
Pind Dádan Khan	Thal	Baráni	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ditto	River Bank	Sailab	1 4 0	1 8 0
Ditto	Ditto	Chóhi	2 4 0	2 8 0

The other rates were accepted as proposed, but in some instances it was found necessary to direct that they should be more closely followed in the detailed assessments than had been originally intended. The general result was, that the rates sanctioned by the Additional Financial Commissioner indicated a jama of Rs. 7,36,407 ; while the detailed amount expected to be realized in practice was Rs. 7,29,369. As a matter of fact, after making some corrections chiefly due to river action, the amount actually assessed was Rs. 7,30,518, or an increase of Rs. 1,24,904 over the previously existing assessment. The new jamas were introduced from the kharíf season of 1879, and were every where accepted with alacrity. The Financial Commissioner sees no reason to doubt that the orders given by him in 1879 were fair and judicious ; they have passed successfully through a practical experience of five years, including two years far from favourable to agriculture ; they have left the people satisfied ; and they have secured for Government a reasonable increase in revenue.

10. In working this assessment the parts of the district which will require most attention are the Thal of Pind Dádan Khan, the western half of tahsil Talagang, and the villages along the river, especially those towards the Shahpur boundary. The Thal is a parched country of uncer-

Future revenue adminis- tration.

tain rainfall. The cultivation is rough, and the people hardly so thoroughly settled as in the more eastern parts of the talísíl. The new assessment averages  $13\frac{1}{4}$  annas per acre cultivated, which is not more than can be paid with ease in all ordinary years. In really bad years, however, the Deputy Commissioner must always be prepared to deal promptly and effectually with this tract, which might easily be disorganized by the harsh and unintelligent collection of any fixed assessment, however, moderate. It must always be remembered that the rainfall at Pind Dádan Khan is a very untrustworthy guide to the rainfall further west, and that, while one village may receive rain sufficient for all requirements, another only a few miles off may be dry. If the river be bridged for the railway near Pind Dádan Khan, and if a new line be carried down the north bank towards Khusháb, this tract will not only acquire a strong protection against scarcity, but the revenue administration will be greatly facilitated. At present inspection work is very difficult at certain seasons of the year owing to remote situation, arid climate, and scattered population. The western half of Talagang suffers in the same way from a somewhat uncertain and scattered rainfall which is generally least in the country about Kotgulla. This tract, too, is far removed from the district head-quarters and comparatively little visited, so that its condition is sometimes not adequately known. The assessment is light and payable at all times without difficulty, except in the case of a series of bad seasons. Such a series is perhaps not very common over a large tract; but it may occur in the case of isolated villages with some degree of frequency. In the river-side villages what is wanted is an intelligent and somewhat detailed inspection of the annual measurements. It is difficult, I am to remark, to get the minor officials to make these measurements properly unless they feel that the supervision over them is a reality. There are perpetual temptations to scamp work and to be unfair either to Government or to the villages. Again, if a patwári be reprimanded for error or fault in one direction, he not unfrequently swings violently round to an error twice as great but in the opposite direction. This breach of continuity is by itself a serious evil. The only remedy for these errors is adequate and intelligent supervision. The reform of the kánúnǵo agency which is now being carried out will go far to secure this, but the chief

responsibility must always rest with the Deputy Commissioner and his more immediate subordinates. The main point to remember is that new land should not be taxed more than it is able to bear at the moment because it may be able to bear more hereafter. The tax should follow the improvement, and not anticipate it.

11. In connexion with this subject of revenue management, it seems to the Financial Commissioner worthy of consideration whether Talagang is not a better position for the district outpost than Pind Dádan Khan. Upon this point a separate communication will be submitted.

12. Minor matters connected with the new assessment can be disposed of very briefly. The cesses to be levied on the revenue are enumerated in paragraph 187 of the Report, and were sanctioned by Government in a letter No. 58 of 13th February 1882, which also fixed the term of the new settlement at 20 years. The new

Patwári arrangements. patwári arrangements are noted in paragraph 9 of Colonel Wace's review ; they will be slightly modified by the introduction of the improved kánúngó agency now in progress. The general propos-

Ináms. als as to ináms which are referred to in paragraph 208 of the Report were disposed of by Punjab Government letter No. 410 of 4th April 1881, except in regard to one or two special cases which received individual orders. The new inám referred to in paragraph 209 was sanctioned by Punjab Government letter No. 428 of 8th April 1881. Sanads were subsequently issued to all inám-holders. The only other point in connexion with Chapter VII of the Report which appears to require attention is the division of occupancy tenants in the record between Sections 5 and 6 of the Punjab Tenancy Act. This classification caused a considerable amount of litigation while the settlement was in progress ; but the Financial Commissioner thinks that it will now be generally accepted, and so save litigation in the end. It was probably made more consistently and more fairly than it could have been made through the agency of the ordinary law courts. It may be added here that the general judicial business of this Settlement was unusually heavy, and must have imposed a considerable burden on the Settlement Officers.

13. The eighth Chapter of the Report deals with the forest settlement. Since it was written Forest settlement, the orders of Government upon the rakhs of the Pind Dádan Khan tahsíl have been issued, under which the four rakhs enumerated in the IVth Section of Mr. Thomson's tenth appendix have been transferred to the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, who has also been granted the services of a small protective establishment. Otherwise the arrangements described by the Settlement Officer remain in force. The question of forest rights in this district may therefore be said to have been placed upon a definite basis; but the future administration of the so-called forests still requires careful treatment. This is, I am to say, by far the most important unsolved revenue question in the district, and the manner in which it is decided will affect the every-day life and comfort of the inhabitants in a very unusual degree.

The Government has on several occasions recognised the fact that the Jhelum rakhs neither can be, nor ought to be, managed solely in accordance with the general principles of forest conservancy. The rakhs are State lands, but they are at the same time an integral portion of the agricultural and pastoral economy of the district, and as such cannot be treated independently. In our management we are to some extent trustees for the people, bound in great measure to consult their convenience or necessities in the present, rather than our own preconceived ideas of what is best in the interests of forest conservancy or of a future generation. The Settlement Officer has quoted one statement of Government policy in his 254th paragraph, and Colonel Wace has added another in the 14th paragraph of his review. To ensure a consistent application of the principles there enunciated is somewhat difficult. But the proposals now before Government for the amalgamation of the Forest and Revenue administrations will tend to remove many obstacles in this direction; and it may be hoped that the introduction of working plans will prevent violent reversals of policy which have not been unknown hitherto. Mr. Thomson has appended to his Report a memorandum on rakh management which contains many valuable suggestions, and which should be carefully studied by the local officers. The Financial Commissioner is of

opinion that areas should be very sparingly closed against grazing ; that numerous closures in one neighbourhood should be prohibited ; that no closure should be permitted until ample arrangements have been made for the free use of all water sources in the closed area ; and lastly, that grazing leases should be either given to responsible and respectable agriculturists of the neighbourhood at a fair rate, or distributed over villages on the plan suggested by the Settlement Officer. Colonel Davies, I am to add, has entered thus fully into this subject because during his recent tour through parts of this district he received numerous petitions complaining of the harsh manner in which the reserved forests are being administered, and from enquiries made by him he is disposed to think that the principles laid down by Government for the management of these properties are not being properly observed.

14. The Jhelum Settlement was very unfortunate in respect of the numerous changes Duration of operations. which took place among the officers in charge of it. A list of these has been given in paragraph 260 of the Report. It was unfortunate also in the long delay— $1\frac{1}{4}$  years—which took place before orders were passed on the Assessment Report. But for this, the period of  $5\frac{3}{4}$  years occupied by the Settlement operations might have been considerably shortened. As Colonel Wace has remarked, after the assessment orders were issued the remaining work was wound up with great promptitude. It must be remembered also that the judicial work was heavy ; that the district is large and rugged ; and that the affairs of more than 5 lakhs of people and little less than a million acres of cultivation distributed over nearly a thousand villages cannot be disposed of in a day. When these considerations are weighed, the time occupied by settlement operations will not, the Financial Commissioner thinks, be held to have been unduly prolonged.

15. The sanction of Government is now required for Orders now required. the assessment and for the record of rights. Sanction has already been communicated to the cesses and to the term of 20 years for the new settlement.

16. Of the officers employed in charge of the Settlement, Colonel Wace is responsible for the distribution of work among officers. The measurements, the assessment, and the preliminary stage of attestation. Mr. Purser changed the village-by-village attestation into attestation at tahsíl head-quarters—a regrettable, but at the time, perhaps, unavoidable alteration. Mr. Thomson took charge when attestation was rather more than half complete, and is responsible for all subsequent operations, including the entire forest settlement. This officer has also written the present Report, except Chapter VI, which was supplied by Colonel Wace, and Chapters IV and V, which are almost entirely compiled from that officer's materials.

17. In conclusion, the Financial Commissioner desires to bring prominently to the notice of Government the valuable services in connection with this Settlement rendered by Colonel then (Major) Wace and Mr. Thomson. The share taken by each in this important operation is described in the preceding paragraph. In addition to his careful and complete reports on the forest settlement of the district—an exceedingly difficult and arduous task—Mr. Thomson has furnished a very full, interesting, and well-written report on the revision of the Settlement as a whole. Colonel Davies is of opinion that both these officers have well earned the approbation of the Government. The services of Mirza Azam Beg, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, and Budh Singh, Superintendent of the Chakwál tahsíl, whose work in this Settlement has been favourably noticed by the Settlement Officer should also, the Financial Commissioner thinks, receive, the acknowledgments of Government.

READ—

The Final Report on the Revised Settlement of the Jhelum District, submitted by Mr. R. G. Thomson, and forwarded by the Financial Commissioner under cover of the letter of his Junior Secretary, No. 385 of 13th April 1885.

REMARKS.—The Jhelum District is bounded on the east and south by the river from which it derives its name, on the north by Ráwalpindi, and on the west by Shahpur and Bannu. It contains an area of about 4,000 square miles, of which 1,434 square miles are cultivated and 1,715 square miles are unculturable. Administratively it is divided into the four tahsils of Talagang, Chakwál, Pind Dádan Khan and Jhelum, and physically it is separated into three distinct tracts, *viz.*, the narrow riverain strip between the Jhelum and the Salt Range, the uplands of that range, and the plateau north of the inner range, which passes into the Ráwalpindi District. The riverain lands do not differ in general character from those which are met with elsewhere in the centre plain of the Punjab; and the only peculiarity which calls for notice in them is the presence of a narrow tract impregnated with saline efflorescence at the point where the drainage from the hills and the floods from the river meet. The uplands consist for the most part of narrow valleys lying 2,500 feet above the level of the sea between the two ridges of the Salt Range; in the Jhelum tahsil, however, they form a special tract curiously cut up into ravines, which is known locally as Khuddar. The plateau, which comprises almost the whole of the Chakwál and Talagang tahsils, is also much cut up by streams and water-courses, and the aspect of the district which is unusually bare of trees, is rough and broken throughout. The water-shed of the uplands and plateau runs north and south, the area to the west draining into the Sohan and Indus, and the lands to the east draining towards the Jhelum, which is reached by the streams through deep ravines by which they have forced their way across the Salt Range. Communications as would be gathered from the above account are not generally good, and in some parts they are decidedly bad. The carriage of the district consists almost

entirely of camels, mules, pack bullocks and donkeys. A full account of the physical characteristics of each portion of the district and of its hydrography is given by the Settlement Officer in Chapter I of his Report.

2. The rainfall of the district varies from 27 inches in the Jhelum tahsíl to less than 14 inchos in the west of Talagang. Owing to the rocky and elevated nature of most of the country irrigation from wells is not practicable, and of a total area of 908,303 acres under cultivation only 27,000 are protected by wells, while 26,000 acres more are benefited by the floods of the river and the mountain streams. Fortunately the rainfall is for the most part fairly constant except in the western extremity of the district, though its local distribution is apt to be very partial. No famine has occurred in the district since annexation in 1848 A. D., but the autumn crops have failed four times since the regular settlement was made and the spring crops upon three occasions. The failure of the former is far less serious than that of the latter, and the liability of the western tahsíls to occasional failure of rainfall must always be carefully borne in mind in the revenue administration of the district. The area found under autumn crops in the year of settlement measurements was 278,000 acres, and under spring crops 603,000 acres: it is believed, however, that a more correct distribution of the areas would be  $\frac{2}{5}$  and  $\frac{3}{5}$ . Wheat and bajra are the principal staples, and after them the commoner pulses, mung, inásh and moth, gram and tarámíra. Well irrigation is virtually confined to the Pind Dádan Khan tahsíl, the rainfall in the Jhelum tahsíl being practically sufficient to obviate the necessity of wells. The area irrigated by the river floods is divided between the above tahsíls in the proportion of  $\frac{2}{5}$  and  $\frac{3}{5}$ . Most of the wells steadily yield two crops a year. The sailáb lands are cultivated almost entirely with wheat. Owing to the rocky nature of the soil the people are often reduced to great straits for water during the summer season, and are obliged to go long distances in order to obtain a small quantity of liquid. The Settlement Officer notices that in some cases the best natural streams are situated within the Government Forest areas. Where this is the case, and the people have been in the habit of resorting to these springs, a right of way must invariably be secured to the villagers, and the Deputy Commissioner

will be responsible for seeing that this is done in every instance.

3. A special feature of the system of cultivation in the Jhelum District is the practice of embanking fields, which is rendered necessary by the broken surface of the country. These embankments tend greatly to improve the nature of the cultivation, which in many cases would be impossible without them; at the same time they add greatly to the labour of the cultivators. A good account of them will be found at paragraphs 143 and 161 of the Report. The general system of crops followed in the district is either (1) a two-year course which rests each acre for a year, and then takes two crops the year following; or (2) a system under which the rabi and kharif lands are separate, and are each cropped once a year. The former prevails in Tahsíl Jhelum, and nearly all Tahsíls Chakwál and Pind Dádan Khan, and the latter in Tahsíl Talagang, and in a few villages at the north-west corner of Tahsíl Chakwál. A full account of the agriculture of the district, taken principally from the assessment report prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Wace, will be found in Chapter IV of the present Report.

4. The population of the district is almost exclusively Muhammadan; the Hindus number 9.5 per cent. only, of whom half are Khatri traders. Excluding the village menials, who number 125,000 souls, the principal tribes are as follows :—

Awáns	...	...	...	80,000
Gujars	...	...	...	18,000
Syads	...	...	...	18,000
Gakhars	...	...	...	11,000
Janjuahs	...	...	...	10,000
Mairs and Minhas	...	...	...	14,000
Kahuts	...	...	...	11,000
Kassars	...	...	...	9,000

The area owned by these tribes is not stated in the report under review, nor, in the assessment report. The Awáns live chiefly in the Talagang tahsíl; the Gujars and Gakhars in the Jhelum tahsíl; the Janjuahs in the Salt Range uplands; and the Mairs, Minhas and Kahuts in the Dhanni country of the Chakwál tahsíl. The Gujars are reckoned the best cultivators in the district; the Awáns are fair husbandmen; the Gakhars second class; and the Janjuahs poor.

The Mairs, Minhas and Kahuts are good cultivators. The organization of the district, as may be gathered from the excellent account given by Mr. Thomson in paragraphs 46—76 of his report, is a tribal one, the great majority of the estates being of a bhaiachára form of tenure. The villages in the east and centre are small, and are surrounded by numerous hamlets ; in the west, however, they are very large, and consist generally of a single inhabited site. Sixty-eight per cent. of the area cultivated is in the hands of owners, and 17 per cent. in the hands of tenants-at-will. The average area of each owner is 12—15 acres, and the average holding of each tenant 2—4 acres. The density of population is 368 souls per square mile of cultivation, or 30 less than at the time of the regular settlement. Real cash rents are practically unknown, the usual rate of rent being four annas in the rupee over and above the land revenue. Rents in kind are paid on 180,000 acres, the rate in Talagang being one-third of the produce, and in the three eastern talhsils one-half. An interesting account of the classification of tenants will be found at paragraphs 172 and 201-202 of the report.

5. The stock of the district according to the statement annexed to the Révenue Administration Report of the Province for 1883-84 is as follows :—Cows and bullocks 256,521 ; sheep and goats 236,803 ; horses 1,866 ; camels 6,047. These figures are less than those given by the Settlement Officer as the result of a census enumeration, and as regards horses and camels they are obviously below the mark. The number of sheep and goats is probably declining. The lower hill sides are not favourable on the whole for the production of good stock, and much of the cattle of the district is inferior in breed and size. Large numbers are yearly driven off for sale at Amritsar.

6. The early history of the district, which is dealt with by the Settlement Officer in Chapter II, does not call for special remark in the present place. To quote the words of Mr. Thomson “ previous to the advent of the Sikhs if “ we may trust uncontradicted tradition, the whole district “ was the scene of one perpetual, but petty, warfare. Tribe “ fought with tribe, chief with chief, and village with village, “ Society lived in a sort of trustless truce broken from time

"to time by treacherous murders and thievish forays." The Gakhars, Janjúahs and Awáns still retain much of the intolerance of restraint which once formed their chief characteristic, and led to their fall; and violent crime is unfortunately still too common in the district. At the same time the population is as a whole one of fine spirit and physique; and though many of the classes are wayward and passionate they are loyal, and not very difficult to manage on the whole. Large numbers of the better classes enter the army and Government service, and the annual sum carried by such persons in the way of pay and pension is estimated by the Settlement Officer to amount to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs of rupees per annum. The Mairs, Kassars and Kahuts, it should be noted, seldom take service.

7. After the annexation of the Punjab, two summary settlements were made of the Jhelum District. These are stated to have worked fairly well on the whole, though the assessment of the Pind Dádan Khan tahsíl was somewhat heavy. They were followed by a regular settlement which was carried out by Mr. A. Brandreth between 1855 and 1864, and which resulted in a reduction of the previous revenue demand by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The average results of the above settlements as compared with those of the Sikh Revenue Administration may be seen from the annexed table :—

TAHSIL,	Sikh average.	AVERAGE OF SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS.		Regular Settlement, 1st year.
		1st.	2nd.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhelum	... 2,16,644	1,86,148	1,83,397	1,68,720
Chakwál	... 1,85,599	1,80,468	1,75,861	1,80,489
Talagang	... 99,693	90,665	87,150	90,468
Pind Dádan Khan	... 2,06,899	2,06,281	2,05,769	1,82,724
Total	... 7,08,840	6,63,542	6,52,177	6,22,401

The Sikh standard of assessment was one-third of the produce in the Talagang tahsil and one-half elsewhere, that is, the Sikhs pursuing their usual procedure declined to allow any middleman to come between the Government and the cultivator, and nominally treated all owners as mere husbandmen. Practically, however, they probably realised much less than they professed to take from such troublesome cultivators as the people of the Jhelum District must then have been. Of the working of the Regular Settlement Mr. Thomson writes as follows :—

“The assessments undoubtedly worked well. They were in nearly every case paid with ease and regularity, and led to a general increase in the prosperity of the district and in the amount of cultivation. Any difficulty or hardship that occurred was due, for the most part, to overassessment of new lands formed by the river, and under remission in respect of old lands washed away.”

The settlement was practically a village to village settlement, as Mr. Brandreth departed very widely from his revenue rates in assessing individual estates.

8. The progress of the district between 1860 and 1878 may be briefly summarised as follows :—Cultivation has increased by 41 per cent.; population by 30 per cent.; ploughs by 23 per cent.; cattle by 17 per cent. Similarly the increase in wells has been 26 per cent., and in the area irrigated 22 per cent. Communications have been greatly improved, and trade has been enormously developed owing to the construction of the Railway to Jhelum and Miáni opposite Pind Dádan Khan. In consequence the prices of raw produce have risen very largely, the advance in the price of wheat since 1860 being 47 per cent. and in the price of bájra 26 per cent.; in the same period the price of cattle and sheep has doubled. Moreover, unlike the majority of Muhammadan districts, which have been recently under settlement in the west of the Punjab, the people of Jhelum are, as a rule, remarkably free from debt. The area sold between 1871—1876 was less than 1 per cent. of the whole, and the area under mortgage amounts to only 2 per cent., the debt due on the lands mortgaged being less than 4 lakhs of rupees. At the same time the selling and mortgage value of land has risen very much of late years. On the other hand, it must be remembered that much of the new cultivation is of a poor character, and needs to be lightly assessed if the

people are to be encouraged to continue the laborious embanking of fields, and that the amount now realised as cesses is much larger than it was at the Regular Settlement. On the whole there can be no doubt that the district is in a highly flourishing condition, and that this result is due in a great measure to the excellent settlement made by Mr. A. Brandreth 25 years ago.

9. The assessment of the district at the present settlement was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Wace, who held charge of settlement operations for  $1\frac{1}{4}$  years, and the chapter of the present report which deals with this subject, *viz.*, Chapter VI, has been written by that officer. The assessment circles adopted numbered only ten, as compared with no less than 40 framed by Mr. Brandreth. The reasons for their adoption, and the relation which they bear to the circles framed at the Regular Settlement, are explained in paragraph 170 of the present report. The classification of soils is discussed in paragraph 171. After much enquiry the Settlement Officer determined to divide all cultivation into well-irrigated, flood-irrigated and unirrigated, and to classify the soils of unirrigated lands into three classes, *viz.*, (1) Hail or manured, (2) deep loamy soils known as Mal, Las, Ban, &c., (3) other lands. This arrangement is fully justified by the fact that it has been followed by the villages in distributing revenue over their lands. Five per cent. of the area was classified under the first class, 20 per cent. under the second class, and 75 per cent. under the third class, the proportion of each class being practically the same as at the Regular Settlement. As the area held by tenants afforded practically no data of real cash rents, it was necessary for the Settlement Officer to fall back upon produce estimates and rents in kind, which are paid on 180,000 acres. These rents, as already stated, are, roughly speaking, one-half of the produce in the three eastern tahsils, and one-third in Talagang; and the actual share assumed by the Settlement Officer as the due of Government at half the rent assets received by the owner, which is the standard fixed by the directions issued by the Local Government for the regulation of the land revenue demand, was 25 per cent. of the gross produce in the first three tahsils and 16 per cent. in the fourth. The produce estimate was framed with great moderation, the average yield of wheat and bajra being taken at 6—12 maunds and 8—12 maunds respectively on irrigated lands and at 3—5 maunds and 3—5 maunds on unirrigated

lands. The produce was then valued at the average price received by agriculturists during the last 44 years, and there can be no doubt that the standard of assessment thus framed was decidedly a moderate one. This standard indicated an assessment of Rs. 8,31,000, and the soil rates originally adopted by the Settlement Officer a demand of Rs. 7,21,000. These rates were, however, enhanced in certain cases by the Officiating Financial Commissioner, and the revenue ultimately assessed was Rs. 7,30,518, of which Rs. 37,000 are assigned to jágírdárs and others. The new assessment gave an increase of Rs. 1,11,400, or of 19 per cent. on the revenue of the last year of the regular settlement. This increase Sir Robert Egerton considered moderate, but not unduly low; and, having regard to the character of the cultivation of the district, and to the fact that 90 per cent. of it depends on the rainfall, Sir Charles Aitchison concurs in the opinion formed by his predecessor. His Honor is therefore pleased to sanction the assessment, subject to the approval of the Government of India, and to declare that it shall remain in force for twenty years from the autumn of 1879. In view of the circumstances of the district and of the moderation of the present demand, His Honor agrees with the late Lieutenant-Governor that it would be inadvisable to sanction the settlement for so long a period as 30 years.

10. The assessment rates adopted by the Settlement Officer in each circle are explained by him in paragraphs 174—185 of the present Report. Generally speaking, they were as follows:—Well lands, Rs. 3 per acre; sailáb lands, Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-8-0 per acre; manured and better soils, Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 per acre; poorer soils, 12 annas to 1 rupee per acre. The variations from these rates are greatest in the Talagang and Pind Dádan Khan tahsils,—the rates for unirrigated soils in the former being much lower than elsewhere in the district, as was to be expected. The rates were carefully examined by the Financial Commissioner at the time of the submission of the Revenue Rate Reports, and there appears to be no reason to dissent from the conclusion which was then formed by Colonel Davies regarding them. Owing to the difference of treatment of the district in the matter of the formation of assessment circles at the present and former settlements, it is not possible to compare the revenue rates adopted by Mr. Brandreth and Colonel Wace. It will be seen, however, from the tables included in

the above paragraphs that in the great majority of cases the new revenue rates do not differ markedly from the rates in accordance with which the villages distributed the assessment of last settlement over their lands, and there is no reason therefore to fear that their adoption has in any way unsettled the minds of the people with regard to the standard of assessment adopted by Government. Indeed, it appears that the new assessments were received by the villagers with great satisfaction, and were instantly accepted. The revenue rates and assessment of the tracts adjoining the Jhelum District are not stated in the present report. This should always be done; and where the necessary information does not exist in any reports already before the Financial Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if Colonel Davies will order this to be supplied in his review. The following table shows the incidence per acre of cultivation in each tahsil of the revenue assessed at the Regular and the Revised Settlement:—

NAME OF TAHSIL.	INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF CULTIVATION.		Gross Assessment of present Settlement. Rs.
	Regular Settlement.	Revised Settlement.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jhelum ... ...	1 3 4	1 1 1	1,89,639
Pind Dádán Khan ...	1 6 8	1 2 10	2,17,825
Chakwál ... ...	0 13 3	0 12 0	1,20,385
Talagang ... ...	0 8 6	0 7 6	2,02,669
Total ...	0 15 5	0 13 0	7,30,518

11. The cesses imposed at the recent settlement are the usual ones, *viz.*, the local rate at Rs. 8-5-4 per cent., the road and school cess at Re. 1 per cent. each, the post cess at annas 8 per cent., and the lambardári and patwári cess at Rs. 5 per cent. and Rs. 4 per cent. respectively. The levy of these cesses is hereby duly confirmed. The first four have been consolidated in the new Local Rate under Notification of the Punjab Government No. 2690 of 28th November 1883.

12. The attention of the District Officer should be specially directed to the remarks regarding the future revenue administration of the district contained in paragraph 10 of the review by the Financial Commissioner. The western-most portions of the district must always be carefully watched in seasons of unfavourable rainfall, and the villages of the Thal circle in particular should immediately receive such relief as may be considered necessary in really bad years. The assessment of new lands formed by river action should also be carefully supervised in future. Under the arrangements made at the late settlement for strengthening the Kánungo agency this should not be difficult to provide. The Deputy Commissioner should be careful to see that all outlying parts of the district are visited once a year by the Tahsídár or Náib-Tahsídár in accordance with the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 58 R. of 12th October 1882, paragraph 26.

13. Of the revised record of rights no special notice is contained in the reviews of Colonel Wace and the Financial Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish this subject to receive special consideration when the final report of a settlement is submitted to Government. In the present case His Honor has no doubt that the record has been well and carefully prepared, and he is therefore pleased to sanction it. The subject of the village statements and village note-books is not mentioned by the Settlement Officer or in the reviews, and Sir Charles Aitchison will be glad to receive information regarding them and their maintenance since the close of the settlement. The Forest records, prepared by Mr. Thomson have already been sanctioned in declaring the areas retained by Government to be reserved forests under Chapter II of the Forest Act (VII of 1877) or rakhs to be managed by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act (IV of 1872).

14. The Forest settlement of the Jhelum District, of which an account is contained in Chapter VIII of the present report, added greatly to the work of Mr. Thomson. The settlement was, however, carried out in a most satisfactory manner, and the labours of the Settlement Officer in connection with it elicited the high praise of both Mr. Lyall and

Sir Robert Egerton. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the remarks recorded by Colonel Wace and the Financial Commissioner in paragraphs 12—15 and 13 of their reviews regarding the future management of the forest areas of the district. There can be no doubt that a strict forest system must be built up gradually and not *per saltum*; and His Honor trusts that the closer association of Civil and Forest Officers, for which rules have been drawn up and only await the approval of the Government of India in connection with the orders for the preparation of working plans, will facilitate the future management of the Jhelum Forest areas in accordance with the general principles which have been laid down in the orders regarding them. From the account given by Mr. Thomson in his report it is clear that the management in the past, whether by Civil or Forest Officers, has left much to be desired in it; and His Honor regrets to observe that the Financial Commissioner is of opinion that the present administration is not altogether in accordance with the principles laid down by Government. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is responsible for seeing that this is the case, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that Colonel Parsons and the Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division will look thoroughly into the matter and will satisfy themselves regarding it. Orders regarding the rakhs named by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 253 were issued in the letter of the Punjab Government, Forest Department, No. 334 S. of 11th August 1883. Rules under Section 50 of the Punjab Laws Act for the management of the forest areas remaining with the Deputy Commissioner have not yet been forwarded for sanction. Their submission should now be expedited. His Honor will reserve his further observations on the suggestions contained in Appendix XI of Mr. Thomson's Report until the reports on the various systems of grazing in force throughout the Province are submitted by the Financial Commissioner.

15. Previous to the present settlement a tax of Re. 1 per head was levied in accordance with an actual annual enumeration on the camels of the three western tahsils of the district. The tax yielded about Rs. 3,000 per annum. On the recommendation of Colonel Wace this tax was abolished by the orders conveyed upon the Revenue Rate

Reports. The camels now graze free of charge in the village wastes, and are charged for grazing in the Government forest areas.

16. A clear account of the status of the *málikán quabza*, that is owners who have full rights over the land which they actually possess, but who have no share in the communal rights and liabilities of the village, is given by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 197 of his report, and of the *talukdári* dues enjoyed by the representatives of certain of the leading families of the district in paragraph 198. In many cases the *málikán quabza* pay a *malikána* over and above the revenue assessment. The entries in the record of rights regarding both the above classes have been simplified and systematised at the present settlement.

17. No *ála lambardárs* have been appointed in the Jhelum District, and in the place of *zaildárs* the *inámkhvárs* of the regular settlement, who enjoy *ináms* amounting to 2 per cent. of the assessment, have been formally continued on the present occasion. It is to be regretted that the number of village headmen should be so large. The same mistake as was committed in Jhelum occurred in many of the early settlements of the Punjab, and its rectification has been rendered very difficult by lapse of time. The day will probably come when it will be necessary to select village headmen for their individual qualifications, and the hereditary nature of the post will gradually disappear, as in the case of village accountants.

18. The arrangements made for strengthening the *patwári* and *kínúngo* agency of the district appear to be satisfactory. The *patwáris* are now graded and paid quarterly from the receipts of the *patwári* cess which are deposited in the Government Treasury. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Deputy Commissioner will spare no pains to maintain the record of rights up to date with the assistance of the improved subordinate revenue agency now at his disposal.

19. The settlement lasted  $5\frac{3}{4}$  years, and was concluded in October 1880. Considering the difficult nature of the district, the important task of the forest settlement, the unusually heavy case work, and the delay in the issue of

orders on the Revenue Rate Reports, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the speed with which the Jhelum Settlement was completed compares favourably with that of most recent settlements. The cost to Government was Rs. 4,42,500, which will be recovered in about four years from the enhancement of the assessment of the district.

20. The Financial Commissioner has invited the special attention of Government to the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Wace and Mr Thomson in connection with the Jhelum Settlement, and Sir Charles Aitchison has great pleasure in acknowledging the excellent work done by these officers. The work of the latter in connection with the forest settlement merits special commendation in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor. The report submitted by Mr. Thomson is clear and interesting ; and, though the chapter which deals with the assessment of the present settlement hardly gives a sufficient idea of the district as a whole, His Honor is disposed to consider the report an excellent one. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are also due to the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Mirza Azim Beg, and to Munshi Budh Singh, Superintendent of the Chakwál Tahsíl, for their valuable work in the Jhelum Settlement.

**ORDER.—Ordered,** that the above Review be submitted to the Government of India, in the Revenue Department, for approval of the confirmation of the settlement for a period of 20 years with effect from the autumn of 1879.

Also that it be communicated to the Financial Commissioner for information and guidance, and to Mr. R. G. Thomson for information.

Also that a copy of paragraphs 2 and 14 be communicated to the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, for information and guidance.

699 R.  
No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated Simla, 13th October 1885.  
155--2

From—E. C. BUCK, Esquire, C. S., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Rev. and Agril. Dept.,  
To—The Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Revised Settlement of the Jhelum District, forwarded with Mr. Fanshawe's letter No. 132, dated the 26th June last, and to communicate the following remarks thereon.

2. The great length of time which has elapsed since the introduction of the new assessments renders it almost useless for the Government of India to review in detail the report of the Settlement Officer. It is observed that, while the report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture is dated the 23rd October 1882, the brief covering letter of the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner is dated the 13th April 1885. This delay of almost 30 months is unexplained in Mr. Grant's letter, and is not noticed in His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution. Whatever may be the explanation, I am to observe that the occurrence of an interval of almost six years, or nearly one-third of the period for which it is proposed that the settlement should remain in force, between the introduction of the assessments and their final confirmation by the Government of India is unsatisfactory, and practically renders it impossible for the Supreme Government to exercise any discretion in granting or withholding its confirmation of the settlement. In the present case there is every reason to believe that the settlement has been carefully and discreetly conducted, and the Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased, as recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor, to confirm the settlement for 20 years from the date of its introduction.

3. As the rates are founded not on declared rents but on estimates of produce, the Government of India is not in a position to form any estimate of their applicability on other than the most general grounds. Nor indeed would it be wise, even if occasion existed for disagreement with any of the conclusions formed by the Settlement Officers, to disturb arrangements which are now entering upon their seventh year, except for the most urgent reasons. His Excellency

in Council, however, desires to acknowledge that the settlement has been made by officers of ability and experience with undoubted care and attention to the interests of the people ; and there is every reason to assume therefore that the assessment is just and sufficiently lenient. The rates are lower than those of the previous settlement—a circumstance due mainly to the increasing area of the poorer land. The positive increase, however, is Rs. 1,11,400, or 19 per cent. on the revenue of the last year of the regular settlement. Notwithstanding the very great advancement which has occurred in the district since the previous assessment, the Governor-General in Council is willing to accept this enhancement as sufficient, although the rapid improvement still in progress makes it desirable to curtail the term of settlement, as proposed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to 20 years.

4. Much is said in the papers under review as to the dependence of the district on rain-fall—10 per cent. only of the cultivated area being apparently protected by artificial irrigation. This circumstance has very properly led the Local Government to draw attention to the necessity for a careful watch over the condition of the most precarious tracts in a season of unfavourable rain-fall, and at the same time to extend sanction to what it judges to be a somewhat moderate demand. His Excellency in Council quite approves, as His Honor is aware, of the policy thus implied ; and considers that the avowed leniency of the assessment ought to admit of the application of the principle of suspension in preference to that of remission of revenue, in accordance with the views to which the Government of India has given expression in the 8th paragraph of the Resolution recorded in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, on the 12th October 1882. It is necessary, in order to give full effect to the principles of that Resolution, that a careful analysis of the district, based primarily on the Settlement Officer's record, should be gradually made estate by estate ; and the completion of such an analysis was intended to be the main object of the periodical visits of district officials to which the Government of India attached so much importance. In the present review His Honor draws attention to this portion of the Resolution of the Government of India, and desires that, in accordance with its instructions, all outlying parts of the district should be visited once a year

by the Tahsídár or Náib Tahsídár. His Excellency in Council, while entirely concurring in these orders, wishes it also to be understood that the periodical visits enjoined in paragraph 26 of the Resolution of 1882 were designed to ensure an historical record of the agricultural circumstances of every village in the district, of which record the Settlement Officer's file would be the first chapter. The district staff would thus gradually acquire precise knowledge of the estates which would in a year of drought be most likely to require attention or relief.

5. The questions arising out of the Forest Settlement will be dealt with separately by the Government of India in the Home Department.

6. In conclusion, I am to express the concurrence of the Governor-General in Council in the commendation bestowed by the Lieutenant-Governor on Colonel Wace and Mr. Thomson. The confidence which the proved excellence of the work of these officers carries with it has, as already intimated, gone far to lead His Excellency in Council to acquiesce readily in the proposals submitted for sanction.

---

Endorsement by the Punjab Government.

No. 218, dated 4th November 1885.

Copr, with copy of Punjab Government's letter No. 132, dated 26th June 1885, forwarded to the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for information and for communication to Mr. Thomson.

FROM

MAJOR E. G. WACE.

*Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture,*

*Panjáb.*

TO

F. C. CHANNING, ESQUIRE,

*Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Panjáb.*

*Dated KASAULI, 23rd October 1882.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the Final Report on the Revision of Settlement of the Jhelam District, recently concluded by Mr. R. G. Thomson, C. S., Settlement Officer. The Report is dated 20th April 1881. But at that date Government's orders on the assessment had not been issued, and the Forest Settlement operations of three Tahsils were still incomplete. The Government's orders on the assessment report were received on 10th March 1882; and the Forest Settlement operations were completed, with two unavoidable exceptions, by March 1882. I then asked Mr. Thomson to re-write his Chapter VIII, relating to the Forest Settlement; and I received back from him the report thus completed in August last.

SUBMITS FINAL REPORT OF THE REVISION OF SETTLEMENT OF THE JEHLEM DISTRICT.

With reference to what Mr. Thomson says in para. 4 of his forwarding letter, of the difficulty that he had in writing the Assessment Chapter, I have, with his consent, re-written this part of the report; and trust it will now be found to state the grounds and results of the assessment in a form which will be convenient to Government, and also permanently useful for reference. I have only alluded very briefly to differences of opinion, which an assessing officer applying new assessments to individual villages may at the time feel to be embarrassing, but which lose their importance after the assessment has been successfully introduced. It was perhaps hardly fair to expect Mr. Thomson to write this part of the report.

2  
ASSESSMENT CHAPTER RE-WRITTEN BY SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

The operations now finally reported were commenced in December 1874 under myself as Settlement Officer, with the establishment set free by the conclusion of operations in Hazára. During the summer of 1876 I was absent on seven months' furlough; and in May 1877, six months after

3  
BRIEF RESUME OF OPERATIONS, PARAS. 279-283.

my return, I was promoted to be Deputy Commissioner of the District. During the 17 months following a succession of changes occurred, which were really unavoidable. But in September 1878 Mr. Thomson was appointed Settlement Officer, and he remained in charge to the close of the operations.

Measurements were completed in 21 months after the commencement of operations. Attestation was commenced in the beginning of 1877, and was concluded by March 1879. Previous to that date, I had been allowed, at the end of 1877, three months in which to report the new assessment rates of all four Tahsils and to make my village assessments. The work was done within the time allowed. But orders were not received on my reports till October 1879. Ten months later, i. e., by August 1880, every Settlement record had been filed. That is to say, the operations lasted  $5\frac{3}{4}$  years; but of this time at least one year was due to the  $1\frac{1}{4}$  years' delay which occurred between the submission of the assessment reports and the receipt of orders on them. And the promptness with which the operations were wound up, as soon as those orders were received, will, I trust, convince Government that the Settlement Officers pushed on the work as much as lay in their power. Everything which it was possible for them to do, was done before the receipt of the assessment orders; even to the laying down the lines of the new Khewats, so far as this could be arranged without actually announcing the new jamas.

4  
DESCRIPTION OF THE  
DISTRICT, AND ITS HIS-  
TORY TO DATE, CHAP-  
TERS I TO V.

I need not make more than a few very brief observations on the first five Chapters of the Report. The first Chapter contains a well written account of the physical features of the District. In the second Chapter, the people of the District and their social life are described. The account of the principal tribes and of their characteristics is excellent. The only important omission I notice is in para. 77, where the Settlement Officer omits to mention that the Sikh Khatri's of the District contribute to the Government's service (Military, Police and Civil) some of the best servants we have. This, however, comes out incidentally in the subsequent para. 128, where it appears that though this class of men number only 5 per cent. of the population, they contribute from among themselves nearly half of the whole number of Government servants recruited from the District, and enjoy more than half of the whole salaries. The class affords an instance not usual in India of a race who are both traders and soldiers. Next follows in Chapters III and IV an account of the general administration, trade and industries, and of the agriculture of the District and its live stock.

5  
PREVIOUS SETTLE-  
MENTS.

In Chapter V the previous Settlements of the District and their results are described; and on this and on the

general features of the District it will be convenient to make a few remarks. The District is situate in the north-west of the Panjáb, and has an area of about 4,053 square miles, which is classed by the present Settlement Survey as follows :—

		Square miles.	Per cent. of total area.
Cultivated ...	...	1,434	36
Culturable ...	...	435	11
Reserved Forests ...	...	302	7
Other Government Rakhs ...	...	167	4
Unculturable ...	...	1,715	42
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	<b>4,053</b>	<b>100</b>

Excepting a narrow strip of level land bordering on the Jhelam, the District consists of a plateau held up upon the south by the Salt Range and its branches, and having an average level of 1,200 feet above the sea. The lands inside the Salt Range are 1,000 feet higher. The surface of the plateau is very much cut up by deep ravines, those to the north and west of Chakwal draining into the Indus, and the rest into the Jhelam. There is very little irrigation. The annual rain-fall varies from a very sufficient average of 27 inches in the east of the District near Jhelam to a scanty average of 13 inches or less in the west of the District. In both instances two-thirds of the fall goes to the kharif (autumn) crop, and one-third to the rabi (spring) crop. The cultivation is consequently of a simple character; the principal crops being wheat, barley, gram and mustard in the rabi, and bájra, joár and cotton in the kharif. The population is purely agricultural, and about seven-tenths of the land is cultivated by the owners themselves. The people being almost entirely Muhammadan, and previously subjected to little control, the Sikhs had some trouble in establishing their authority. But since annexation by the British Government, the District has steadily improved in prosperity and good order; and its administration does not now present greater difficulties than are usually to be encountered in tracts possessing a vigorous agricultural population with a strong tribal organization. Under the Sikh rule, the professed standard of taxation,—a standard generally enforced by the petty kárdárs and lessees,—was half the produce levied in kind. But such data as are available do not indicate that much more than 7 lakhs of rupees Land Revenue usually reached the Sikh Treasury. The officers who made the first Summary Settlement were instructed to reduce this demand to a standard of two-fifths produce; and the assessments so made realized about 6½ lakhs. The Summary Settlement so made was felt to be a little onerous, mainly, no doubt, in consequence of the heavy fall in the value of grain that occurred

after annexation. On the other hand, a considerable increase in cultivation occurred in the ten years succeeding annexation; and many of the small owners earned money on the Grand Trunk Road and other public works. The Regular Settlement introduced from A. D. 1858 gave a total demand of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs (Rs. 6,22,401), of which Rs. 5,78,050 was (khâlsa or) payable to Government. This Settlement has worked well throughout, being made easy to the people as well by a further large extension of cultivation during its currency as by the great rise in prices which commenced in 1860, and which has been sustained to the present date.

The sale and mortgage value of land has established itself during the currency of the Settlement to the same extent as in other Districts of the Panjab, and at the date of the measurements only 2 per cent. of the cultivation was found to be mortgaged (at an average mortgage debt of 19 times the assessment), which is a much smaller proportion than is usually found in the Central Panjab Districts. Though the population was believed to have increased by a third, the average size of the ploughs was, owing to the extension of cultivation, still the same as before (12 acres): and the average pressure of population was still only 368 per square mile cultivated. The District is also fairly off for cattle. With regard to the concluding remarks of the Settlement Officer's Chapter V, I would observe that more exact inquiries than were in my power when I assessed the Jehlum District, but which have been recently carried out in the Ludhiâna and Hoshiârpur Settlements, show that the Panjab Regular Settlements made in the 10 years succeeding annexation usually secured for the State about 60 per cent. of the rent or net assets; and that the rise of prices which has occurred during the past 20 years, estimated fully but moderately, has raised the net assets by about 60 per cent.; so that the maximum increase of Revenue probably now claimable purely on account of increased price is say 25\* per cent. But in

* Settlement of	Rent or net assets.	Assessment.
1850-59	100	60
Now being made ...	160	8
Differences (increase)		a third.

practice, in assessing a tract owned in small holdings, we have not hitherto succeeded in securing on this ground alone a greater increase than 16 per cent. The bare figures support a higher conclusion; but cesses are now about 10 per cent. higher than they were 10 years ago; and there are other practical hindrances on large enhancements based purely upon values, which are well known to officers who have had experience of assessment work.

(PARA. 168).

As the chapter on the present re-assessment has been written by myself, it is not open to me to make any further remarks on the subject in this letter.

Chapter VII contains information concerning the revised Record of Rights which will be useful to the District Officers, but which does not call for any very detailed notice on my part. There is a list of the papers that form the record; an account of the owners' tenures, including the Málík Kabza tenures, and information concerning the Talukdári dues, the tenants' rights, and their rents. The treatment of the Talukdári dues and of the seignorage payable by Málík Kabzas, has aimed at a continuance of the arrangements of last Settlement with as little change as possible. Those arrangements were of a diverse character, and sometimes difficult to follow; but a Rúbakári at the end of the Khewat explains exactly how the former arrangements have been carried on; and the subject is now in a much clearer state than that in which we found it.

I refrain from detailed remarks on the difficulties experienced by the Settlement Officer in revising the rents of occupancy tenants, because the subject is separately under the consideration of Government. But, I cannot say less than that, the present state of the Tenancy Law concerning the enhancement of the rents of occupancy tenants is not only most unsatisfactory, but it is calculated to cause most serious and unnecessary injury alike to owners and to tenants, but to the latter class in a special degree.

Since the Settlement Officer's para. 235 was written, the Panjab Government have directed that the patwári cess be retained at 4 per cent. throughout the District, that the proceeds be funded, and the patwáris be paid in grades. This meets the inequalities of remuneration and merit pointed out by the Settlement Officer. The grading is separate for each Tahsil, and the order forbids its alteration, except with the express sanction of the Financial Commissioner. The grades are so arranged as to secure the spending in each Tahsil of the cess contributed by it, and the prohibition against the alteration of the grading has the same object. Three girdáwars with maximum pay and allowances, Rs. 20 per mensem each have been sanctioned for each Tahsil; of these one is the Nàib-Kánungo and receives the greater part of his allowance from Government; the other two are paid from the patwári fund. Each girdáwar has a defined charge, and all three will be supervised by the Tahsil Kánungo. There are four patwári grades, and the pay varies from 8 to 13 rupees per month, giving an average of Rs. 10.

The rest of Chapter VII is occupied with a brief account of local customs. I do not think there need be any fear (para. 241) that the Settlement Riwájánáma will be so

6  
THE PRESENT RE-  
ASSESSMENT, CHAP-  
TER VI.

7  
THE REVISED RE-  
CORD OF RIGHTS,  
CHAPTER VII.

ASSESSMENT RE-  
PORT, PARAS. 27 AND  
28; FINL. COMMR.'S  
REVIEW OF THE SAME,  
PARA. 5; AND SECY.  
TO GOVT. PANJAB'S  
NO. 58, DATED 13TH  
FEBY. 1882, PARA.  
APPROVING THESE  
PROPOSALS.

8  
REVISION OF THE  
RENTS OF OCCUPANCY  
TENANTS, PARA. 225.

9  
PATWARI ARRANGE-  
MENTS.

SECRETARY TO GO-  
VERNMENT PANJAB'S  
NO. 50, DATED 4TH  
FEBRUARY 1882, AND  
NO. 188, DATED 24TH  
JULY 1882.

10  
LOCAL CUSOMS,  
PARA. 236-253.

completely accepted as to supersede inquiry into doubtful cases. Their main effect is to inform the courts as to the broad features of local customs, and to prevent the acceptance of one-sided inquiries by officers who may be new to the District. In many instances also a suitor will be discouraged from denying a custom when he sees that the court is already informed of its general prevalence ; but if he insist on raising an issue as to the custom, he will be able to do so.

**II  
THE FOREST SET-  
TLEMENT (CHAPTER  
VIII). ITS MAIN  
RESULTS.**

The Report closes with an account of the Forest Settlement. The rakh demarcations of the Jhelam District have been the subject of some rather hot discussion during the past 12 years, that is to say, since these rakhs were handed over to the Forest Department in 1871. I hope that these discussions have now solved themselves. The demarcations of 1865, though not to be condemned as a whole, were in not a few places inexpedient and severe: 28 of these demarcations, with an aggregate area of 19,808 acres, have now been cancelled. The remaining demarcations have been corrected in a moderate degree, so as to ease off the points on which they were felt to be inconvenient. In addition to this, the objects and possible results of each demarcation have been reconsidered; and (in most cases by common agreement) the Forest Department have surrendered those which evidently could not be successfully or conveniently afforested. The result of this part of the work is that the Deputy Commissioner will in future manage 43 rakhs with an aggregate area of 72,084 acres ; and that 31 rakhs, area 193,179 acres, have been settled as reserved forests, and remain in charge of the Forest Department.

**I2  
FOREST MANAGE-  
MENT, 1871—80.**

It is, I hope, possible now to consider impartially what was done in 1871. Almost the whole of these large areas, aggregating about 300,000 acres, were made over at one sweep to a new Department, the executive officers of which were new to their work, and were in some instances not so well trained as the officers employed as Assistant Conservators. The rakhs were full of faults of demarcation ; in not a few instances they were detached blocks of which the afforestation was impracticable ; and the management of the whole or any part of them required a considerable knowledge of our Revenue system and of the District, which knowledge the executive Forest Officers at first necessarily lacked. The result might have been foreseen. District Officers urged with truth that the rakhs were not being managed in the interests of the people ; the Forest Officers did not understand the necessity for the restrictions which it was desired to place on their action ; and the grazing leases were given in some instances to men who were obnoxious to the people, not intentionally, but because it was the only arrangement to which the Forest Officers at the time saw

their way. On the other hand, the villagers began to complain loudly of demarcations and restrictions, which they had accepted only with unwillingness, even when supported by the District Officer's authority, and mitigated by a comparatively lax management. On a fair view of all the circumstances, these results were only what was to be expected.

The Forest Settlement now concluded leaves matters on a more satisfactory basis. The Forest Officer has no areas on his hands which ought not to be afforested (using that word in a rather wide sense); and all demarcation complaints have been settled. What areas the Forest Officer wishes to throw open to grazing will be leased by him under the supervision and control of the Deputy Commissioner, and the Revenue due will be recovered by the Deputy Commissioner and his establishment. And there is a growing impression, promoted mainly by the senior officers of the Forest Department themselves, that the District Forest Officer should be closely associated with, and indeed subordinated to, the Deputy Commissioner of the District. Allowing time for the development of this idea and for the drawing up of proper working plans, in respect of which, no doubt, the Deputy Commissioner will be consulted, there will, I hope, be in future a common agreement between the Revenue and Forest Officers of the District as to how each Forest should be managed. The want of this has been the real difficulty with which the Forest Officers have hitherto had to contend. The Forest Settlement has done something towards establishing this agreement; and its completion really depends on the future action of the Forest Officers themselves. Possibly, when the successful management of the Forest reserves has been established, part of the 72,084 acres now managed by the Deputy Commissioner will come back on to the hands of the Forest Officers; but with the existing organization and experience of the Forest Department none of these 72,000 acres could at present be successfully managed by the Forest Officers; and in the meantime I do not doubt they have as much on their hands as will for the present fully employ their energies.

Mr. Thomson has appended to his Report a memorandum on the future management of the rakhis, which will I hope be read with attention. I do not think it would be convenient in this place to discuss in detail the questions thus raised. The general principles have been laid down in the correspondence quoted in para. 277 of the Report. It will be convenient to quote at length the instructions issued in the Government's letter which closed this correspondence:-

13  
THE ARRANGE-  
MENTS NOW COMING  
INTO FORCE.

FINL. COMM'R.'S  
BOO. CIR. NO. XV,  
DATED 22ND SEPT.  
1879. PARA. 2 OF  
SETTL. SECY. TO  
FINL. COMM'R.'S NO.  
1092 S, DATED 15TH  
FEBR. 1881, TO THE  
CONSERVATOR OF  
FORESTS.

14  
SETTLEMENT OFFI-  
CER'S SUGGESTIONS  
FOR FUTURE CRAZING  
MANAGEMENT, &c.  
PROS., FOREST  
DEPT., NO. 1, FOR  
MAY 1881 (SECY. TO  
GOVT. PANJAB'S NO.  
260 F, DATED 25TH  
MAY 1881, PARA. 3).

"The grazing of these rakhs cannot be managed from a forest point of view merely: in closing them against grazing and in restricting the privileges which the people have hitherto enjoyed with regard to them, consideration must be paid to the interests and convenience of the surrounding villages as well as to the requirements of Forest conservancy.

\* \* \* \* \*

"It is not possible that the the interests of the villages should be properly considered where grazing leases are simply knocked down to the highest bidder without any further inquiries being made, and the plan is, moreover, opposed to the orders of Government contained in the Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. XV of 1879.

\* \* \* \* \*

"There is no doubt that under its terms the Deputy Commissioner can insist on the leases being sold to selected persons, or in any other way which may appear to him to be the best in the interests of Government and of the people, and that he can overrule the local Forest Officer on such questions. It should of course be possible to arrange that this contingency should not occur without an opportunity being first offered to the Conservator of addressing the Financial Commissioner on the subject, should he think it necessary to do so, before the orders of the Deputy Commissioner come into effect; and this could be easily arranged by the Forest Officer, reporting to the Deputy Commissioner his proposals for the ensuing financial year at the close of the calendar year; but as it is understood that Doctor Schlich accepts the Financial Commissioner's view of the powers of the Deputy Commissioner in this respect, it does not seem necessary to add more on the subject than to authoritatively approve of that view. But the Conservator of Forests has stated that it is his intention to manage these rakhs directly through the subordinates of his own Department in the future. To this plan the Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling to give unreserved assent. His Honor does not consider that the Forest establishment is so framed as to allow it to manage so large a business properly, and the system of direct management is one of much difficulty, and likely to cause many complaints. Sir R. Egerton will not object if the Financial Commissioner thinks it desirable to allow one or two rakhs to be held under direct management by the Forest Department, though these must be selected ones, easily subject to the inspection of the Assistant Conservator of Forests; and before this is done, the Financial Commissioner should be satisfied that the establishment employed to watch the rakhs managed is sufficient. But

for the general management of the rakhs the Lieutenant-Governor favors the plan of leases to influential land-owners in the neighbourhood at a fair rate, and under precautions for their observing the terms of the lease ; and the Conservator should arrange for disposing of leases in accordance with this view \* \* \* \* In the case of any rakhs held under direct management, the details of the proposed system of granting passes, the fees to be levied, the classes of animals to be excluded, and any other details which affect the people whose cattle graze in the rakhs, must be reported for the approval of the Financial Commissioner \* \* \* \*

"The Lieutenant-Governor is willing to allow any rakh which Forest interests require to be absolutely closed to be removed from the available grazing area, and such rakh should not be leased at all. But as regards the general management of the rakhs, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Financial Commissioner has rightly kept in view the interests of the people whose cattle generally graze in them. The sudden curtailment of privileges and facilities must be attended with some inconvenience, and it is necessary that the new rules should be enforced in a very careful manner and without any undue harshness." \* \* \*

I know also by my own experience in the Jhelam District that a great deal may be done in the direction desired by Mr. Thomson, without endangering or diminishing Government's strong title. It is weakness to be continually afraid of the growth of rights of prescription. But my feeling is that the local officers must be left to work the question out gradually : and that if any more definite proposals than those already sanctioned are to come up, they must be framed after a sufficient amount of experience jointly by the Deputy Commissioner and local Forest Officer. One of the greatest obstacles to the development of proper Forest working in the Panjab has been the attempt (countenanced a good deal by the framer of the existing Forest Act) to introduce complete Forest systems *per saltum*; whereas there ought to be a quiet attempt to build gradually, and it is only so that the wants of the people can be properly supplied or controlled.

Of the Officers of the Settlement, Mr. Thomson commends the Extra Assistant Settlement Officers, Mirza Azim Beg and Budh Singh, the Superintendent of the Chakwal Tahsil. I hope that the services of these two officers will be favorably noticed by Government. Mirza Azim Beg is an officer whose merits and experience are well known. Superintendent Budh Singh earned the good opinion of all of the successive officers (both Settlement Officers and Com-

15  
NECESSITY FOR  
BUILDING UP FOREST  
MANAGEMENT GRA-  
DUALLY.

16  
NOTICE OF OFFICERS,  
PARA. 285.

( x )

missioners) who controlled the Settlement. He had charge of a difficult Tahsil, and managed it well.

Mr. Thomson's work has been favorably noticed on several occasions during the course of the operations now reported; and will, I trust, be now finally approved.

I have, &c., &c.,

E. G. WACE,

*Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture.*



FROM

R. G. THOMSON, ESQUIRE,

*Settlement Officer, Jehlam.*

MAJOR E. G. WACE,

*Settlement Commissioner, Panjab.*

*Dated Jehlam, 20th April 1881.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit herewith the Final Report of the Second Regular Settlement of the Jehlam District, together with thirteen Maps and seven Appendices. Of the Maps only nine are intended to be permanently attached to the Report. The four large Tahsil sheets may, however, prove useful for reference while the Report is under consideration. When no longer required, they should be returned to the District Office.

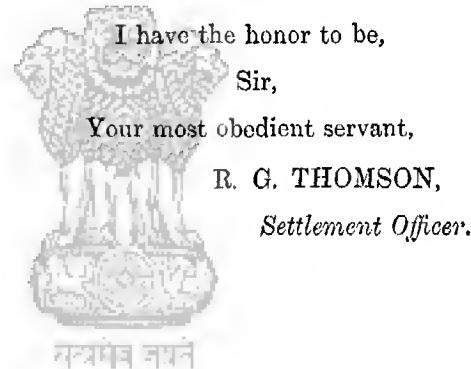
2. Under the rules, the Final Report should be accompanied by the Village Statements, the Annual Demand Statement, and the Statement of Tenures. Of these our Village Statements occupy 12 large Folio Volumes, and are therefore a somewhat unwieldy annexure to a Report. They have been submitted to your inspection; and, with your permission, I have sent them straight to the District Office. The Annual Demand Statement, after receiving your countersignature, has also been sent to the District Office. An abbreviated form of it, drawn up on a model suggested by yourself, is given as the VI<sup>th</sup> Appendix to this Report. The Statement of Tenures is the VII<sup>th</sup> Appendix.

3. The time occupied by the Settlement operations is a little more than 5½ years. The net cost to Imperial Revenues is Rs. 4,42,544. But, if we are allowed to reckon as a set off the value of the Court Fee Stamps filed in Settlement Courts, this total will be reduced to Rs. 4,02,822. The annual increment to the Land Revenue due to our operations is Rs. 1,24,904 over the assessment paid in the last year of the first Regular Settlement. Thus the principal and interest of Government expenditure will be reimbursed in about four years.

4. The chapter which deals with the re-assessment will, I understand, be written by you. The Revenue Rate Report and the detailed village assessments were both prepared entirely by yourself. And it is in every way more fit that they should be described by you.

5. The subject of the Forest Settlement has hardly been touched. Until that Settlement has been completed, it is impossible to make a proper report of it. The brief sketch now prepared has no pretensions to permanence. It should be replaced by a more satisfactory record when the work has been brought to an end.\*

6. The orders of Government are principally required upon the assessment, the record of rights, and the camel Tirni. The new jamas have been given out as for 30 years; but the term of the Settlement is not yet finally fixed. Several minor matters upon which it is necessary to obtain orders are noticed in their proper places in the Report.†




---

\* This has been done. After the Forest Settlement was completed, Chapter VIII of this Report was re-written, and the former Chapter referred to above was cancelled.—R. G. T. (September 1882).

† Since this letter was written, orders have been issued as to the minor matters referred to, as to the term of the new Settlement, and as to the camel Tirni.—R. G. T. (September 1882).

A  
R E P O R T  
OF THE  
SECOND REGULAR SETTLEMENT  
OF THE  
J E H L A M D I S T R I C T .

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL ACCOUNT OF THE DISTRICT.

The District of Jehlam forms the southern half of the rough hill country at the root of the Sind Ságar Doáb. It lies between  $32^{\circ} 26'$  and  $33^{\circ} 15'$  North Latitude, and between  $71^{\circ} 50'$  and  $73^{\circ} 51'$  East Longitude. On the north it is bounded by the District of Rawalpindi, on the south by the River Jehlam and the District of Shahpur, on the east by the River Jehlam, and on the west by the Districts of Shalpur, Bannu and Rawalpindi.

The shape of the District is roughly similar to that of a butcher's hatchet with a short thick handle at the west, and the edge of the blade turned southward. The extreme length from east to west is about 120 miles, while the average breadth from north to south is about thirty-six miles. The breadth is, however, liable to great variations. Near Jehlam city it is hardly twelve miles, but on the line drawn through Lilla and Dulla it is almost fifty-five. The superficial area has been variously estimated. The Topographical Survey of 1851-59, as subsequently corrected, gives 3,910 square miles. But in making the corrections some errors seem to have crept in. At the first Regular Settlement Mr. Arthur Brandreth gave the area as 3,800 square miles. But the re-measurement made for the present Settlement shows an area of 4,039 square miles. There has never been a Revenue Survey, and the country is a very difficult one to measure properly. The action of the River Jehlam is also a perpetual cause of variations, which are sometimes not inconsiderable. On the whole an average area of 4,000 square miles is probably not far from the truth.

1  
BOUNDARIES OF THE  
DISTRICT.

2  
DIMENSIONS AND  
AREA.

3  
MAIN DIVISIONS.

This large tract is divided into four Tahsils. Tahsil Jehlam occupies the whole eastern end. All the west is engrossed by Tahsil Tallagang. The central area between is held on the north by Tahsil Chakwâl, and on the south by Tahsil Pind Dàdan Khàn. The head-quarter station of the whole is at the town of Jehlam, which is very eccentrically situated at the extreme south-east corner of the District.

4  
General physical character.

## THE SALT RANGE.

Round Jehlam itself there is a wide expanse of level plain, which is prolonged into a narrower strip along the course of the river. But elsewhere the surface is generally rough, broken, and disturbed. Much of it is covered by the mountains of the Salt Range and its tributaries. This Range first enters the District at its extreme south-western corner, where the spurs of Mount Sakesar descend into the village of Láwa. The whole lower boundary of Tahsil Tallagang is fringed by the northern ridges of the hills. Still, in this part of its course, the Range keeps mostly to the District of Shâhpur. But when it reaches the boundary of Tahsil Pind Dàdan Khàn it passes altogether into the Jehlam District. Here it consists of two distinct lines of hills running west and east at a distance from each other of about five miles inner measurement. These are generally parallel to one another; and each of them is made up of a number of parallel ridges. But this parallelism is modified by a marked tendency to a linked or looped formation. At intervals of about ten miles the two main lines of hills bend in towards one another, and mingle in a knotted mass. Then they again separate, again run parallel, and again unite. This is observable, not only in the Range as a whole, but, though less regularly, throughout each of its separate components also. The general character of the whole is that of a double series of parallel ridges. But the more intimate formation is rather that of a series of large loops or links enclosed by similar but smaller series.

5  
THE FASHION OF THE HILLS.

The rocks which build up the Range are throughout tilted at a very high angle. But there are few peaks which are either detached or conspicuous. The general model is one unvaried ridge which has very much the fashion of a cliff. On one side an almost perpendicular surface drops down sheerly into the plain. On the other the slope, although severe, is much more gradual. It is an almost universal rule that the scarped surface faces to the southward. Thus the Range is not unlike a double row of cliffs shutting off the rough north country from the alluvial plain of the Panjâb. This may serve to explain the great difference of level between the hither and the further plain. On the one side the mountains rise out sheerly from the low plain of the Jchlam river which is rarely more than 700

feet above the sea. On the other side they gradually sink down into a country which lies variously at from 1,300 to 1,900 feet above the sea level. With these differences of altitude in the surrounding country the appearance of the Range differs greatly at different stand points. From the south the view is dreary. The hills are almost entirely bare of vegetation. A few half-starved and sickly bushes only emphasize the general barrenness. Nor is there much grandeur of form. In fact the east end of the Range is decidedly tame. But towards the west, where the limestone rocks become predominant, there are often long lines of lofty cliffs. These are best seen in the narrow gorges which carry down the drainage of the interior upland to the Jehlam. Some of these possess much austere beauty. Perhaps the finest example is the Nili Vâhn near Kandowâl. This is sometimes terrible in its apathetic desolation. On the north side of the mountains the plain country lies high, and the Range has the appearance of a low, monotonous ridge. There is a fuller vegetation here. The long slopes of the hills are often covered with thick, low, brushwood. Bâhikar, Sinetta, and Phulâhi are most commonly met with. There is also a good deal of wild olive. Real trees are, however, very rare. Nor is this wonderful. For the rain-fall is scanty, and it drains away almost immediately from the hill slopes. Often, too, the surface soil is merely bare rock or stony débris. The wonder is not that trees should be so few, but that such vegetation as there is should be able to maintain itself. The country within the Range is much softer. The upland of which it consists lies so high that the hills are completely dwarfed, and a rich cultivation makes some amends for the absence of forest trees.

Near the east boundary of Tahsil Pind Dâdan Khân the Range has clearly been subjected to great disturbance. The northern hills, after culminating in the peak called Chel, which is the highest point in the District,\* swing round to the southward in a broad sweep near the village of Phadiâl. This lateral movement is continued until the whole chain reaches and is merged into its southern neighbour. But beyond this point of junction the southern hills themselves continue for about five miles till they reach the town of Jalâlpur. They then wheel abruptly to the north-east, and follow a short course to the bank of the Bunhâ Torrent, where they terminate. The country interposed between the overlap of these two lateral ranges is generally known as the Vagh Valley after the principal village contained in it. And the hills which skirt this valley are generally looked upon as the furthest eastern exten-

GENERAL APPEAR-  
ANCE IN VARIOUS  
PARTS.

6

THE EASTERN SALT  
RANGE HILLS.

\* 3,701 feet.

**SUBSIDIARY HILLS.** of the Salt Range. But, as a matter of fact, either limb of the Range is practically continued by a subsidiary line of hills right across the Jehlam Tahsil to the eastern boundary of the District. In the northern limb this continuity is almost absolute. Nearly opposite to the Chel, and at a distance from it of less than a mile, the great mass of Diljabba rises abruptly out of the plain country of Lundi Patti, and for some distance runs parallel to the general course of the Salt Range. But when the hills beyond the Chel sweep round to the southward, Diljabba takes no share in the movement, but follows its course uninterruptedly to the Ghora Gàla Pass. Here it joins the minor range which is generally known to Englishmen as the Nílí Hills. From Ghora Gàla these stretch east and north-east across the Jehlam Tahsil for a distance of twenty-four miles. Near the encamping ground of Sohàwa they cross the line of the Trunk Road and of the Northern State Railway. Thence they dwindle rapidly. At Karuta, seven miles beyond Sohàwa, they disappear. Two miles further on the District boundary is reached. The average height of these hills is about 2,500 feet above the sea, and their fashion and appearance do not differ from those of the Salt Range proper. For the native population they have no collective name, nor is there always a special name for each particular hill. Sometimes, however, such names are given. "Nílí" itself is really the name of the highest peak in the chain.

**SUBSIDIARY HILLS:** <sup>7</sup> The continuation of the southern limit of the Salt Range is hardly less certain. The Vagh hills drop down sharply into the Bunhá Torrent. But immediately opposite on the further bank the Tilla Range at once begins its course. As seen from the west, the continuity of the two ranges can hardly be doubted. And what the surface of the country suggests is confirmed by the geological evidence. From the Bunhá these Tilla hills run eastward in general parallelism to the Nílí chain. They rapidly culminate in the supreme peak of Jogi Tilla. Thereafter they as rapidly decay. But as a series of low parallel ridges they are prolonged across the valley of the Kahán and the line of the Grand Trunk Rood near Ràthian. A few miles further on they finally vanish. But at a little distance to the northward a new range at once springs into being in the hill called Batáli Dber, or the heap of stones, which overlooks the encamping ground of Dina. It is very convenient to look upon this as a continuation of the Tilla Range which has suffered some lateral displacement. From Batáli Dher this new range runs right up to the eastern boundary of the district near Tangrot on the Jehlam. It is generally known **THE LEHRI HILLS.** as the Lehri Hills, after the name of one of the chief

"Mandis" or mother villages of the Ghakars Iskandrál. In one respect these hills are peculiar. Like the Salt Range they are generally scarped on one side and sloping on the other. But by what is almost, if not quite, a solitary exception in the District, the scarped surface is turned away from the river.

Throughout all these Ranges the main hills are frequently belted on one side or both by a broad band of hard clay ravines. These all run parallel to the mountains and to one another. They are often of considerable depth. They are built of a hard nodular marl, dusky red in colour, and not unlike the refuse of a brick kiln. They are generally almost bare of vegetation. Viewed from above, their appearance is peculiar. They are like the successive waves of a shallow sea beating about the bases of the hills. These ravines are a class apart. They never occur far from the mountains, and, near to them, they are more common on the northern side than on the south. Ravines of other species are common all over the District.

The double range of hills above described divides the whole District into three physically distinct portions. The first of these lies below the hills, the second within them, and the third behind them. Without pretence to strict geographical accuracy these might be termed the Riverain, the Upland, and the Plateau.

The Riverain is a broad alluvial plain spread out between the Jehlam and the hills. It stretches from Pindori, in Tahsil Jehlam to Pithrot in Zilla Shàhpur, and its length measured along the course of the river is nearly one hundred miles. Its average breadth is about eight miles. But this value is subject to great variation. Near Jalálpur the plain is a mere thread. But to the north, by Duliál, it spreads into a broad boss which pushes down a limb along the reverse side of the mountains, so as to fill up the area left vacant by the lateral displacement of the Lehri Hills from the general line of Mount Tilla. This is the furthest extension northward of the Riverain country, and here, near to the historic fortress of Rotás, and amid the low rich lands which fringe the course of the Kahan, it terminates.

The whole tract is essentially a portion of the ordinary Panjáb plain. Towards the centre it consists of fertile loam which gradually grows sandy as it approaches the river, and stony as it approaches the mountains. Its neighbourhood to the latter cause it to differ somewhat from other similar areas. It is seamed in all directions by the beds of hill torrents. Generally these torrents bring down fertilising floods. But sometimes they sweep away fertile ground, or bury it in a layer of unproductive sand. Very rarely new

8  
AFFILIATED RA.  
VINES.

9  
DIVISIONS CAUSED  
BY THE HILLS.

10  
THE RIVERAIN.

11  
CHARACTER OF THE  
RIVERAIN.

lands are thrown up. But these are generally small in area, poor in quality, and precarious in duration.

**I 2  
THE UPLANDS.**

The second or Upland region is the tract which lies between the double ranges of the hills. The Uplands of the Salt Range proper lie altogether in the Pind Dádán Khàn Tahsíl. Those which are situated between the Tilla and Níli Hills are all in Tahsíl Jehlam. The two areas differ very widely, and it will be convenient to notice them separately.

**I 3  
THE UPLANDS OF  
THE SALT RANGE.**

The Salt Range Upland lies from two thousand to two thousand five hundred feet above the sea. Mr. Brandreth calls it "one of the most beautiful and fertile bits of soil in Upper India." It is fairly level throughout, and it is so hemmed in on every side by the mountains that it runs no general risk of denudation. The surface is in some places too stony to be productive, but generally the soil is of very good quality. It receives also the benefit of much of the hill drainage which frequently brings with it a fertilizing silt. At the same time the Upland lies so high that there is no room for the development of destructive torrents. This fortunate area is split up into three main basins by the looped structure of the hills, which has been mentioned already. From west to east these are named Vunhár, Kahún, and Jhangar. Each of them is crossed by small subsidiary ridges which divide it still further. All the three are very productive, and are somewhat densely peopled. Jhangar is commonly reckoned the most fruitful. But such superiority as it has is, I think, due to a larger rain-fall and a more strenuous cultivation.

**I 4  
THE UPLAND OF  
THE JEHLAM TAHSIL.**

The Upland of the Jehlam Tahsíl between the Níli and Tilla Hills is a very different area. It is made up for the most part of the old Domeli Pargana and the Iskandrál Iláqua. During the present re-Settlement it has commonly been known as the Khuddar, or country of ravines. This name is certainly well deserved. The surface of the whole tract is broken and distorted in a way which it is hard to realize without seeing it. At first sight it looks like nothing so much as a slice cut from some gigantic sponge. It lies a good deal higher than the Riverain, and a good deal lower than the Salt Range Upland. Its average height is about 1,200 feet above the sea, but perhaps long ago it may have been greater. Towards the north and east the surface is stony, and the ravines often of great depth; but in the central region there are few stones, while the soil is principally a stiff marl which becomes more and more mixed with sand towards the south-west. The superficial differences between a country of this kind and the Uplands of the

Salt Range are no doubt great and striking. Nevertheless the two areas are radically homologous. But within the Salt Range there has been hardly any denudation, while in the Khuddar—partly on account of its greater width and lower level, and partly on account of the peculiar hydrography of the district—denudation has been incessant and excessive. There can be no doubt that this one reason is quite sufficient to account for all the differences which exist.

It might naturally be thought that a country like the Khuddar must be very barren. But this is an error. The ravines undoubtedly operate to restrict greatly the area where cultivation is possible. They also make the breaking up of waste a more difficult and expensive operation than usual. Some labour, too, is required to keep formed fields from degenerating. And owing to the peculiar shape, strange situation, and limited area of many of the cultivated plots, farming is sometimes necessarily more wasteful than on the huge homogeneous plains of the Panjab. But when all these deductions are made it still remains true that the better part of the Khuddar cultivation is very fruitful. The best fields are those which lie low, are well levelled and banked, and which have behind them a large area of waste and intractable ravines. These ravines—useless otherwise—are invaluable as a catchment area for the supply of drainage water to the cultivated fields. There are of course many Khuddar areas of which the produce is very poor. High sloping fields are nearly always bad. Most newly-broken waste is at first of this character. But where the conditions are favourable, the ground is gradually and thoroughly levelled. It is exceedingly difficult to form a just opinion concerning an area which is in many respects perfectly unique. But I am inclined to think that all the best spots in the Khuddar country have been already occupied, and that in future no new lands of the first class are likely to be reduced to cultivation. Some of the old lands may be laboriously improved, and a good deal of new land of very poor quality may be cultivated. But this is all.

Some of the most peculiar areas in this country are those which would be called Barrancas in Mexico, but which have here no special name. Often over a considerable tract the whole of the softer soils have been washed away to a great depth. Thus a floor of depression is formed upon which the harder strata remain standing in the form of little hills. These hills are frequently sixty or seventy feet high, but their crests are below the ordinary level of the country. A good example of this peculiar formation is the lately abandoned Government Rakh of Kas Kabbi, which is hard by Pothi.

16  
THE PLATEAU.

Beyond the northern ridges of the Salt Range, and the chain of the Nili Hills, we pass through a belt of rough and sloping country to the wide plain which fills the whole Tahsil of Chakwal and Tallagang. This is what I have called the Plateau. It is a high-lying area sloping down generally towards the north-west, but in some parts towards the south and east. Near the Sohan Nadi it is sometimes crossed by short ranges of very low hills. Eastward of Tahsil Chakwal the entire Plateau is absorbed into the Rawalpindi District; and all that remains to Tahsil Jehlam is the long and narrow strip of sloping ground behind the Nili Hills, which is generally, though not very accurately, known as the Pabbi Ilqua.\*

17  
PHYSICAL DIFFERENCES IN THE PLATEAU.

In many places this large area is fretted with ravines and gullies. Throughout it is scored by the deep beds of the mountain torrents which descend from the Salt Range. The more part of these torrents cross the tract in a direction which is nearly at right angles to its length, and receive during their journey the whole drainage of the country. Thus each area between two torrents assumes a slightly arched surface falling away towards the drainage channel on either side. The best and most productive portions are those which lie well on the watershed where there is a large extent of level ground not troubled with ravines. As we draw near to the large torrents, the slope becomes severe, and the surface very broken and stony. It seems probable that the underlying rock is nowhere very far from the surface throughout the entire Plateau. And whenever the ground ceases to be fairly level, the overlying soil, if left to itself and not banked up, is almost certain to be carried away from all the higher levels. In some instances, however, the land near these torrents is better than all the rest. This is the case when the streams leave their deep beds and run in a more open channel. They are then frequently fringed by a broad ribbon of level ground dotted with wells and covered with a prosperous cultivation. Unfortunately these areas are neither very extensive nor very numerous. They are more commonly met with on the lower courses of the torrents near their points of junction with the Sohan. Outside of these low and level tracts wells are very scarce both in Chakwal and Tallagang Tahsils.

18  
AGRICULTURAL CHARACTER OF THE PLATEAU.

There is no great difference in fertility throughout the entire Plateau. Class for class the soil of the west is as

\* Pabbi is a general and not a particular name. There are numerous Pabbis both in this District and elsewhere. "Pab" in Panjabí is the upper surface of the foot as it rises from the toe to the ankle. It is applied by an analogy which is sometimes rather remote to the swelling country at the foot of a range of hills,

productive as the soil of the east. But the good soils are perhaps more largely represented in Chakwál than in Tallagang, and the rain-fall is in all probability considerably greater. The Chakwál farming, too, though inferior to that of Jelham and some parts of Pind Dádan Khán, is much more careful than that of Tallagang, which is apt to be slovenly.

The general aspect of the District is exceedingly rough and broken. Away from the river it is rare to find two miles of level ground together. Yet the whole result is hardly picturesquie. The scenery suffers from the fatal wants of wood and water. Within and behind the Salt Range one sighs, and sighs in vain, for a little greenery. There are, however, many examples of desolate beauty which is sometimes severe even to grimness. Where there is perennial water there is more life and colour in the landscape. The lake of Kallar Kahár has been often praised—perhaps more than it deserves. There is only one side which is at all tolerable. The upper course of the Jelham River has much pleasant scenery. Mount Tilla is always impressive. There are some picturesque bits among the spurs of Sakesar in the village of Láwa. But perhaps the finest view in the District is that obtained by riding along the road from Chakwál into and through the valley of Choya Saidan Sháh and so onward to Katás.

19  
GENERAL ASPECT  
OF THE DISTRICT.

The only river belonging to the District is the Jelham, which forms the east and a great part of the southern boundary. In the old time it was called Vedasta, and afterwards Vehat. From the first of these the Greeks took their Hydaspes. The second is still in use among the rustics. The river rises in south-east Káshnir. Its earlier course is much interrupted by rapids. But from about 8 miles above Jelham city it flows tranquilly, but with a swift current in a somewhat narrow bed. At the town of Jelham the maximum recorded surface velocity is 8'66 feet per second, and the approximate maximum discharge in the same time is 200,000 cubic feet. The breadth at the same place varies from 2,000 feet to nearly a mile. The river is liable to sudden freshes. This liability is said to have grown greater since the recent wood-cuttings for the service of the State Railway. But this is very doubtful. The set of the stream against its banks varies greatly. It is said that the changes tend to be periodical. But this is probably a delusion. For some years past, in the general result, Jelham has suffered far more from diluvion than Gujarát. But there are signs of a change in this respect. Nevertheless the sacerdotal inclination of the river is probably to shift to the westward. And, in places,

20  
Hydrography:  
RIVER JELHAM.

this would lead to encroachment on this District. The river water retains its coldness far into the hot season. It is always heavily charged with silt, and the deposit which it leaves is generally of good quality. To suppose, however, that it is always absolutely or nearly uniform is a mistake which has sometimes led to injurious consequences in the assessment of new alluvium.

**21  
OTHER STREAMS.**

The remaining streams of the District consist merely of the sandy or rocky torrents which descend from the hills or issue out from the ravines. Such a torrent is called a Kas or Kasi. They make a great show on the map. But, except for a few days in the year, they contain little or no running water. After a storm of rain they are often impassable for many hours. But at other times they are merely wastes of sand. In some few places a scanty stream of water flows all through the year. The Ghora Gála Pass on the Bunhá is an example. And many torrent beds are dotted at rare intervals with permanent pools which are of great use both for man and beast. These are called Trimkau or Dhan. And, even where the bed is dry, water can often be found by digging a hole a few feet deep through the sand. What is obtained in this way is sometimes little better than a foetid puddle. Yet in the hot weather, and often in the cold weather too, it is the only drink for whole villages.

**22  
WATERSHED OF THE INDUS AND THE JEHLAM.**

Perhaps the most noticeable thing about these torrents is the peculiar disposition of the water-parting between the Jchlam and the Indus. The natural temptation is to think that one slope of the Salt Range would drain to the one river, and the other to the other. This is not so. The line of watershed runs right across the Tahsil and almost through the town of Chakwál. That is to say that the *whole* of the east Salt Range, and all the auxiliary hills in the Jehlam Tahsil, drain towards the Jehlam River. The long slopes of all these hills sink down towards the north, and carry with them by far the greater part of the drainage water which collects in the plain country below. Here it is on the reverse side of the mountains, and has to force its way once more through the entire Range before it can reach the river. This is no easy matter. Many Kases run due east for long distances along the skirt of the hills seeking for some outlet where they may break through. The Saruli, the Bunhà, the Kutian, and the Karral (which is the chief source of the Kahàn), are all instances. At length all these streams *do* break through, and pour the drainage of half the district through the Khuddar country of Tahsil Jehlám. Perhaps this may have been one reason for the great denudation which has happened there. There is a curious native tradition on the subject,

which is, I think, the memory of a real event. The enormous Kas Bunhá breaks through the northern mountains at the Ghora Gála Pass between Diljabba and the hills of the Nílí chain. This outlet, it is said, did not exist always. Núr Sháh, a poor Gházi of Kashmír, had no horse to ride upon. So he mounted the wall of his house, which at once began to travel about with him. At last, so riding, he reached Ghora Gála, where his horse straddled right across the breadth of the pass and then stayed. So the ways were blocked, and all Lundi Patti became covered with water and without inhabitant. At last, in the days of the Chogtai kings,\* the wall was thrown down, and the water passed through, and the people came back. Inside the pass there is a remarkable ledge of rock not unlike the back of some gigantic horse. No doubt this gave birth to the legend. It is clear that the water must have cut through this ledge at some time and have swept destructively over the face of the country beyond. But the pass is certainly much older than Bábar.

The chief two Kases which flow into the Jehlam are the Kahán and the Bunhá. The Kahán drains the centre and east Jehlam Tahsíl. It is formed of many branches which issue from the Nílí Hills and join one another near Domeli (the junction). The Kases named after Bakrálá, Dina, and Bara Gowáh all flow into it. It pierces the Tilla Range under the walls of Rotás, and eventually falls into the Jehlam just below the Sadr Cantonment. In the rainy season it is much vexed with quicksands.

The Bunhá rises in the Government Rakh of Surla, in Tahsíl Chakwál, and issues out on the north side of the mountains. Thence it turns east, and near Duman is joined by the Kulián, the Kutián, and the Saruli. The united stream flows through the Ghora Gála Pass and across the lower breadth of the Khuddar country. It then sweeps round the southern end of the Tilla Hills by a gap between them and the last spurs of the Salt Range. Almost immediately afterwards it burgeons out into a broad waste of sand which is year by year extending its ravages. Its after-course is short, and it falls into the Jehlam between Dárapur and Bhimbar.

The other Kases which fall into the Jehlam for the most part come down directly from the southern face of the Salt Range or of Tilla. Some of them—such as that which descends on Kálá from the Langarpur Hills—often do mischief. But most are unimportant. They flow in broad, shallow beds through a plain country. They rarely contain much water,

<sup>23</sup>  
CHIEF KASES :  
THE KAHAN.

<sup>24</sup>  
THE BUNHA.

<sup>25</sup>  
MINOR KASES FLOW-  
ING TO THE JELLMAM.

\* i. e. The great Mughals.

and many, especially in Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan, disappear before reaching the river.

26

**KASES FLOWING TO THE INDUS.**

**THE SOHAN.**

**PACHNAND.**

**27  
OTHER KASES.**

**THE DHRAB.**

**THE TWO GABHIRS.**

**THE DRAGGAR.**

**THE ANKAR.**

**THE LETI.**

In that part of the District which drains towards the Indus most of the torrents descend from the north slopes of the Salt Range. All of them either fall into one another or into the Sohan, which itself falls into the Indus. The Sohan comes into this District from that of Rawalpindi, and thereafter forms, roughly but not exactly, the boundary between the two. It is very treacherous—one night quite dry, next morning not to be passed without a goat-skin. It is often full of quicksands. Its first feeders in this District are the Karai, the Bhagnéh, and the Soj, which all join it near Dulla. A fourth stream comes to the same place through the Rawalpindi District. Hence the meeting is called Pachnand or Five Waters. An old distich gives the idea of the neighbouring villages as to the natural beauties and advantages of this part of the country :—

“ Kur, Karai, Bhagnéh, Nilawali, Dand,—  
Adha rup wilayati, adha rup Pachnand.”

West of Pachnand are many other Kases. Of the principal Mr. Arthur Brandreth has given the following description :— “The western part of Dhanni (*i.e.*, West Chakwál) is all drained by the Khumála, a small ravine near Kot Rupwál, and by a great Nallah called the Dhrab, which is, however, only an affluent of the still greater Gabhír, the chief Nallah in this part of the District. The Dhrab rises at Kallar Kahár, and at first flowing north, bends round in a quadrant of a circle to meet the Gabhír near the village of Dhrab. Its bed here is a vast plain of dry sand some two miles wide, with rich land all along it; but in some parts its bed is extremely deep and narrow. The Tallagang Tahsil is mainly drained by two large streams, both called the Gabhír. The east Gabhír nearly forms the boundary of the Tahsil and Dhanni. The west Gabhír is its west boundary. Both rise near Jaba in the Salt Range. One curves to the east and then to the north; the other to the west and north-west. Both fall into the Sohan Naddí. The other streams which intersect this Tahsil are the Draggar by Tallagang and Sàrang Kot; the Ankár by Thoha and Taman; and the Letí. This latter forms the boundary of the Miál and Pakhar Ilàquas, and was till lately the western boundary of the Tahsil. Of the three, the Letí is the deepest, and has little culturable land on its banks, which are high and rocky. The Ankár at first is also between high banks, but latterly widens, and has several prosperous villages on its banks. The banks of the Draggar are generally steep, but here and there expand, and afford room for several flourishing little wells near it.”

The District also contains several perennial hill streams, which, when sweet, are all used for irrigation. The valley of Choya Saidan Shâh is watered by one of these, and the villages of Kallar Kahâr and Bhâganwâla by others. The whole area so irrigated is about 750 acres.

28

HILL STREAMS.

The only lake in the District is that of Kallar Kahâr. It lies close under the northern slope of the Salt Range, and is itself very salt. It is roughly circular, nearly a mile across when full, and perhaps about four feet deep. The reason of its saltiness is not properly known. Mr. Wynne, of the Geological Survey, thinks that it may be partly due to ordinary precipitation, and partly to brine springs. The villagers have a legend that the water was once fresh. One day, as the women were filling their pitchers, Bâbâ Farid, the holy saint of Pâkpattan, came that way and asked for a little water to drink. But the women answered—"How would you drink, when the water is salt?" For they knew him not. "Even so," said the saint, "the water is salt." So he passed by; but in the evening the men came home to eat, and behold the water in the pitchers was salt, and the lake has been salt from that day.

29

LAKE OF KALLAR  
KAHAR.

NATIVE LEGEND.

Speaking generally the District cannot be said to be well supplied with water. In the villages near the river wells are usually met with, especially in the Jâlap Ilâqua of Tahsil Pind Dâdan Khân. But throughout the Riverain tract there are several villages which have none. In and behind the hills wells are decidedly uncommon. The only spots upon which they are much built are the stretches of level ground which sometimes fringe the course of a Kas. Elsewhere, unless there is a natural spring, the only resource is a tank or a water hole. Both frequently fail, and then long journeys have to be made in search of water. Cattle often leave their own villages for the same reason. Many of the natural springs are situated in the Government Rakhs. When—as sometimes happens—such rakhs are closed against grazing, great discontent always arises, partly at the deprivation of pasture, but chiefly at the deprivation of water.

30

WATER-SUPPLY OF  
THE DISTRICT.

The geology of the District, so far as it is of interest, is the geology of the Salt Range. This has often been treated in detail. The briefest possible sketch is given here. The elevation of the Range is generally referred to a late Tertiary epoch. There are various opinions as to the causes which produced it. Mr. Wynne, who is the latest authority, gives the following statement of his views:—"So far as I can judge, the structure of the Range leads to the inference that its existence is due to

31

Geology:

ELEVATION OF THE  
SALT RANGE.

complicated lateral compression under unequal conditions of resistance, which, in a late Tertiary period, developed itself in local disturbance along one or more lines of fissure coinciding with the direction of the uncinual escarpments, the whole of the features having been subsequently much modified by meteoric erosion." A layman may be pardoned for comparing this to the old explanations by occult causes. It is doubtful whether the Range is an independent axis of elevation, or merely a part of the sub-Himalayas. The stratification is generally conformable, and appears to indicate a tranquil deposition, under conditions which remained practically identical throughout. Nearly every geological age is more or less represented. The sandstones, which form a great portion of the Range, are of several epochs. But the limestones, which are also numerous, are either Carboniferous or Eocene. Mr. Wynne has discovered fossils of Lower Silurian age in beds which overlie the Salt Marl. So the salt itself must have been deposited before the earliest known fossiliferous rocks with the doubtful exception of the Laurentian series. There are few or no traces anywhere of volcanic or igneous action. Fossils are not numerous. In the lower series they occur only in the Silurian and Carboniferous beds. In the Mesozoic Age, among others, there are *Ceratites* in the Trias, *Ammonites* in the Jurassic, and *Terebratulae* in the chalk. In the Cainozoic beds the Eocene are full of nummulitic reliés, and the Miocene have mammalian bones and numerous crocodilian remains.

**32  
Mineralogy :  
SALT.**

The most important mineral production of the District is salt. It is found in great quantities in most of the gorges on the south side of the Salt Range as far eastward as Jutána. Beyond that its occurrence is doubtful. The geologists expected to meet with it even in Tilla; but a trial boring there was not successful. The salt was originally believed to belong to the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone series. But it has been now shown to be of Silurian age or even older. Hitherto both it and the rocks which immediately overlie it have alike proved barren of fossils. No one has ever pretended to give a coherent account of the manner of its deposition. All the theories upon the subject are merely confessions of ignorance. It occurs in broad bands or layers, separated from each other by interposed layers of red marl and impure gypsum. The red marl, which is a kind of pink scarlet in colour, is characteristic of the occurrence of salt. The salt differs slightly in quality; but by far the greater part of it is more than usually pure. The analyses conducted at Agra show an average result of 93 per cent. of pure salt, 4½ per cent. of water, and only 2½ per cent. of foreign matter. Of the latter the chief constituent is chloride of magnesium, which gives to the salt when in lumps a rusty red colouring.

The rest is made up of sulphate of lime and chloride of calcium. The Salt Mines have been worked for centuries. But the method of excavation has recently been very much improved. Some account of the mines, and of the trade in salt will be found hereafter.

Coal occurs in the Salt Range in several places. It is nowhere of true Carboniferous age. In this District the deposits are all Eocene. They are found in nine separate localities—Bhágawála, Kheura, Pidh, Dandhot (3), Makrāch, Karuli, and Núrpur. The coal is generally of inferior quality. It is often rather lignite than coal. It is friable, with a brown streak, and a conchoidal fracture. It contains an unusually small proportion of carbon, and is therefore not fit for smelting. It burns rapidly with a thick smoky flame, leaves an ample ash, and often gives off sulphur fumes. In small pieces ground to powder, and mixed with milk, it is used by villagers as an emollient medicine. Its use commercially for fuel has hitherto not proved successful. Difficulty of carriage is one obstacle, and another is the uncertain quantity of the supply. But within the last few months the coal has been extensively purchased by the Railway authorities at Pind Dádān Khán. The seams excavated are those at Makrāch, where there is an outcrop on the surface. The quality here is said to be good and hard. The Engineers pay a fixed price for the coal laid down at Pind Dádān Khán. The Forest Department, within whose rākhs the seams lie, permit certain contractors to excavate free. But they charge a royalty of Rs. 2 on every ton raised. It is perhaps doubtful whether the traffic will be permanent. As the excavation penetrates more deeply into the seam, special precautions will need to be taken against spontaneous combustion, and the whole conduct of the work will become more expensive. The seam itself may also be worked out. On the other hand, the enterprize may prove successful; and in such a case it would probably be right to consider whether the present arrangements are the most convenient and profitable that could be adopted, and whether the Forest Department is the most suitable agency for carrying them out.

Stone suitable for road-making, or for railway ballast, is common in most places. Good building stone—both sandstone and limestone—is frequently met with. The best quarry is Tarakkiwála near Bakrāla. The commoner limestones are also much burned for lime, especially near the south end of the Tilla Range. The harder varieties are extensively quarried for chakkis or hand-mills. There is one locality specially known as Chakki Par or millstone hill. In one or two places a variegated variety is manufactured into cups and platters and similar fancy ware.

33  
COAL

RECENT EXCAVA-  
TIONS.

34  
STONE.

**35  
GYPSUM.**

**GOLD.**

Coarse gypsum is abundant, but it seems to be only used for mixing with mortar. Perhaps it might be useful as a dressing for fields, as well as for plaster of Paris and the like. Gold is found in minute scales in a characteristic black sand which is met with in most of the Kasis. Gold-washing is still carried on. But the industry is not flourishing.

**36  
COPPER.**

**GALENA.**

Fragments of copper and earthy iron haematises can also be met with, but are quite unimportant. Sulphuret of lead or galena is found in small nodules in two or three localities. That of Mount Karangli is the best. It is much sought after, and fetches a high price. But the only method of obtaining it is to go out after rain and pick up the small fragments by actual search. It is held by the natives to be antimony, and is used as a salve for the eyes. It is called "surma." He who has faith, and anoints his eyes with the "surma" of Karangli for forty nights, shall arrive at such perfection of vision as to see the stars in the day time. I never met any one who could do this.

**37  
CLAYS.**

Good clay for pottery, and a lavender-coloured earth which serves for soap, are to be found in some places. But, like all the other mineral productions of the District, except stone, and coal, and salt, they are quite insignificant.

**38  
KALLAR SHOR.**

Kallar Shor occurs sporadically over small areas in most parts of the District. But, except in south-west Pind Dàdan Khàn, its ravages are nowhere important. It begins to attract attention near Dhariala, about ten miles east of the town of Pind Dàdan Khàn. Thence it spreads upwards into some of the villages of the Phapra tribe. But its inroads in this region are very partial. As we go west the evil rapidly becomes more extensive and serious. In the lands of Pind Dàdan Khàn Khàs there are large tracts which produce nothing but a sick and feeble herbage. Often the ground is quite bare. Further west the state of matters becomes worse. Fortunately the Kallar is confined to one zone of country about midway between the river and the hills. The lands which are close under the hills or close beside the river escape. It is difficult to say whether there is any increase from year to year in the size of the area affected. I am inclined to think that any such increase must be infinitesimal. It seems probable that the Kallar has nearly reached its limit; and that, without a precedent change in the conditions, it is not likely to spread. The immediate causes of the efflorescence are not free from doubt. The following suggestions must be taken for what they are worth. The lands under the hills are all carefully banked up. They thus retain a great deal of the drainage water which sinks into the soil. On the other side the river bed lies high, so that some of the lands near it actually drain away from it.

**THEORY OF THE  
EFFLORESCENCE.**

Thus a double drainage collects below the surface of the plain midway between the hills and the river in a position from which there is no escape. Here the water table is raised to within a few feet of the surface. Capillary action sets in; and as fast as the water is raised to the surface by capillarity, it is evaporated by a burning sun, and leaves behind all its solid constituents as a deposit. Nearly all subsoil water contains the material of Kallar, which it takes up from the soils through which it passes, and thus so long as capillary action continues, a deposit of Kallar will *generally* result. This theory, which is mainly taken from the Report of the Aligarh Committee upon Reh, seems to account for the great difference between the extent of the Kallar deposit east and west of Pind Dádan Khán, where the apparent conditions are very similar. But in the eastern tract there are a large number of wells in constant work. This keeps the water level down, and prevents excessive capillary action. The Kallar begins almost exactly where the wells grow few. It is of course true that the well-water which is poured on the soil must itself contain Kallar in solution. But where there is no constant supply from below, mere surface deposits of this kind are washed down or away by the first rain.\*

The district Flora is not important. But owing to the difference of level it varies a good deal from place to place. Large trees in quantity can only be met with in the Riverain tract. The "Táli" or "Shisham" is common round Jélam City and in the Government Belas in the river. It also occurs frequently in other parts of the low plain country. Behind the hills it is rare, and seldom flourishes. Its uses are well known. The leaves and young shoots are browsed by cattle and camels; and the wood is excellent for boats, carriages, pack-saddles, and furniture. The "Kíkar" is common all through the alluvial plain, especially in the Jálap Iláqua of Pind Dádan Khán, where it often reaches a large size. In and beyond the hills it does not seem to succeed well. It is probably killed down by the severity of the winter frosts. It is perhaps the most useful of the District trees. The bark goes to the tan yard. The village carpenter uses the wood for ploughs and Persian wheels, while the wright fashions it into carts, and other people burn it for fuel. The "Ber" (*Zizyphus Jububa*) is well known near the river, and is not uncommon elsewhere. The wood is good for village house-building and for fuel. The fruit is much relished. A small variety called the Kokan is used as fodder for cattle, and is said to increase the yield of milk. It ripens its fruit earlier than the large species. The "Drek"

39  
Flora: TREES.

THE TÁLI.

KÍKARS.

BERS.

THE DREK.

\* On this subject cf. the first Note by Mr. Ibbetson in the Report of the Aligarh Committee.

THE BORS.

THE TUT.

SIRIS, &amp;c.

PILCHI.

TAMARISK.

(*Melia sempervirens*) occurs, but, except in a few places, it is neither plentiful nor important. Villagers use the wood for beams and rafters. Near water very fine specimens of the Bor or Banyan tree (*Ficus Indica*) are often met with. One near Jalápur is well known. The "Tut" or mulberry is seen in a few select localities. There are some fine trees at Kallar Kahár. The "Siris" and the "Sohanjna" are rather garden trees than anything else, and the same is true of the orange and the lime. New lands thrown up by the river are generally covered with the "Pilchi" or Indian Tamarisk. It never grows big, and is only used for fuel and coarse wattle-work. The Oriental Tamarisk is met with in submontane Districts along the upper courses of the torrents. It is common in some parts of Láwa and of the Lilla Hlāqua. It is generally called the "Pharwähn," or, in the west, the "Rukh." "Farâsh" is an unknown word in this District.

40

TREES IN THE HILLS :

THE PHULĀHI.

THE OLIVE.

THE KANGAR.

DATE PALMS.

BAMBOO.

The "Phulāhi" (*Acacia Modesta*) is the most common tree in the hills. It is, however, plentiful in the plains also. A few specimens are really good sized trees. But in general it is merely a large bush. It is perhaps the most important tree in the District, because it is the only one which is really plentiful. Goats and sheep feed upon it. The wood is dark, strong, heavy, and close-grained. Oil-mills, ploughs, well-work, and cart-wheels are all made from it. Next to the "Phulāhi" the most common hill wood is the wild olive (*Olea Europaea*). It is seldom large. But I have seen some fine specimens near water on the top of Diljabba. Goats and sheep browse upon it. The fruit is neither eaten nor crushed for oil. The wood is hard and good, but small. Sticks, combs, charms, and rosaries are all made from it. The "Kangar" (*Pistacia Integerrima*), which is a good wood for furniture, is confined to Mount Tilla, as are the "Simmal" (*Bombax Heptaphyllum*), and the "Chikri" (*Buxus sempervirens*). The wild date palm (*Phoenix silvestris*) is common on the same hill, and is also met with in the country near Pind Dádan Khán. On the very summit of Tilla there are some eucalyptus trees, some carobs, two or three ehirs and a large grove of Bamboo. The last of these also occurs in the Civil Station of Jehlam.

41

SMALL BRUSHWOOD : THE JAHLL. THE KARIL.

The "Jahli" or "Wan" (*Salvadora Persica*) is sometimes a tree, but more commonly spreads into a bushy undergrowth. The berries called "Pilu" are much sought after. I have known them to be exchanged for wheat weight for weight in times of considerable scarcity. The "Karil" (*Capparis Aphylla*) is common on rough lumpy ground. It never becomes a tree. The ripe fruit (pinju) is eaten, and the half-ripe is pickled (dela). The wood is used for fuel and for light lathery in village houses. The "Chichara" or

"Dhák" is a common shrub, and is said to be a sign of fertility. The "Ak" and the "Phutáki" need only be mentioned. The "Gauira" (*Nerium Odorum*) is common in beds of most Kasis. Its leaves are said to be poisonous. Animals bred in the District from indigenous stock always avoid it. But imported strangers have no such instinct. I have myself seen instances of this. "Lána" of two kinds, both called Lána, is fairly abundant, but of no use except as camel fodder. The true carbonate of soda variety is not met with here, although it is common in Shàhpur. But by far the most common hill shrubs are "Bàhikar" and "Sinetta" (*Adhatoda Vasica* and *Dodonaea Burmaniana*). "Bàhikar" grows almost anywhere. It is of little or no use for fodder, but makes an excellent fuel for the small native lime kilns. It is a pretty bush, and very characteristic of many hill sides and high lying valleys. The flowers are white, with rather an evil smell, but much beloved of bees. The "Sinetta" often covers the entire slope of a hill and grows to a considerable size. It is a pleasant-looking shrub with bright green leaves. It is used for fuel and for light roof-work in village houses.

GANIBA.

LANA.

BAHIKAR

SINETTA.

There are many grasses in the District, but most of them are insignificant. The most valuable is the Sarr (*Saccharum Munja*). It occurs principally in loose sandy soil near the bed of some hill stream. It is generally self-sown. But it is sometimes planted as a boundary or as a protection from drifting sand. It grows in large stools often twelve feet high. The lower part is formed of thick reeds called "Kána;" out of this springs the "Til" which carries the flower, and the whole is wrapped round by the leaf called "Munj." "Kána" is used for rafters when wood is scarce, and from it are made the heavy baskets from which cattle get their feed. The "Til" is useful for all light basket-work, while the "Munj" is the common material for village rope-making. Of other fodder grasses "Khabal" is generally considered the best. "Sawáuk" is also very good. It grows much in Bajra fields. The poorer classes sometimes eat the seeds called "Thir." "Dab" grass is common and is well known. The Belas in the river produce the "Káhi," which is useful for thatching, and there is a very handsome and fragrant variety called "Chita" to be met with upon Tilla.

42  
GRASSES :  
SARR GRASS.

KHABAL AND  
SAWANK GRASSES.

The Fauna of the District is not very interesting. Domestic animals are noticed hereafter. Of wild animals the Leopard (*Felis pardus*) occurs in small numbers all down the hills from Tilla to Núrpur. It preys upon Uriál, or any sheep and goats it can pick up. It is usually let alone unless it gives serious trouble. I have seen some very large specimens from the west of the District. The Indian hyæna

43  
Fauna:  
WILD BEASTS.

(*Hyena striata*) is not common. But it is sometimes met with in the rocky gorges of the hills. Wolves and jackals are also to be found in many places. The Uriāl (*Ovis Cycloceros*) is well known in the District. It is met with on most hills, but is very rare north and east of the Trunk Road. Its favourite haunts lie near Jalālpur, Kotal Kund, and Núrpur (Sihat). It is seldom seen on Tilla. The ravine deer (*Gazella Bennetii*) is scarce; but can be found in the broken ground below the hills from Kheura to Núrpur. The common hare also occurs in the same places. But it is rare among the rare. There are crocodiles on the river, and most of the ordinary snakes and lizards upon dry land. Among fish the only one worth mention is the Mahseer, which is common on the upper course of the Jehlam. The favourite place for Mahseer-fishing is Tangrot near Sultānpur.

## REPTILES.

## FISH.

44  
BIRDS.

## Insects: BEES.

45  
Climate and  
rain-fall.

Among birds there are the blue rock pigeon (*Columba Intermixta*) in the cliffs of the Salt Range, and the Indian stock pigeon, which visits the plains in the cold season. The Himalayan cushat is met with in the western hills. It has been shot in July and September, and would therefore seem not to migrate. The large sand grouse (*P. arenarius*) is plentiful in Tallagang Tahsīl, and in the plain country round Jehlam and Pind Dādān Khān. The small sand grouse (*P. excustus*) is also common in the stubbles of bajra and moth. Black partridges are not met with, but the grey variety occurs though rarely. Chikor and Susi are fairly plentiful throughout the higher grounds. The common quail is said to breed here. It can often be met in fields of wheat and barley. The rain quail is found near the river in the season. Snipe are rare. But both varieties can be shot occasionally in the old bed of the Kahān. Kulan are plentiful near the river in the cold season. And the curlew, the grey goose, and the three-barred Indian goose are not unknown. Of ducks, among others, the mallard, the teal, and the widgeon are all found in the proper season; and there are flocks of flamingo on the lake of Kallar Kahār. The Obāra is rare. But in the west it may be shot from November to February. Tāra Mīra fields are its favourite haunt morning and evening. Most common birds of the Panjāb which are not game also occur here. Among insects the only one worth mention is the wild bee. Very good honey can be obtained in many places, especially near Bahikar bushes.\*

The climate of the District is not uniform throughout. The cold of the winter season is sometimes severe, and is sensi-

\* Much of the above is taken from a Monograph on the Game Animals of the District, which was kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Frederick Field, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

bly greater in and beyond the hills than in the plains below them. Light sleety snow occasionally lies for a day on Sakesar. I have myself seen it once. The heat in the summer is very great, especially in valleys and gorges between the hills, where it is sometimes almost suffocating. On the other hand, there is often a cool breeze on the hill tops by night, to make amends for the hot haze that shimmers over them all day. The rain-fall is moderate, but with a strong inclination to diminish as it goes westward. Below there is a table of the average fall at the head-quarters of each Tahsil calculated for the following periods, *viz.* :—

Jehlam, 21 years, 1860—80.  
 Pind Dàdan Khàn, 15 years, 1866—80.  
 Chakwàl, 19 years, 1862—80.  
 Tallagang, 19 years, 1862—80.

In examining this table it is well to remember that the rain-fall at the head-quarter station is not always a trustworthy guide as to the fall in the Tahsil generally. Rain—especially scanty rain—is sometimes very local. Pind Dàdan Khàn and the Thal are often dry like Gideon's fleece, while the hill ilàquas are rejoicing in a downpour; and rain that falls in the east of Jehlam Tahsil does not always extend to the west. There are many similar instances; but the whole matter is extremely uncertain. It is impossible to lay down any rule that will remain true for two years together:—

TAHSIL.	AVERAGE RAIN-FALL IN INCHES.		
	Rabi, 7 months, Sept. to March.	Kharif, 5 months, April to August.	Whole year.
Jehlam ... ... ...	9·5	17·5	27·2
Pind Dàdan Khàn... ...	8·8	10·0	16·8
Chakwàl ... ... ...	5·9	8·5	14·4
Tallagang ... ... ...	5·4	9·7	15·1

What is of as much importance as the amount of the rain-fall is its distribution in time. A small rain-fall well distributed is infinitely superior to a heavy fall crowded into a few abnormal storms with long intervals of aridity both before and afterwards. On this subject no available tables can give any trustworthy information.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE PEOPLE AND THEIR HISTORY.

**46**  
SCOPE OF THIS  
CHAPTER.

In this chapter I propose to give a very brief sketch of the general history of the District, together with some notice in detail of the tribes which now inhabit it. I shall try to supplement, and not to repeat, the information which has been already published by Mr. Arthur Brandreth.

**47**  
Archæological  
theories.

There are no authentic accounts of the state of the District previous to the expedition of Alexander the Great. Many theories, however, have been founded upon obscure passages in the Purâñas, interpreted by the aid of Greek historians, Chinese chronicles, antique nomenclature, and all the other resources of archæology. The results arrived at are exceedingly doubtful. But a summary of them may not be without interest.

**48**  
THE TAKKAS.

The Takkas are the first race of whom any traces can be discovered. They seem to have occupied almost the whole of the Upper Sind Sâgar Doâb, and to have been by no means without civilization. The Lundé character, which is still in use, is said to have been either invented or adopted by them. They also built towns. At-tak was perhaps one of their settlements. But their chief seat was Takkasila or Taxila, which has been identified with Shah Dheri near Hasn Abdâl. In religion they were worshippers of serpents. But at some early period—probably about 1,000 B. C.—this people was pressed upon, and either displaced, absorbed, or exterminated by a double immigration. On the east a Turanian race occupied the hills of Tahsil Jehlam. The Salt Range and the plains beyond it were seized by different tribes of Lunar Râjpûts. From the first set of immigrants General Cunningham would derive the modern Gakhars, and from the second the Janjuas and Awâns.

GAKHARS AND  
JANJUAS.

**49**  
ALEXANDER THE  
GREAT.

BATTLE WITH  
PORUS.

This tribal distribution is thought to have obtained at the arrival of Alexander. The Greeks seem to have found a social system and habits of life greatly, but not radically different from those which still exist. Their march to the banks of the Jehlam was unopposed. But the actual passage of the stream was not effected without a battle. The scene of this struggle has been variously identified. It seems certain that Alexander must have marched to the river along either the valley of the Kahán or the valley of the Bunhâ. The first route would have brought him to the present city of Jehlam, and the second either to Jalâlpur or Dârapur. The earlier identifications pointed to Jehlam. But General Cunningham seems to have given good reason

for fixing Alexander's camp at Jalalpur, and his actual passage of the river in the neighbourhood of Darapur. (June B. C. 326). Wherever the camp was, Alexander there founded the city of Bukephala, which cannot now be identified. His subsequent advance to the Satlaj does not concern this District. But while it was in progress, his lieutenants by his orders built on the Jehlam that fleet of galleys which afterwards made the celebrated voyage from the Indus to the Euphrates. His name is still well known to the people, and near Jalalpur they show an indentation on a huge boulder which they call the hoof mark of Alexander's horse. This is the more remarkable, as Bucephalus would actually seem to have been buried close by.

From the departure of Alexander nothing is known with any certainty until the arrival of the Muhammadans nearly thirteen hundred years afterwards. The Kathoëi, the kings of Pataliputra, and the Bactrian Greeks seem to have exercised in succession a general supremacy over the tribes of the District. But about 126 B. C. an event happened which led to more permanent results. The Dahæ, the Sacæ, and the Massagætæ, three tribes belonging to the Scythian horde known as Su or Abars, being hard pressed by their neighbours, abandoned their homes in Sogdiana and began to move towards India. The Sacæ and Massagætæ for the more part halted by the way; and only the Dahæ penetrated in large numbers beyond the Indus. Of these Dahæ the two main sub-divisions were the Medi and the Iatii, whom General Cunningham identifies with the Meds or Mends, and the Jats of the present day. Their migration seems to have taken place principally by Kandahar and the Bolan into Sind. But some tribes followed the upper routes, and from Sind the main body spread rapidly in every direction. By about 40 B. C. the news of the movement had reached Rome, and Virgil could describe the Hydaspes as a river of the Meds.\*

About fifty years later the Yuchi—a kindred Scythian horde—also moved southward. They soon split into two parties. The Great Yuchi settled in and around Kâbul. The Little Yuchi established themselves in Peshawar, and spread thence into the Duâbs. The great name among them is King Kanishka, who flourished about 50 B. C. He embraced Buddhism, and proved a most effective missionary. After his death his kingdom seems to have held together until the 3rd century A. D. Thereafter it decayed, and nothing

TRADITIONS.

50  
SCYTHIAN IMMIGRATIONS.

THE JATS.

51  
THE GUJARS.

\* Medus Hydaspes (Geor. IV, 210). It is unnecessary to add that the Hydaspes is the Jehlam. It is not likely that Virgil thought it a river of Media.

further is known of the state of the District until the arrival of Máhmúd of Ghazni. These Little Yuchi are indentified by General Cunningham with the modern Gujars. His arguments are very recondite, and not very conclusive even to himself.

Some of these results of archaeology are exceedingly probable, while others are almost certainly erroneous. None of them are actually proved or indeed provable.

52  
Muhammadan  
Rule.

Máhmúd of Ghazni commenced a very thorough Islamization of the District. What he left undone was completed by Shaháb-ud-dín Ghori (*Circa. A. D. 1200*). Henceforward the various tribes paid an imperfect obedience to the Muhammadan princes who in succession rose to power. They seem to have been little interfered with, and carried on their mutual struggles without disturbance from without. When Bâbar first marched to the Jehlam in 1523 the Janjuas at once submitted to him. The Gakhars at first resisted, but were afterwards won over, and rendered active aid. When Humâyún was driven out by Sher Shâh, the Gakhars refused to acknowledge the new ruler. They reaped the reward of their fidelity when Humâyún was restored again. Under Akbâr the whole District was included in the Sind Sâgar Sirkâr, which seem to have been generally equivalent to the present Districts of Rawalpindi, Jchlam and Shâhpur. It is impossible, however, to identify many of the 42 Mâhls into which it was divided. In this District the only names which can be recognized with much certainty are those given below:—

DIVISIONS OF THE  
DISTRICT UNDER  
AKBâR.

MAHL.		Assessment in Dâms.
1. Awán	...	415,970
2. Beloky Dhen (? Malluki Dhan)	...	1,316,801
3. Terchak Damy (? Tirchak)	...	250,575
4. Haweli Rohtás	...	6,043,140
5. Dhenkot (here is a salt pit) (? Dhandhot)		480,000
6. Dherab (? Dhrâbi)	...	96,000
7. Kharderwazah (? Kharder)	...	24,541
8. Kerchak (? Girjâkh)	...	961,755
9. Makhyaleh	...	384,000
10. Melote (has a stone fort) (? Malot)	...	133,233
11. Shamsabad (? Old name of Pind Dâdan Khân ??)		7,034,503

The exact boundaries of these Mâhls cannot be fixed. Most of them were clearly extensive tracts of country. But some—like Kharder—must have been made up of two or three villages. Forty Dâms are about equivalent to one of our present rupees. In estimating the weight of Akbar's assessment it must be remembered that the Sind Sâgar Sirkâr was liable for a military contingent of nearly 80,000 men. The value of money, too, seems to have been vastly greater than now. It is difficult to give credit to Abul Fazl's prices-current. But as the subject is interesting, I give his rates for the principal items:—

Wheat	per maund	...	... 12	Dâms.
Barley	"	...	8	"
Pease	"	...	6	"
Mustard seed	"	...	12	"
Mung	"	...	18	"
Mâsh	"	...	16	"
Moth	"	...	12	"
Jowâr	"	...	10	"
Millet	"	...	8	"
Gur	"	...	56	"
Salt	"	...	16	"
Kuli	per diem	...	2	"
Well-cleaner	" (summer)	...	3	"
Do.	" (winter)	...	4	"

REVENUE.

PRICES.

In the decay of the empire under Aurangzéb and his successors the local tribes waxed more and more independent. They submitted in turn to Nâdir Shâh, Ahmad Shâh, and Zamân Shâh, who long maintained a governor and garrison in Rhotâs. But meanwhile the power of the Sikhs was steadily advancing. In 1765 they utterly defeated the Gakhars at Gujerât. Shortly afterwards they were invited across the Jehlam by the Gujar chandris of Kâlâ. Their after progress need not be detailed. The whole District was overcome piecemeal. But its subjugation was not finally effected till the time of Ranjit Singh, who personally besieged and captured several of the Janjua forts in the East Salt Range.

53  
The Sikhs.

The extinction of tribal independence is little to be regretted. The Sikhs were not pattern rulers. But they introduced a rude and imperfect order. Previous to their advent, if we may trust uncontradicted tradition, the whole District was the scene of one perpetual but petty warfare. Tribe fought with tribe, chief with chief, and village with village. Society lived in a sort of trustless truce broken from time to time by treacherous murders and thievish

54  
CONDITION OF THE  
District.

forays. In some villages the high places are still shown where watchers were always stationed to beat the alarm drum on the approach of an enemy. The Sikhs did not, and probably could not, put a complete end to these disorders. But they cut short their boundaries and lessened their violence. They were themselves careless of everything that touched not their authority or their revenue. But they kept society together, and prevented anarchy.

55  
SIKH RULE.

It would be tedious—were it possible—to give an account of the Kárdárs and Sírdárs who succeeded one another with great rapidity in various parts of the District. Those best remembered are Guláb Singh of Jamu who ruled the Gakhars, and farmed the Salt Mines at Kheura,—Chatr Singh who was strong in the Jéhlam Pabbi, and in the Lundi Patti of Chakwál,—Uttam Singh well known in the Baráli hills and near Dúman,—and the Cháchi Sírdár, and Dhana Singh who grew great in the west. In 1849 almost the whole District joined the standard of Chatr Singh in the second Sikh war. They fought bravely at Chilianwala and Gujerát, and afterwards experienced the punishment of rebellion at the hands of Major Nicholson, and the other officers who made the first Summary Settlement. In 1857 with equal unanimity they came to our assistance against the Hindustáni mutineers. And in the Regular Settlement of Mr. Brandreth they received certain rewards for their loyalty. The subsequent history of the District is more social than political. The quiet routine of ordinary administration has never been interrupted.

BRITISH RULE.  
THE MUTINY.

56  
Tribal organization of the District.

It may have been gathered from the above account that the whole organization of the District is a tribal one. Except among the Hindus, who are not very numerous, and who are almost entirely devoted to trade, there are no castes or "gots" properly so called. All the more important tribes, and many of their sub-divisions also, occupy fairly defined areas of which they are the sole or the predominant population. Each tribe claims to be descended from some one common ancestor, and the sub-divisions which are often called "gots" merely indicate the various collateral branches of agnatic descent. Women who marry out of their own sub-division or out of their own tribe cease to belong to it, and their children follow the tribe of the father. The map will show how numerous the tribes are which occupy this District. The only ones of which it is necessary to give any account here are the Gakhars, the Gujars, the Janjuas, the Khokhars, the Mairs, Kasars and Kahúts, and the Awáns.

57  
The Gakhar Tribe.

The chief seats of political power among the Gakhars have generally lain in the Rawalpindi District. But their

earliest known settlement in these parts seems to be at Ubriān, near Sultānpur in Tahsīl Jehlam. Their own traditions point to a Persian origin. After conquering Thibet and ruling Kāshmīr, they were expelled from the latter country, and took refuge with Māhmūd of Ghazni. That monarch took their leader, Gakhar Shali, into great favour, and eventually settled him in those Districts which the Gakhars still hold. It is always necessary to use these tribal traditions with caution. Pride of race is strong in these parts, and leads to the invention of some royal progenitor. Pride of religion is a perpetual inducement to escape from the admission of an idolatrous ancestry. In the present case the Gakhar traditions are certainly false. For nothing is better known in Indian history than the fact that the Gakhars were bitterly opposed to Māhmūd of Ghazni, and brought him nearly to destruction in a great battle hard by Peshawar. As we have seen, General Cunningham concludes the Gakhars to be a Turanian race settled in these parts since the times of Darius Hystapes (*Circa B. C. 500*), and identical both with the Abhisares found here by Alexander the Great, and with the "savage Gargars" mentioned by Dionysius the geographer in the 3rd century A. D. If this be so, the tribe has had the honour of furnishing a hero to one of the most amusing romances of Voltaire. But though the Turanian origin of the Gakhars is highly probable, yet the rest of the theory is merely a plausible surmise. On the whole there seems to be little use in going beyond the sober narrative of Ferishta, who represents the Gakhars as a brave and savage race, living mostly in the hills, with little or no religion, and much given to polyandry and infanticide.

They were converted to Islám by Shaháb-ud-dín Ghori. In this District, from Ubriām they first occupied Sultānpur, and the Iskandrál Ilāqua which lies north of the Trunk Road between the Nili and Lehri Hills. Thence they spread over the south Khuddar country between Nili and Tilla, and along the other side of Tilla by the river near Sangohi. Some of their settlements even reached as far westward as the Lundi Patti of Chakwāl. The Janjuas were constantly opposed to them, but were nearly always worsted. Once only, Darwesh Khán, a fighting Janjua chief, drove them backward as far as Dangalli. But there he was himself routed with great slaughter by Háti Khán of Pharwála. Háti was in his turn defeated by the Emperor Bábar, then employed on one of his early freebooting expeditions, and who had been gained over by the Janjuas to attack the Gakhars. But when Háti Khán was dead, Bábar on a subsequent expedition not only made friends with the Gakhars, but procured from them an auxiliary force. When

Sher Sháh expelled Humáyún, the two Gakhar "Sultáns," Adm Khán and Sárang Khán, adhered to the cause of the exile. To bridle their pride Sher Sháh built the huge fort of Rotás about nine miles from Jehlam. Around this was waged a constant guerilla warfare. Thirteen of the twenty sons of Sultan Adm fell, and the Gakhar country was fearfully harried, but the tribe was never subdued. When Humáyún returned they began to grow great. Their subsequent history mostly concerns the Rawalpindi District, where were the chief seats of the Admál and Sárangál. About 1740 Sultan Mukarrab Khán of the Admál rose to great power, and claimed to rule from Attock to the Chenáb. But meanwhile the Bugiál clan had gradually made themselves strong round Domeli in Tahsil Jehlam, and openly scoffed at these pretensions. At length Mukarrab Khán was utterly defeated by the Sikhs at Gujarát. The Bugiál at once rebelled, and Rájá Hinmat Khán of Domeli seized Rotás, captured Mukarrab, and murdered him. The different clans then for the most part quarrelled among themselves, and all in turn fell an easy prey to the Sikhs.

58

DISTRIBUTION AND  
CONDITION OF THE  
GAKHARS.

THE ADMAL.

THE ISKANDRAL.

THE BUGIAL.

THE FIROZAL.

THE TULIAL.

The Jehlam Gakhars are nearly altogether confined to the Jehlam Tahsil. There they are the predominant race throughout the Khuddar Assessment Circle, that is, the upland between Tilla and Nili, and all the villages on the bank of the river from and above Dulial. They also hold a good many villages on the south side of Tilla, in the plain country round about Jehlam and Sangohi. When it is said that the Gakhars hold these areas, it is not meant that they hold them exclusively. There are many villages where there are no Gakhar owners, and many more where the ownership is mixed. But there can be no doubt that they are the chief and leading race in these parts, to whom all the others look up, and from whom they take the ply. They all alike claim to descend from Gakhar Sháh, who has been already referred to. But they have split into many collateral branches, of which the most important in this District are the Admál, the Iskandral, and the Bugiál. The Adnial are the most honourable as being descended from Sultan Adm. But they hold little here except Sultánpur, and one or two villages in east Chakwál. The Iskandral claim descent from Iskandar Khán. They occupy the tract between the hills, north of the Grand Trunk Road. They are comparatively numerous, but have never been very important. The Bugiál are the most stirring branch of the Jehlam Gakhars. They lie south of the Trunk Road from the Nili Hills to Tilla, and to some extent on the other side of Tilla also. A smaller clan named Firozál hold a few villages close to Jehlam, and a still smaller clan which is little esteemed—the Tuliál—has four or five estates on

the bank of the river near Duliál and Beli Budhár. The chief seats or mother villages of each clan are generally called "Mandis." Of these there are six now generally recognised in the Jehlam District—Sultánpur which is Admál; Lehri and Bakrála which are Iskandrál; Domeli, Baragowáh, and Padhri which are Bugiál. Bhet and Salhál, which were once flourishing Mandis of the Bugiál, are now decayed.

MANDIS.

Physically the Gakhars are not a large limbed race. But they are compact, sinewy, and vigorous. They make capital soldiers, and I have seen it stated upon good authority that they are the best light cavalry in Upper India. They are often proud and self-respecting, and sometimes exceedingly well-mannered. As farmers they are not in the first class. But to many of them agriculture is comparatively a new business, and they will improve. Where their superiority is undisputed, they make fairly good landlords. But where their former tenants have opposed them successfully, they not seldom show some vindictiveness. They have no contempt for labour. Numerous Gakhars worked as common Kuls on the Railway works. But they prefer service in the Army or the Police. Race feeling is strong among them. Gakhars of the half-blood—especially in the more highly born families—are at more disadvantages as regards inheritance, shares in Ináms, and the like than is generally the case with other tribes. The chief Gakhar families are now found at Lehri, Domeli, Padhri, Pindori, and Adrána. The Sultánpur and Bakrála Gakhars, though highly respectable, have fallen into comparatively poor circumstances.

59  
CHARACTER OF  
THE GAKHARS.

The Janjuas are the only important tribe in the District who are undoubtedly of Rájpút origin. They are of the Lunar Race; but whence and when they came to the Panjáb is a matter of great doubt. Their own traditions point to a recent immigration. As has been pointed out by Mr. Lepel Griffin, the genealogical trees of the various villages are very short. But too much stress should not be laid on this. The Mairásis commonly omit unimportant generations all over the District. It is clear that such omissions have been made in the present case. For these short pedigrees of five and twenty generations at the utmost are supposed to span the entire interval from Máhmúd of Ghazni to the present day. General Cunningham thinks that the Janjuas must have been settled here for nearly three thousand years. He derives them from Anu, the brother of Yádu. So great an antiquity of settlement is improbable, and is supported by little real proof. That King Porus who fought with Alexander was a Rájpút of the Paurava clan may be admitted. But there is nothing to show that the Rájpúts

60  
The Janjuas.

had then penetrated to the north side of the Jehlam. Even if this were otherwise there is no evidence to connect the then Rājpúts with the present Janjuas. It may be added that General Cunningham's argument leads him to class the Awáns as Rājpúts and cousins of the Janjuas, and to represent them also as residents of three thousand years standing. This is almost certainly erroneous.

61

IMMIGRATION AND  
PROGRESS OF THE  
JANJUAS.

At some uncertain period, then, some clans of Rahtor Rājpúts, emigrating from Jodhpur, occupied the uplands of the Salt Range. The leader of this movement, according to the common account, was Rājá Mal. But this chieftain is a little mythical, and any large action of doubtful origin is apt to be fathered upon him. The Rājpúts first seated themselves at Malot in the West Salt Range. This place, although picturesque, is so inaccessible and unfruitful, that it must have been chosen for safety more than convenience. From here the Rājpúts extended their supremacy over the uplands of Jhangar and Kahun, and the plain country near Girjakh and Dárapur. In these regions they were rather settlers than conquerors. They not only ruled, but to a great extent occupied also. It seems very doubtful whether their real territories ever extended much further. But their traditions certainly point to a former lordship over the western upland of Vunhár, and over much of the present Tahsils of Tallagang and Chakwál. To a certain extent these traditions are supported by a notice in the Diary of the Emperor Bábar. But it seems probable that in these outlying territories the Janjuas were little more than garrisoned invaders. They had probably not much to do with the country except to levy tribute from it. If Bábar's account be read with attention it will be seen that he represents the Janjuas as confined to the hills, and ruling over various subject tribes who cultivated the plains. This account serves to explain the utter extirpation that has befallen the Janjuas in the Vunhár and elsewhere. If we conceive them as holding detached forts in the midst of a foreign population which gradually grew hostile, then this extirpation can easily be understood. This also serves to explain how one or two villages of peasant Janjuas have escaped, while all the chiefs and Rajás round about have perished. Thus the village of Dharábi remains to this day. But if the Awáns really expelled or extirpated a large Janua population from the country round Tallagang, Dharábi would almost certainly have been destroyed. If, however, the Awáns merely waged war on the detached forts of petty freebooters, then the escape of Dharábi requires no explanation. The vague accounts of the people seem to point to some such history as this, and not to any great race or tribal war.

EXTENT AND CHA-  
RACTER OF THEIR  
DOMINION.

The Janjuas were long the predominant race in the centre and west of the District. Rājā Mal is said to have reigned in the days of Māhmūd of Ghazni, and his authority was probably more or less recognised from Rawalpindi to the Jehlam. When Māhmūd invaded India the Janjuas opposed him, were defeated, and fled to the jungles. Māhmūd followed them up, and succeeded in capturing Rājā Mal himself. The Rājā was released on condition that he and his tribe should embrace Islám. When this conversion took place, the "Janju" or caste-thread was broken, and the neophytes have been called Janjuas ever since.

Rājā Mal is said to have left five sons. Three of these settled in Rawalpindi or Hazárá. Two—Wir and Jodh—remained in Jehlam. They speedily divided their possessions. Wir took the west, and Jodh the eastern share. Choya Saidan Sháh was the boundary between them. Wir's descendants are now represented by the Janjuas of Malot and the Kahun Iláqua. Their chief seat is at Dilwál. Jodh's descendants have split into many branches. A general supremacy was long exercised by the "Sultáns" of Makhiála in Jhangar. But the chiefs of Kusak and Bághanwála soon became practically independent, as did also those of Dilur, Karangli, and Girjákh, whose descendants are now either extinct or much decayed. The plain Iláqua of Dárapur and Chakri seems to have broken off from the main stock even earlier than the others. This passion for separatism is fatal to any large authority. The feuds to which it gave rise, joined with an endless Gakhar war, and the establishment of new and strenuous races beyond the mountains brought the Janjuá dominion to destruction. The Dhani country,—called Maluki Dhan after the great Rājá,—and the forts in Tallagang and the Vunhár seem to have been all lost not long after the time of Bábár. But in the centre and east Salt Range and round Dárapur the Janjuá supremacy remained undisputed until the advent of the Sikhs. And the rich Salt Mines at Kheura and Makrách must have always made this territory important. The Sikhs conquered the whole country piecemeal. Ranjit Singh himself besieged and captured Makhiála and Kusak. Most of the influential chiefs received Jágírs, but were ousted from their old properties.

The Janjuas now hold many villages in the centre and east Salt Range, and in the plain country round Dárapur in the south-west Jehlam Tahsil. There are one or two detached Janjuá villages beyond the mountains—such as Dhrábi in Chakwál, and Kot Sárang in Tallagang. The chief families are at Dilwál, Makhiála, Bághanwála, Kusak, Dárapur, Chakri, and Kot Sárang. The Malot family

62  
CONVERSION TO  
ISLAM.

63  
AFTER HISTORY.

64  
DISTRIBUTION OF  
THE JANJUAS.

is reputable but poor. Many chiefs hold considerable properties, and in addition are entitled to certain dues or Taluqdári rights. To several of them Jágírs or Ináms have also been granted.

65  
CHARACTER.

The Janjuas are physically a well-looking race. Their hands and feet in particular are often much smaller and more finely shaped than those of their neighbours. They largely engage in military service, where they prefer the cavalry to the infantry. They are poor farmers, and bad men of business. They are careless of details, and apt to be passionate when opposed. Too often they fix their hopes on impossible objects. As landlords they are not exacting with submissive tenants. They are willing to sacrifice something to retain even the poor parades of feudal respect which time has not destroyed. Their manners are often good. They have a large share of vanity which is generally rather amusing than offensive. They are at the same time self-respecting, and not without a certain kind of pride, and are eminently a people with whom slight interludes of emotional government are likely to be useful. The even routine of our administration chafes them more than others.

66  
The Gujars.

The Gujars call for little remark. They seem to have been long settled in this District, where they hold many of the best villages round Jehlam. They rose to brief importance when the Emperor Bahádár Sháh made the Gujar chaudri of Kálá Governor of a "chaurási." But the Janjuas and the Gakhars were always too strong for them. The Kálá chaudris enjoy the distinction or the infamy of having been the first to invite the Sikhs across the river. As usual they were almost the first whom the invaders brought to ruin.

67  
DIVISIONS OF THE  
GUJARS.

The Gujars are divided into many "gots" or clans. In this District the Paswàl and the Kathána are perhaps best known. The Kálá chaudris are Paswàl, and intermarry only with the chaudris of Dhing in Gujarat. This is not a caste ordinance. It springs merely from the recollection of old fellowship in greatness. The Gujars are reckoned the best farmers in the District. In garden cultivation a superiority is generally allowed to the Malliàrs. The Gujars are quiet and industrious, more likeable than the Jats, but with few attractive qualities. Háfiz Ghulám Muhamud of Dina is perhaps their best man. Next to him are the Kálá chaudri, and the old Lambardàr of Jakkar.

68  
The Khokhars.

The quasi-Rájpút tribe of the Khokhars is of small importance. The great name among them in the old time is Dàdan Khàn, who practically created the present town of

Pind Dádán Khán out of old Shamsabád. His descendants have split into two main stocks, the heads of which are usually styled Rájás. The Ahmadábád Rájá is a prosperous native gentleman with a large property of his own, and large Government grants. He and his tenants quarrel a good deal. The Pind Dádán Khán Rájás are a poor and thrifless set. They hold little except certain lands in Pind Dádán Khán itself, which were procured for them by Mr. Arthur Brandreth. They have alienated a large part of the original grant. They are in debt, and live idle and not over cleanly lives in the town of Pind Dádán Khán. The best of them are those who get quit of this kind of existence and take service. One is a Náib Tahsildár, and another a Subahdár in the 30th Native Infantry. Both of these are respectable but not brilliant. The family has a pension from Government.

THE AHMADABAD  
RAJA.

THE PIND DADAN  
KHAN RAJAS.

The Khokhars hold a few villages round Ahmadábád and Pind Dádán Khán, including a share of Harranpur.

69  
DISTRIBUTION.

The Mairs, Kasars, and Kahúts are three cognate tribes of uncertain origin, who between them form the predominant race throughout the Dhani country. The Tahsíl of Chakwál as at present constituted is made up of the two regions known as Lundi Patti and Dhani, and of four other outlying Iláquas which were formerly administered from other centres. These four Iláquas are Hásil of the Bhattis, Dharábi of the Janjuas, Rupwál of the Mairs and Kahúts, and Kallar Kahár of the Awáns. The two main regions of Lundi Patti and Dhani differ a good deal in the character of their inhabitants. Lundi Patti occupies the eastern third of the Tahsíl. It was generally held in Jágír. As a consequence it has been settled by small miscellaneous bodies from many tribes. It was formerly divided into the three Iláquas of Duman, Hasola, and Syadpur of the Gakhars. All the rest of the Tahsíl except the four extraneous Iláquas already referred to is included in the Dhani country. This Dhani country is divided into five well known old Iláquas. Haveli and Badshaháni lie in the centre, and form the country of the Mairs; Bubiál and Chaupeda are to the north, and form the country of the Kasars; to the south lies Kahútáni or the country of the Kahúts. Here again it must be borne in mind that though these tribes are seldom or never found out of their own Iláquas, yet, within those Iláquas, they are not the sole, though they certainly are the predominant inhabitants, even perhaps in a greater degree than the Gakhars or the Janjuas in their respective territories. The origin of these tribes is doubtful. Their own account is that they came from the neighbourhood of Jamu, joined the Emperor Bábár, and were by him settled in the Dhani country which

70  
The Mairs, Ka-  
sars, and Kahuts.

DIVISIONS OF  
TAHSIL CHAKWAL.

FOUR OUTLYING  
ILAQUAS.

LUNDI PATTI.

ILAQUAS IN LUNDI  
PATTI.

THE DHANI.  
ILAQUAS IN THE  
DHANI.

ORIGIN OF MAIRS,  
KASARS, AND  
KAHUTS.

was at that time little if at all inhabited. They deny that they were ever subject to the Janjuas, or to any body else except the Emperors and the Sikhs. And indeed all tradition represents them as ever violent and masterful. Their chief men are termed chaudris, and the body of Mair chaudris collectively is called the Chaudriál.

This word, however, is sometimes used to denote the old chaudris as opposed to the new men first appointed by the Mahàràja Ranjit Singh. Mr. Brandreth considered that the old chaudris were first put into office by Bahàdar Sháh, but this is doubtful. The dissensions between all the chaudris,—old and new,—have been thus graphically described by the same authority :—“The curse of division fell upon them in their turn. Of the Mair chaudri’s sons, one took Chakwál, the other Badshahámí. The Chakwál branch divided into Chakwál and Jabairpur, and later still the great chaudris of Kot separated from the former, and possessed themselves of the ancient Janjua Mahál of Thirchak and its subordinate villages. In Chaupeda, the Kasars of Mangwál and Minwál divided the Iláqua; and Bal and Bhikári claimed a share, though a small one, of the rights of the Dulla chaudris in Eubiál. But worse divisions soon came. Chakowál again divided into two factions—Tora Báz Khán and Mehr Khán. All the other chaudris took one side or the other, till the whole Pargana was in a ceaseless fight, and government could get no revenue. During the dissolution of the empire, chaudri Ghulám Mehdi, the chief of Kot, had called in Maha Singh to protect them from the Awáns, the Janjuas, the Gakhars; and Maha Singh had agreed in return to give the old Taluqdárs 200 “Asámis”\* rent free, and to uphold their contract for the rest of the Pargana. But Ranjit Singh could get nothing from them. He first sent General Ventura, who made some severe examples, and appointed new chaudris. But the old Taluqdárs or Chaudriál soon regained possession, and held the country off and on alternately, till at last they invited the new chaudris to a banquet; and, at a signal to clear the table, had them slaughtered in the Sikh Kárdár’s presence. One, Sultán of Chaoli, escaped, not liking the invitation he had stayed at home and collected his retainers, and thus saved himself from the party who set off to kill him also. On this the Mahárája came in person, dispossessed the Taluqdárs, and settled each village either with the old proprietary body, or with the new cultivators. Chaudri Ghulám Mehdi alone escaped this confiscation, and was allowed to retain the Rúpwál Iláqua. The Mahárája

DISSENSIONS AMONG  
THE CHAUDRIS.

\* “Asámi” was a technical term of old Chakwál Revenue Administration. It meant a plot of 180 acres of cultivated ground.—R. G. T.

probably considered it desirable to have at least one of these powerful chiefs on his side. The others were carried off to prison, but soon bought their release, and obtained 110 Asâmis rent free in lieu of all claims for the future. In these villages they recovered their proprietary rights, though many of them were changed or confiscated some years later by Mahârâja Gulâb Singh. But in 1848 they joined the Sikhs, and further disgraced themselves by making over a lady (Mrs. George Lawrence) to them. For this all their Jagirs were confiscated, and all their proprietary rights, wherever they held any. Some escaped a portion of this latter penalty, such as the Chaudriâl of Kot and Dulla, though the former were ejected on this order a year or two later. In the late mutiny they distinguished themselves by some services and by general good conduct; and thus obtained a reversal of their attainder. Permission was granted them to sue for all ownership rights they had held up to our rule, and few cases in the Settlement have been more complicated than these. Small Jagirs were also restored to a few of the heads of the families.

These three tribes rarely take service. They are a passionate and revengeful race. Murders are very common among them,—not for plunder, but from motives connected with women or land. They are good cultivators, but somewhat exacting landlords. Altogether they are far more materially minded than either the Gakhars or the Janjuas. Envy is their most odious quality. Every family is distracted with mean jealousies which are sometimes prosecuted with astonishing rancour. The grant of a chair or some slight honorary distinction to one member of a family throws all the rest into commotion. Not unfrequently this failing degenerates into criminal greed. One of the Kasar chaudris himself told me that he went in fear of his life till the birth of two sons secured his inheritance for his own family. From similar motives one of the Mair chaudris abandoned his own village and took refuge in another. This is not a pleasing description. It is fair to add that these vices seem to be gradually losing strength. At any rate they are awake to the expedience of working through legal channels. Many of the chaudris are personally very engaging. Good horsemen, keen sportsmen with frank manners, and a good presence it is sometimes difficult to understand how they should have such a mean side to their character.

The principal Mair families are at Chakwâl, Chak Naurang, Badshahâni, and Kot Rupwâl. There are many others not unimportant. Dulla is the chief seat of the Kasars, and Kariâla of the Kahûts. The new chaudris of the Sikhs are

71  
CHARACTER OF  
THESE TRIBES.

72  
DISTRIBUTION OF  
THESE TRIBES.

often known as Zamindāri chaudris to distinguish them from the old Chaudriāl. Many chaudris of all sorts hold large Ináms.

### 73 The Awāns.

THEORIES AS TO  
THEIR ORIGIN.

Nearly the whole Tahsíl of Tallagang and many villages in other parts of the District also are held by the Awān tribe. The origin of this people is obscure, and has given occasion to a good deal of controversy. Mr. Arthur Brandreth thinks that they may be descended from Bactrian Greeks. But Mr. Lepel Griffin considers that all real Greeks would have refused to stay in the Panjāb. General Cunningham holds the Awāns to be Rājpúts who were settled here long before the time of Alexander. Anu, the brother of Yádu, was their ancestor, and Taxiles of the Greek histories was an Awān chaudri. But on the other hand Mr. Brandreth thinks that the Awāns came as an organized army from Herát not more than 250 years ago; and that they occupied their present territories with a strong hand. The Awāns themselves say they are descended from Qutb Shāh, and, through him, from Ali, the prophet's son-in-law. They came from Herát with Māhmúd of Ghazni. By him they were settled round about Sakcsar. Thence they have occupied their present territories partly by peaceful settlement, and partly by driving out the Janjuas and other races. In such a conflict of authorities it is difficult to decide. The tribal tradition is probably a fable slightly connected with fact. Arabian ancestry is a favourite fiction, and Māhmúd of Ghazni is the common *Deus ex machinā* to save the confession of a primitive idolatry. On the other hand General Cunningham's theory seems incredible. It is supported by little or no evidence. It is almost unheard of for undoubted Lunar Rājpúts of high pedigree to deny their origin, and to be joined in the denial by all their neighbours. Similarly the fancies about Bactrian Greeks are a mere surmise, and a very recent arrival of the Awāns is contradicted by historical evidence. The most probable account seems to be that the Awāns are a Jat race who came through the passes west of Dera Ismail Khán, and spread northward to the country round Sakcsar. Here they were found by Māhmúd of Ghazni, and by him converted to Islám. This version, is, I believe, in accordance with the less adulterated traditions of Dera Ismail Khán. It also agrees with those traditions recorded by Mr. Griffin, which point to a former Hinduism. It is moreover in agreement with the common speech of the country which always classes the Awāns as "Zamindár" or low born men, in contradistinction to the "Sahu" or "gentle" tribes of Janjuas and Gakhars. Out of their own peculiar territory the Awāns are frequently set down as Jats of the Awān "got" in the records of the first Regular Settlement. This is good evidence

of the popular opinion. In Peshawar they are, I believe, always reckoned as Hindkis. As to their recent arrival in the District it is sufficient to state that in the Ain Akbari the Tallagang Tahsil is described as Mâhl Awân, and there is nothing to suggest that the name was at all a new one.

The Awâns so completely fill the Tahsil of Tallagang that it is usually known as the Awânkâri. In this District they also hold the Vunhâr upland in the Salt Range and many other estates elsewhere. East of Kallar Kahâr they are nowhere predominant. They are frank mannered and pleasing. Although the ground-work of their character is material, prudent, and calculating, yet this is often overlaid with a good deal of passionate impatience which leads to headstrong violence. They are certainly vindictive and prone to keep alive old feuds. In prosecuting these they are always ready for a riot, and often do not hesitate at a murder. These characteristics have led to an undefined but well understood factious organization. The larger part of the Tahsil is split into two parties, to one of which nearly every head-man belongs. The bands of connection are not very tightly drawn, but everywhere each member of a party can look for general support and countenance from the other members. In the old time every son naturally belonged to the party of his father. But recently some of the younger men have chosen for themselves, and have gone over to the enemy. This has excited bitter animosity; and in one instance it led to a determined attempt to disinherit the deserter.

The Awâns are physically a strong and broad shouldered race, but not generally very tall. As cultivators they are strenuous, but slovenly. Apart from the chauris they are essentially a peasant tribe. As it is sometimes useful to know the connections of the leading men, I give a short list discriminating them into parties:—

*Lâwa*: Ujal Khan v. Muhamad Khán, Sultân Mahmûd.

*Taman*: Nûr Khán v. Shâh Nawâz.

*Trap*: Muhamad Khán v. Budha Khán.

*Thoha*: Lâl Khán, Abbâs Khán v. Aliâr Khán,  
Fatteh Khán.

*Pira Fatihâl*: Jahân Khán v. Kutb.

*Dhurnâl*: Muhamad Khán v. Shâh Nawâz.

*Pâtawâli*: Ghulâm Hassan v. Mangha.

*Dholar*: Faizulla v. Muhamad Khán.

74  
DISTRIBUTION AND  
CHARACTER OF THE  
AWANS.

75  
SAME SUBJECT.  
  
CHIEF AWAN  
CHAUDRIS.

The first column gives village names, and the members of each party follow one another in vertical succession. Only the chief names are given. The rancour of the opposite parties varies greatly in different villages. Láwa and Pira Fatihál are as bad as most. And Taman and Trap are not much better.

**76**

**Minor tribes.**

MALLIARS.

SAIADS.

RAJPUTS.

JATS.

JALAPS, PHAPRAS  
AND LILLAS.

**77**

**Hindus.**

**78**

**CENSUS TABLE.**

The minor tribes are not very important. There are one or two small Bhatti Iláquas—chiefly round about Chinjí and Hásil. The Malliars—who are Araicns—are to be found in all the more fertile villages. They nearly always occupy irrigated areas. Generally their wells are of the small type, with only two or three acres of ground attached. These plots are cultivated like gardens,—heavily manured, always double, and sometimes triple cropped in the year. Saiads occur all over the District in scattered villages. As a rule they are bad cultivators, lazy, arrogant, and not only willing but proud to live wholly or partially upon alms and offerings. Round Jehlam and in the Pabbi there are a few scattered Rájpúts who claim descent from Rájá Salivahan of Siálkot. Jats of different clans are numerous. But the word is applied very loosely to any low-born men of uncertain origin. The Jálaps, the Phapras, and the Lillas are more interesting. They are all semi-Jat tribes. Each inhabits a well defined area in the plains below the Salt Range, and none of them is ever found outside its own boundary.

The Hindus and the trading classes of the District are almost interchangeable terms. Except a few Jágírdárs, Fakirs, and Government servants or pensioners, the whole Hindu population is engaged in trade, while at the same time Mussalmán traders are very few. These Khatri shopkeepers call for no remark. Most of them are petty village-dealers. The better class do a large money-lending business, and some of them speculate a good deal in salt and timber. Both these trades, however, are likely to decline.

The Tables in the following pages give a full abstract of the population of the District as viewed in several aspects. It is founded upon the Patwári census taken during the measurements of the present re-settlement :—

---



STATEMENTS.

---

સર્વમાન સાહિ

*A Statement showing the population*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAIL OF POPULATION BY												
HINDUS.												
PIND DADAN KIRAN.	CHAKWAL.	JEHLAN.	Tahsils.	Population.	Brahmins.	Khatris.	Others.	Total.	Sikhs.	Salais.	Gakhars.	MUHAM
DETAL OF POPULATION BY STATUS.												
150,472		Owners ...	347	289	57	693	208	2,043	9,363	1,349	...	...
		Tenants...	480	227	77	784	215	672	273	192	...	...
		Others ...	1,357	3,915	2,148	7,420	3,306	510	339	49	...	...
		TOTAL ...	2,184	4,431	2,282	8,897	3,729	3,225	9,975	1,590	...	...
151,096		Owners ...	559	788	33	1,380	471	3,122	31	5,657	1,304	3,190
		Tenants...	114	174	191	479	33	578	...	280	41	184
		Others ...	3,566	8,589	5,840	17,995	1,036	971	8	455	13	2
		TOTAL ...	4,239	9,551	6,064	19,854	2,140	4,671	39	6,392	1,358	3,376
143,169		Owners ...	234	900	110	1,244	739	2,478	518	715	...	...
		Tenants...	342	1,649	167	2,158	631	728	57	446	...	...
		Others ...	1,862	5,640	1,332	8,834	5,568	757	30	111	3	...
		TOTAL ...	2,438	8,189	1,609	12,236	6,938	3,963	605	1,272	3	...
78,103		Owners ...	77	408	74	559	26	1,039	...	411	...	...
		Tenants...	46	194	72	312	8	203	20	...	...	...
		Others ...	377	4,832	1,240	6,449	520	247	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	500	5,434	1,386	7,320	554	1,489	20	411	...	...
522,840		Owners ...	1,217	2,385	274	3,876	1,444	8,682	9,912	8,132	1,304	3,190
		Tenants...	982	2,244	507	3,733	887	2,181	350	918	41	184
		Others ...	7,162	22,976	10,560	40,698	11,030	2,485	377	615	16	2
		TOTAL ...	9,361	27,603	11,341	48,307	13,361	13,348	10,639	9,665	1,261	3,376

*in the Jhelam District.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

RELIGIONS AND TRIBES.

MADANS.

Mair and Minhas.	Kasars.	Kahnis.	Awás.	Gujars.	Bhattis.	Other Rājputs.	Jats.	Moghals.	Kamins.	Others.	Total.	Other religions.
636	...	...	4,895	12,417	...	2,275	30,720	2,739	2,278	6,055	74,770	...
157	...	...	569	1,162	...	227	6,199	408	11,895	5,923	27,697	...
156	...	...	122	154	...	330	918	175	22,850	9,759	35,362	17
949	...	...	5,606	13,733	...	2,832	37,837	3,322	36,923	21,737	137,829	17
...	...	...	18,577	1,426	564	2,181	13,538	1,417	2,217	12,583	65,807	18
...	...	...	794	338	84	232	2,900	13	4,499	3,387	13,330	53
...	...	...	979	280	21	85	1,109	18	34,285	8,180	46,406	3,488
...	...	...	20,350	2,044	669	2,198	17,547	1,448	41,001	24,150	125,543	3,559
10,224	6,860	9,397	11,188	1,986	2,454	748	5,624	736	3,203	6,599	62,730	...
1,481	1,278	1,030	2,602	367	1,283	289	3,990	82	9,810	6,757	30,206	...
885	636	406	1,756	121	156	122	4,183	62	19,278	2,493	31,059	...
12,590	8,774	10,893	15,546	2,474	3,893	1,159	13,803	880	32,291	15,849	123,905	...
130	...	...	29,763	23	3,200	28	...	209	429	957	36,191	...
6	7	...	8,797	...	169	102	...	272	4,252	4,068	17,896	230
17	...	...	610	...	41	27	...	11	10,617	1,899	13,469	2,443
153	7	...	39,172	23	3,410	157	...	492	15,298	6,924	67,556	2,673
10,990	6,860	9,397	64,425	15,852	6,218	5,232	49,882	5,101	8,127	26,194	239,498	18
1,644	1,285	1,030	12,782	1,867	1,536	850	13,095	775	30,456	20,135	89,129	283
1,058	636	466	3,467	555	218	564	6,210	266	87,030	22,331	126,296	5,948
13,692	8,781	10,893	80,074	18,274	7,972	6,846	69,187	6,142	125,613	68,660	454,923	6,249

*A Statement showing the population*

District.	Tahsils.	Population.	DETAIL OF RELIGION.	27	28	29
				DETAIL		
				SEX		
				Male.		
				Not of full age.	Of full age.	
JEHLAM.		150,472	Hindu and Sikhs .....	2,570	4,637	
			Musalmáns .....	29,580	44,984	
			TOTAL .....	32,150	49,621	
PROD DADAN KHAN.		151,096	Hindu and Sikhs .....	4,365	7,599	
			Musalmáns .....	29,143	39,403	
			TOTAL .....	32,508	47,002	
CHAKWAL.		143,160	Hindu and Sikhs .....	3,477	6,396	
			Musalmáns .....	25,746	39,595	
			TOTAL .....	29,223	45,991	
TALLANG.		78,103	Hindu and Sikhs .....	1,823	2,387	
			Musalmáns .....	16,821	20,109	
			TOTAL .....	18,644	22,496	
TOTAL.		522,840	Hindu and Sikhs .....	12,235	21,019	
			Musalmáns .....	100,290	144,091	
			TOTAL .....	112,525	165,110	

*in the Jhelam District—Continued.*

30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

OF THE POPULATION WITH REGARD TO

AND AGES.				MARRIAGE.						
Female.		Total.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowers or widows.		
Not of full age.	Of full age.	Not of full age.	Of full age.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1,827	3,592	4,397	8,229	12,626	3,727	1,648	2,986	3,000	494	771
22,557	40,725	52,137	85,709	137,846	39,161	25,346	31,713	31,748	3,690	6,186
24,384	44,317	56,534	93,938	160,472	42,888	26,906	34,699	34,748	4,184	6,957
3,415	6,615	7,780	14,214	21,994	6,104	2,770	5,706	5,725	1,154	1,535
25,099	36,457	53,242	75,860	129,102	32,281	23,825	31,555	31,628	3,710	6,103
28,514	43,072	61,022	90,074	151,096	37,385	26,595	37,261	37,353	4,864	7,638
3,086	6,215	6,563	12,611	19,174	3,163	2,108	5,859	6,025	851	1,068
22,053	36,601	47,799	76,196	123,995	32,334	23,543	29,962	30,438	3,045	4,773
25,139	42,816	54,362	88,860	143,169	35,497	25,651	35,821	36,463	3,896	5,841
1,500	2,164	3,323	4,551	7,874	2,131	1,314	1,865	1,868	214	482
13,954	19,345	30,775	39,454	70,229	19,707	14,534	15,794	15,980	1,429	2,776
15,454	21,509	34,098	44,005	78,103	21,838	15,848	17,659	17,857	1,643	3,258
9,828	18,586	22,063	39,605	61,668	14,125	7,840	16,416	16,618	2,713	3,856
83,663	133,128	183,953	277,219	461,172	123,483	87,250	109,024	109,803	11,874	19,838
93,491	151,714	206,016	316,824	522,840	137,608	95,090	125,440	126,421	14,587	23,694

*A Statement showing the population*

			41	42	43	44	45	46
Tahsil's.	Population.	DETAIL OF RELIGION.	DETAIL OF THE EDUCATION					
			Educated in			Of whom are		
			English.	Vernacular.	Hindi, Sanscrit, &c.	Cultivators.	Others.	Total.
JEHLM.	150,472	Hindu and Sikhs	102	879	1,839	416	2,404	2,820
		Musalmans	67	3,122	41	2,276	954	3,230
		TOTAL	169	4,001	1,880	2,692	3,358	6,050
PIND DADAN KHAN.	151,096	Hindu and Sikhs	70	1,238	4,916	341	5,883	6,224
		Musalmans	26	2,175	912	1,281	1,832	3,113
		TOTAL	96	3,413	5,828	1,622	7,715	9,337
CHAKWAL.	143,169	Hindu and Sikhs	13	920	3,106	1,078	2,961	4,039
		Musalmans	1	2,327	223	2,223	328	2,551
		TOTAL	14	3,247	3,329	3,301	3,289	6,590
TALLAGANG.	78,103	Hindu and Sikhs	3	263	1,736	422	1,580	2,002
		Musalmans	1	892	12	624	281	905
		TOTAL	4	1,155	1,748	1,046	1,861	2,907
TOTAL DISTRICT.	522,840	Hindu and Sikhs	188	3,300	11,597	2,257	12,828	15,085
		Musalmans	95	8,516	1,188	6,404	3,395	9,799
		TOTAL	283	11,816	12,785	8,661	16,223	24,884

*in the Jehlam District—Concluded.*

47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

POPULATION WITH REGARD TO

TION.		MEANS OF SUPPORT.							
Were educated in		Cultivators.	Shop-keepers.	Artizans.	Coolies.	Carriers.	Government servants.	Kamins.	Others.
Government schools.	Other schools.								
718	2,102	1,867	6,402	926	720	991	1,021	699	...
567	2,663	102,318	1,598	22,620	5,487	570	1,346	3,907	...
1,285	4,765	104,185	8,000	23,546	6,207	1,561	2,387	4,606	...
1,185	5,039	2,363	11,016	1,187	1,991	2,373	1,563	1,310	191
302	2,811	79,208	1,810	29,768	10,676	1,874	1,602	2,972	1,162
1,487	7,850	81,571	12,856	30,955	12,667	4,247	3,165	4,282	1,353
882	3,157	4,772	6,323	1,742	540	3,479	1,334	852	122
155	2,396	92,936	1,094	25,625	2,302	159	194	555	1,130
1,037	5,553	97,708	7,414	27,367	2,842	3,638	1,528	1,407	1,252
168	1,834	905	4,526	473	460	792	383	335	...
36	869	54,317	62	12,385	2,177	289	143	856	...
204	2,703	55,222	4,588	12,858	2,687	1,081	526	1,191	...
2,953	12,132	9,907	28,267	4,328	3,711	7,683	4,301	3,196	313
1,060	8,730	328,779	4,594	90,398	20,642	2,892	3,285	8,300	2,292
4,013	20,871	338,680	32,861	94,726	24,353	10,527	7,588	11,496	2,605

*A Statement showing various averages*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DETAIL OF POPULATION										
<i>Hindus.</i>										
DETAIL OF POPULATION BY STATUS.										
Tahsils.	PIND DADAN KHAN.	JEHLEM.	Population.	Brahmins.	Khatris.	Others.	Total.	Sikhs.	Sayads.	Gakhars.
100	Owners	...	3	2	...	5	1	1·4	6·2	·9
	Tenants	...	3	2	1	6	1	·4	·2	·1
	Others	...	9	2·6	1·5	5·0	2·2	·3	·2	·1
	Total	...	1·3	3·0	1·6	6·1	2·4	2·1	6·6	1·1
100	Owners	...	4	5	...	9	3	2·1	...	3·7
	Tenants	...	1	1	1	3	...	·4	...	·2
	Others	...	2·4	5·7	3·8	11·9	1·1	·7	...	3
	Total	...	2·9	6·3	3·9	13·1	1·4	3·2	...	4·2
100	Owners	...	2	6	1	9	5	1·7	·4	·5
	Tenants	...	2	1·2	1	1·5	4	·5	...	·3
	Others	...	1·3	4·0	·9	6·2	3·9	·5	...	·1
	Total	...	1·7	5·8	1·1	8·6	4·8	2·7	·4	·9
100	Owners	...	...	1·0	...	1·0	...	1·0	...	1·0
	Tenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	...	...	6·0	2·0	8·0	1·0	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	7·0	2·0	9·0	1·0	1·0	...	1·0
100	Owners	...	3	3	1	1·0	3	1·7	1·9	1·6
	Tenants	...	2	4	1	·7	2	·4	·1	·2
	Others	...	1·4	4·4	2·0	7·8	2·0	·5	·1	·1
	Total	...	1·9	5·1	2·2	9·5	2·5	2·5	2·1	1·9

### *of the population in the Jehlam District.*

12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26

BY RELIGIONS AND TRIBES.

Muhammadans.

*A Statement showing various averages of the*

TOTAL DISTRICT.	TALLAGANG.	CHAKWAL.	PINP DADAN KHAN.	JEHLAM.	Tahsils.	Population.	27	28	29									
							DETAIL OF THE											
							SEX											
<b>DETAIL OF RELIGION.</b>																		
</td																		

*population in the Jhelum District—Continued.*

30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

## POPULATION WITH REGARD TO

AND AGE.				MARRIAGE.						EDUCATION.		
Female.		Total.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowers & widows.		Educated in		
Not of full age.	Of full age.	Not of full age.	Of full age.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	English.	Vernacular.	Hindi, Sanscrit &c.
1·2	2·4	2·9	5·5	8·4	2·5	1·1	2·0	2·0	·3	·1	·6	1·2
15·0	27·1	34·6	57·0	91·6	26·0	16·8	21·1	21·1	2·5	4·1	... 2·1	...
16·2	29·5	37·5	62·5	100·0	27·8	17·9	23·8	23·1	2·8	4·6	·1 2·7	1·2
2·2	4·3	5·1	9·4	14·5	3·4	1·8	3·8	3·8	·8	1·0	... 8	3·3
16·7	24·1	35·3	50·2	85·5	21·4	15·8	20·9	20·9	2·4	4·0	... 1·5	·6
18·9	28·4	40·4	59·6	100·0	24·8	17·6	24·7	24·7	3·2	5·0	... 2·3	3·9
2·2	4·3	4·6	8·8	13·4	2·2	1·5	4·1	4·2	·6	·7	... 6	2·2
15·4	25·6	33·4	53·2	86·6	22·6	16·4	21·0	21·3	2·1	3·3	... 1·6	·2
17·6	29·9	38·0	62·0	100·0	24·8	17·9	25·1	25·5	2·7	4·0	... 2·2	2·4
2·0	3·0	4·0	6·0	10·0	2·7	1·7	2·4	2·4	·3	·6	... 2·0	...
18·0	25·0	40·0	50·0	90·0	25·2	18·6	20·2	20·5	1·8	3·6	... 1·0	...
20·0	28·0	44·0	56·0	100·0	27·9	20·3	22·6	22·9	2·1	4·2	... 1·0	2·0
1·9	3·6	4·2	7·6	11·8	2·7	1·5	3·1	3·2	·5	·7	... 7	2·2
16·0	25·5	35·1	53·1	88·2	23·6	16·7	20·9	21·0	2·3	3·8	... 1·6	·2
17·9	29·1	39·3	60·7	100·0	26·3	18·2	24·0	24·2	2·8	4·5	... 2·3	2·4

### *A Statement showing various averages*

DETAIL OF RELIGION.				44	45	46
				DETAIL OF THE EDUCATION		
				Of whom are Cultivators.		
Talukas.	JETHAM.	Population.		Cultivators.	Others.	Total.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	100	Hindu and Sikhs	...	3	1·6	1·9
		Musalmáns	...	1·5	·6	2·1
			TOTAL	...	1·8	2·2
CHAKWAL.	100	Hindu and Sikhs	...	·2	3·9	4·1
		Musalmáns	...	·9	1·2	2·1
			TOTAL	...	1·1	5·1
TALLANG.	100	Hindu and Sikhs	...	·8	2·0	2·8
		Musalmáns	...	1·6	·2	1·8
			TOTAL	...	2·4	2·2
TOTAL DISTRICT.	100	Hindu and Sikhs	...	...	2·0	2·0
		Musalmáns	...	1·0	...	1·0
			TOTAL	...	1·0	2·0
	100	Hindu and Sikhs	...	·4	2·5	2·9
		Musalmáns	...	1·2	·6	1·8
			TOTAL	...	1·6	3·1
						4·7

*of the population in the Jhelam District—Concluded.*

47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

POPULATION WITH REGARD TO

TION.		OCCUPATIONS.							
Were educated in		Cultivators.	Shop-keepers.	Artizans.	Coolies.	Carriers.	Government servants.	Kamins.	Others.
Government schools.	Other schools.								
·5	1·4	1·2	4·2	·6	·5	·7	·7	·5	...
·3	1·8	67·9	1·2	15·0	3·6	·4	·9	2·6	...
·8	3·2	69·1	5·4	15·6	4·1	1·1	1·6	3·1	...
·8	3·3	1·5	7·3	·8	1·3	1·5	1·1	·9	·1
·2	1·9	52·5	1·2	19·7	7·1	1·2	1·1	1·9	·8
1·0	5·2	54·0	8·5	20·5	8·4	2·7	2·2	2·8	·9
·6	2·2	3·4	4·4	1·2	·4	2·4	·9	·6	·1
·1	1·7	64·9	·8	17·9	1·6	·1	·1	·4	·8
·7	3·9	68·3	5·2	19·1	2·0	2·5	1·0	1·0	·9
...	2·0	1·0	5·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	...	...
...	1·0	70·0	...	16·0	3·0	...	...	1·0	...
...	3·0	71·0	5·0	17·0	4·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	...
·6	2·3	2·0	5·4	·7	·7	1·5	·8	·6	·1
·2	1·6	62·9	·9	17·3	3·8	·6	·7	1·6	·4
·8	3·9	64·9	6·3	18·0	4·5	2·1	1·5	2·2	·5

79  
VILLAGES AND  
HAMLETS.

The Mussulmán population lives mainly in the villages. These are somewhat peculiar. Towards the east and centre of the District they are not usually very large. But most of them are divided into numerous separate hamlets called Dhoks or Mohras. These hamlets sometimes consist of a single house, often of five or six houses together, and sometimes they are really complete villages. The causes of this arrangement are probably twofold. In the first place the surface of the District is excessively variable in quality. The best areas for farming are often small in extent, and at a great distance from one another. Naturally each man settled down beside his own particular plot. This tendency was intensified by the old political circumstances of the District. The fighting tribes did not as a rule cultivate themselves. They settled small bodies of tenants upon all the best parts of their properties, and lived upon the rentals received. These tenants were a miscellaneous body with few common interests. Their landlords protected them from external violence, and they were therefore as safe in small hamlets as in large villages. Thus it became usual for the main body of the landlord class to live in one large central Abádi surrounded by a string of Dhoks inhabited by rent-paying tenants. The number of Dhoks in a village is sometimes very great. Lehri and Padhri have each about forty, and fifteen to twenty is not uncommon. In process of time many Dhoks have waxed mightily, and many of the old tenants have become owners. In such cases the want of communal feeling becomes at once apparent. Each Dhok wishes to set up for itself, and to become independent of its neighbours. At the old Regular Settlement independence was at first rather freely granted. It resulted in a number of petty and feeble villages mostly in the Jelham Tahsil. Afterwards Mr. Brandreth refused to allow separation except in special cases. In the majority of instances this is no doubt the wiser policy.

80  
VILLAGES IN THE  
WEST.

As we go westward this system of Dhoks and Mohras gradually dies away. Among the Awáns of Tallagang it is uncommon. Although the villages are large, the Abádi or Vasti is single. Where Dhoks are met with, they are fewer and less important than elsewhere. The size of the villages here is sometimes enormous. Láwa has an area of 135 square miles, and Thoha Mehram Khán of 86. Kandowál in the Thal of Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán is inferior to these with only 27. Láwa and Thoha between them occupy nearly the whole breadth of the Tallagang Tahsil. A homogeneous farming population, with a large share of democratical equality, not overridden by Jagirdárs, but torn asunder by

frequent village wars, has probably given occasion for this state of matters.

The village houses are almost universally built of mud or sun-dried bricks, one storey high, and flat roofed. Where stones are abundant, they are often built up into the mud walls, in the rough, just as they are. Recently a few of the leading chaudris have built new Hawelis of squared and dressed stone, and most of the new mosques in the wealthier villages are now so built. Most houses have a yard in front which is commonly walled in, but sometimes only set round with a loose thorn hedge. This contains the feeding troughs for cattle. Inside, the houses are kept scrupulously clean. The walls are leaped and polished, or sometimes white-washed. Generally the pots and pans are arranged upon shelves or recesses. Most houses contain a store-bin for grain, which is of different shapes, and has different names in different parts of the District. The furniture consists of the ordinary cooking utensils, a few Chárpáis, stools made of Kána, spinning wheels for cotton, and a hand-mill for grinding. There will also probably be one or two "pittáras" or baskets to hold clothes in. Some of the more advanced chaudris have recently taken to the use of English glass and earthen-ware of a strong coarse kind. With these and other ornaments they sometimes prepare a gorgeous but tawdry "Mahal," though the rest of their dwelling may be mean enough. The prettiest things about the upper class of houses are the carved doorways, and the inlaid and painted ceilings of wood. Both are the work of common Tirkháns, but they are often really artistic and beautiful. The number of houses, according to the present Settlement reckoning, is 122,661 for the whole District. This gives 4·25 persons to a house and 125 houses to a village.

81  
Houses.

FURNITURE.

The main staple of the food of the people is wheat. This is supplemented by bájra. And these two grains are alone supposed to be proper sustenance for men. Maize, rice, moth, and barley are all pleasant now and then for a change, but are only fit to nourish women, children and horses. Meals are taken twice a day, about 10 A. M. and at sunset. The morning meal consists of wheaten or other chapátis with some salt, some "lassi" or butter milk, and perhaps a little ghi and pepper to add a flavour. The evening meal is much the same with the addition of some kind of "dál" or any vegetables that can be procured. The richer classes vary this dietary by the occasional addition of some "halwa," or of a "pillau" of rice and flesh. Meat is eaten by those who can afford it, and milk is largely consumed at all times. Meals are cooked at home in the cold weather, and at the village "tandúr" by

82  
Food.

the Máchi in the hot. The Máchi receives a handful of flour per day per family, and his fuel is generally thorns, refuse, or bajra stalks. The men of the household eat first, and after them the women. In addition to the regular meals it is not uncommon to take a little parched gram or other light sustenance about two o'clock. This is called shortly the Lori-wela. Anything that remains over from the evening meal is eaten early next morning with ghi and butter-milk. This is called shortly the Chháli-wela. If there is work in the fields it is carried there about 8 A.M., otherwise it is eaten at home immediately on getting up.

83

CLOTHING OF MEN.

The clothing of the men varies slightly in different parts of the District. Everywhere a "Pag" or "Pagri" is worn, which generally grows bigger with the social importance of the wearer. A sheet of cotton stuff, which is always of country make, is wrapped round the loins and reaches down nearly to the ankle. This is called the "Táhmad." But in many cases—especially among those who have much official business—the "Táhmad" gives place to "Paijámas." And in the Pabbi and Dhani Iláquas the common wear is the wide and loose kind of "Paijámas" called "Sutan." The upper surface of the body is clothed in a coat or "Kurta." This is worn tight and short in the Jehlam Tahsil, and also in east Pind Dádan Khán. But elsewhere it is loose, wide-sleeved, and reaches nearly to the knee. By many of the younger men—especially in the Thal, and in parts of Tallagang—the "Kurta" is not worn at all. But everyone alike wraps himself in a cotton sheet or "Chadar" arranged shawlwise. This is the dress for the hot weather. In the cold season the "Anga" is put on over the "Kurta." It is a sort of loose coat, wadded with cotton, and reaching nearly to the knee. In addition to this, in the east and south of the District, the "Chadar" is replaced by the "Dohar" or doubled sheet of stout cotton stuff. Elsewhere a woollen blanket called "Loi" is used instead of the "Dohar." The "Loi" is generally of coarse stuff. Rich people eschew it in favour of the "Dulái," which is really a light "Razái." The shoes are of the common type; but among the hills they are often replaced by sandals called "Kheri" or "Chapli."

84

EUROPEAN STUFFS.

The taste for European cloth has spread largely. The women think it shows off their beauty to advantage, and the village dandies have the same opinion about themselves. Everyone who can afford it has an English turban. The richer men have Kurtas also of English cloth. But Táhmads, Sutan, and Paijámas are almost always of country stuff.

85

CLOTHING OF WOMEN.

Near the river the women wear a skirt called "Minjli." But elsewhere the wide loose trousers called "Sutan" are in common use. In Chakwál especially these are made full of

overlapping pleats, so that from 30 to 40 yards of stuff are often used for a single pair. "Sutan" are made of country stuff. "Kurtas" are worn universally. They hang loose over the band of the "Sutan." Over all, the "Chadar" is arranged shawlwise, and is also brought over the head like a hood. The same dress is worn throughout the year, but the material is changed with the season.

The only difference among the Hindus is that the men use the Dhoti, and the women nearly all dress their hair with a huge horn-like top-knot called "kila" or "choti."

A silver seal-ring is the only ornament much used by men. Among boys ornaments are, however, sometimes worn till the age of puberty—being discarded gradually with the advancing years. Anklets (*khangru* or *pánumté*), wristlets, (*kangana*), necklaces (*hansli*), and earrings (*murki* or *dur*) are all sometimes to be seen. The last of these are sometimes retained through life. But the whole practice of loading boys with jewellery is in decay. It has led to several murders which have frightened parents.

The ornaments worn by women are limited only by the want of money to buy more. It would be tedious to give a complete list of these often barbarous trinkets. Among the most common are Chhumkha or earrings; Hár or chain necklaces; Bhawatta or armlets; Thilán or frontlets; Gokharu or bracelets; Hansli or necklaces; other earrings called Wáli; Nath, Bulák and Longh, which are all nose-rings, all very ugly, and all laid aside during widowhood; Arsi or huge finger rings set with looking glasses, with many others.

The real occupations in life of a woman begin with her marriage. When she finally goes to her husband's house, she is generally fed with fat things and excused from labour for the first year. But afterwards begins a round of drudgery, which only ends when there is no strength left to endure it. The first thing done on rising in the morning is to grind the corn for the day's food of the family. Then the milk is churned for butter. That done, water has to be fetched—always two "gharas" and sometimes five. Sometimes the well or water source is close by, and sometimes far away. Back from the well, the morning meal has to be cooked and carried to the husband wherever he may be in the fields. Back from the fields, she may eat her own breakfast by herself, and afterwards spin the cotton, darn the clothes, and act as laundress. Then follows another round of grinding, and the preparation of dál or vegetables for the evening meal. Next water has to be fetched a second time, and dinner cooked and served to the husband. Her own dinner, and a turn at the spinning wheel, finishes the day. In addition to

86

HINDU CLOTHING.

87

ORNAMENTS OF  
MEN.

88

ORNAMENTS OF  
WOMEN.

89

OCCUPATIONS OF  
WOMEN.

all this women are burdened with the ordinary domestic cares of the family, and with several duties belonging to the farm. Most of the cotton-picking (*chunáí*) is done by them. They watch the ripening crops, and they glean the fields at harvest. In the lower classes they carry manure to the fields, weed the crops, and make themselves generally useful. Most of them also repair the house-walls when injured after rain. Of course this description does not apply to women who live in "parda." But of such there are not many in the District except in the houses of certain chundris and Saiads.

90  
OCCUPATIONS  
OF  
MEN.

Men on rising milk the kine, and then go off to the fields with their implements and bullocks. Here, with the interval of the morning meal, they usually continue at some sort of agricultural work till four in the evening. As the day draws to a close they cut grass for the cattle. On their return home they litter down and feed the bullocks, eat their own dinner, and go to bed. December and January are idle months. Leisure lasts then nearly all day. Children as they grow up are expected to help their parents in herding cattle, picking cotton and other light tasks.

91  
DIVISIONS  
OF  
TIME.

The day is divided into *Welas* or watches. The names for these watches differ slightly in different places. Those in most common use are given below, with the approximate corresponding time in English :—

Badi Wela ...	... = Dawn to sunrise.
Chháh Wela ...	... = Sunrise to about 10 A. M.
Roti Wela ...	... = 10 A. M. to noon.
Dopáhar ...	... = Noon to about 2 P. M.
Peshi Wela ...	... = 2 to 3 P. M.
Lauhde Wela...	... = 3 to 4 P. M.
Digar Wela ...	... = 4 to 6 P. M.
Nimásha ...	... = Sunset and twilight.
Khau Pia ...	... = After dinner.
Adhi Rát ...	... = Midnight.

92  
MARRIAGES.

Hindu marriages need not be noticed here. Among Muhammadans the only recognised restrictions upon marriage are those of the sacred law. Marriages between first cousins are frequent. And though, in practice, marriage, as a rule, takes place within the tribe, yet this is merely a matter of convenience. Instances of marriages out of the tribe are by no means rare. Chaudris and other wealthy men who are able to choose over a wider field frequently take a wife—especially a second wife from the daughters of a strange people. The only social ordinance on the subject of

marriage which is everywhere recognised is that no man must give his daughter in marriage to a tribe which ranks below his own in social estimation. Gakhars, Janjuas, and Saiads are generally admitted to be better born than the other races in the District. But outside of these three tribes social rank is very much a matter of individual opinion. Saiads, as a rule, give their daughters only to Saiads. Most Gakhars and Janjuas are ready to marry their daughters into Saiad families; but some of the prouder chaudris would refuse to do so. Between themselves Gakhars and Janjuas intermarry on terms of equality. But the instances are rare, and I doubt whether the custom would be universally recognised. All that can be stated generally and absolutely is that in every marriage the husband's family must be at least equal in social estimation to that of the wife, although not at all necessarily equal in wealth.

In most cases marriage is preceded by betrothal (*Náthah*). While a boy is still only a few years old his father looks about for a suitable damsel of like age. When he has found what he wants, he addresses the girl's father through the agency of the *Mairási*, the barber, or of a kinsman. If the parties agree they come together on a set day in presence of the *Mulla*, the *Mairásis*, the barbers, and other witnesses. Various ceremonies take place, of which the most important is the distribution of sugar to "sweeten the mouths" of the spectators. The *Mulla* invokes a *Khair Dua* or blessing, and the boy's father presents to the girl's father an offering of clothes and money. Part of the money is given in fees to the *Mulla* and the *Mairásis* and barbers. One rupee called the "*Nisháni*" or token is always placed in the hand of the girl. The expense of a betrothal varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 on the boy's side; and from Rs. 7 to Rs. 25 on the girl's. Formal marriage follows at puberty. On the application of the boy's father a meeting takes place, at which the date for the marriage is fixed. Some days before the date so fixed the ceremony called *Máián* takes place at the houses both of the boy and of the girl. The girl is dressed in red *Sálú* cloth, her hands are stained with *Henna*, and the braids in which she has hitherto bound up her hair are loosened. She is made to distribute sugar and grain to the guests who are always confined to her own people. After this, until the marriage takes place, the girl is carefully watched and guarded for fear the *Djinns* may do her a mischief. Similar ceremonies go on at the same time in the boy's house, and are followed by a procession in which he is promenaded round the village till midnight, attended by *Mairásis* with pipes and drums, and women with loud singing. During this promenade the boy wears torn or dirty clothes and carries a sword or knife in his

93  
BETROTHAL.

CEREMONIES OB  
SERVED AT MARRI-  
AGES.

hand to protect himself, as it is said, against the Djinns. From the time of these ceremonies until the Baràt the women in both houses keep up a nightly chanting and drumming. Three days before the Baràt starts the more intimate friends of the bridegroom arrive ; the other invited guests drop in later. When all are assembled the boy's father gives a big feast—generally of rice and meat—which costs from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500. Then water is brought from the well with pomp and singing. The bridegroom is washed and clad in new garments. The old ones go to the barber. This bathing is called Ghirauli. The bridegroom then takes his place at the receipt of custom, and the guests present their Tambol offerings. When this is finished the boy is crowned with a chaplet (Sihra), and the Barát starts off for the bride's house with the groom mounted on horseback and protected by a gaudy paper umbrella called Chattr or Sir, and always carried by a Dhobi. As the procession starts the women sing a Khair Dua. Arrived at the village of the bride the Barát is met in the gateway by the sweeper who demands his fee to allow the procession to proceed. This is called Dhora, and is usually about 8 annas. As the Barát advances along the village lanes it is abused by all the village women and beaten with bàjra stalks and the like. This mock warfare is called Dharantar. Arrived at or near the bride's house everyone sits down, and the barber of the girl's party puts sugar and milk into the bridegroom's mouth, for which he receives a fee of from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 (Lág). Then the bride's father gives a feast, which costs from Rs. 50 to Rs. 800. This is followed by the Bera Ghori, a ceremony performed by the barber's wife. It practically consists of making images in flour of the boy's relatives, and then extorting a fee by threatening to abuse them. Next succeeds a promenade of the bridegroom round the village attended by pipes and drums, and women and Mairasis singing in antiphonal measures. This goes on till the Sargi or 4 o'clock in the morning. Then the Barát who have been sleeping are waked up, and five or six of the best of them, with the bridegroom and his father, enter the bride's house carrying trays of presents—cloths and jewellery. This is called the Warasuhi. This completed, the father of the bride directs the Mulla to read the Nikah. Upon this two witnesses are first sent to the girl to enquire to whom she will give authority to consent to her marriage on her behalf. This is a mere pretence, as the girl holds her tongue, and her relations answer for her that she gives the "Wák" or power of attorney to so-and-so. The man in question is called, accepts his attorneyship and proceeds to settle the dower with the bridegroom. This is first put at an extravagant rate and eventually beaten down to a reasonable one. The usual rate varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 with one

Muhar. It is never paid, and the whole thing is merely a form. Then the Kázi thrice asks the consent of the bridegroom and of the bride's agent, and then reads the proper Khutba, and the ceremony is complete. Money is not paid for a bride among the better classes. Among the lower classes it sometimes is paid. After the marriage is over, the bride is taken to her husband's house with ceremonies which need not be detailed. She remains there three or four days, and then returns to her father's house for about a month. After that she finally takes up her abode with her husband.

The ceremonies at births and deaths are too long for detail. They are fully stated in the vernacular account of the District drawn up by Mirza Azim Beg, the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.

94  
CEREMONIAL AT  
BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The universal language of the people is Panjábi. The chaudris and the more intelligent Lambardárs speak Urdu, but it hardly comes natural to them. The Panjábi itself differs considerably in different parts of the District. The differences are rather of pronunciation and intonation than of words or construction. Some words, however, there are which are rarely heard out of particular Iláquas. In general the language may be said to grow broader and more rustic as we go west.

95  
LANGUAGE.

In religion the great mass of the people are Muhammadans of the orthodox Sunní Hanifa persuasion. There are a few scattered Shias, and a good many Wahábís at Jehlam city. The people are thoroughly convinced of the truth of their own creed, but they are by no means intolerant or fanatical. They are fairly attentive to the outward ritual of religion. They say their prayers, fast in the Ramzán, and sacrifice at the "Id-ul-kurbán." I do not think, however, that religion has much practical influence as a regulator of conduct. The social sanction is in this respect infinitely more powerful. "Pirs" or spiritual directors are very common in the District, especially towards the west. Superstition is rife. Stones taken from the tombs of Fakirs are an excellent cure for rheumatism; and living Fakirs drive a brisk trade in charms and amulets to serve all sorts of purposes. There is a spring in the Phapra Iláqua where barren women can become fruitful; and another near Sháh Mahmúdwáli which was miraculously revealed to a pious boy who was too good to live long afterwards. Pilgrims visit this from as far away as Kohát. Miracles have not ceased here as yet. They can even be performed to order, as one Fakir offered to perform one for my especial benefit. Legends about saints and Fakírs are numerous, but generally of the most commonplace and uninteresting character. One,

96  
RELIGION.

PIRS.

**LEGEND OF THE  
SHRINE AT KALLAR  
KAHAR.**

connected with the shrine above Kallar Kahár, is, however, rather striking. Long ago a Fakír came from the south country, and, when he had reached the Thal, a black deer met him and followed him. So they two journeyed on together, and came to the hill which is above Kallar Kahár. And after many days the Fakir died there, and the black deer, refusing to be comforted, lay down and died also. And ever afterwards when the village cattle went browsing over the place of their burial they fell sick and died. So the people avoided that place; for they said a Djinn is there. But by-and-bye the saint of Makdúm Jehanea came that way. And to him they told their tale. And he, going to the place, when he had prayed, said to the people that there is no Djinn, but the body of an holy Fakir. Then they gathered themselves together, and built a fair shrine to which many folk still resort. And the cattle grew fat and flourished, as they have never done since.

97      PROBABLY BUD-  
DHIST.

This legend does not seem to be Muhammadan, and the Fakír is called Saki Hau Bhau, which looks like a remnant of Buddhism.

98      GENERAL CHARAC-  
TER OF THE PEOPLE.

The people, as a whole, are a fine population. They are physically strong, and well developed, with a high spirit and frank manners. They are generally very well behaved. Crimes for the sake of plunder are comparatively rare. Crimes of violence are, however, unfortunately too common. They generally arise from quarrels connected with women or land, or ancient feuds. Chakwál and Tallagang are the worst places in this respect. And there can be no doubt that the people there are more wayward and passionate than elsewhere. I do not think, however, that they are difficult to manage. I have found it the best plan to listen patiently to everything they had to say, whether relevant or not, but when once an order was issued to insist upon its being carried out immediately and without demur. The worst qualities of the people are envy, vindictiveness, and want of truth. The second of these vices leads to a strong pertinacity in prosecuting quarrels, whether by litigation or otherwise. Sometimes it takes the odious form of cattie-poisoning. Lying is so common that it brings no shame; when a man is discovered in a manifest falsehood, he considers it enough to say that he forgot himself. In lawsuits the only oath upon which much reliance can be placed is the oath of Divorce. And I have known even that to fail. It should be remembered, however, that magistrates are always liable to overrate the amount of falsehood. On the other hand the better races among the people are brave, self-respecting, honourable according to their own ideas, and loyal. They are not afraid to tell you a good deal of what they really think, which makes talking to them not only more pleasant but much more interesting.

## CHAPTER III.

## ADMINISTRATION, TRADE, AND INDUSTRIES.

99

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the District is on the usual model. Jehlam is the head-quarter station. There are four Tahsils with head-quarters at Jehlam, Pind Dádan Khàn, Chakwàl, and Tallagang.

The District staff is generally made up as under, *viz.* :—

- 1 Deputy Commissioner.
- 1 Judicial Assistant Commissioner.
- 3 Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners.
- 2 Munsiffs.
- 4 Tahsildárs.
- 4 Náib-Tahsildárs.

100  
DISTRICT STAFF.

One Assistant Commissioner is usually stationed at Pind Dádan Khàn in subordinate charge of the two Tahsils of Pind Dádan Khàn and Tallagang. The Munsiffs sit at Jehlam and Pind Dádan Khàn, and go on circuit occasionally to Chakwál and Tallagang respectively.

The collection of the Revenue as a rule involves no difficulty. The only coercive process is the occasional issue of a summons. The number of summonses issued during the last three years, which have not been generally prosperous for formers, is as under :—

1878-79	...	...	1,175
1879-80	...	...	294
1880-81	...	...	390

LAND REVENUE.

The following table shows the number and value of the civil suits disposed of during the last three years, excluding those brought in Settlement Courts :—

101  
CIVIL LITIGATION.

YEAR.	SUITS BROUGHT BY		Total number of suits.	Value in Rs.
	Bankers and shop- keepers against agri- culturists for parole or bond debts, or accounts stated and the like.	All others.		
1878	...	...	2,871	1,833
1879	...	...	2,715	2,025
1880	...	...	2,735	2,734
TOTAL	...		8,321	6,592
				14,913
				9,37,685

102  
REGISTRATION.

Registration does not seem to be much used in Jehlam. The following table gives the statistics for two years, which were not exceptional except as being rather unprosperous than otherwise. The figures are those of the Annual Administration Reports :—

YEAR.	DOCUMENTS AFFECTING			
	Immoveables.		Moveables.	
	Number.	Value (Rs.)	Number.	Value (Rs.)
1878-79 ...	648	1,90,462	214	?
1879-80 ...	838	2,33,638	461	?

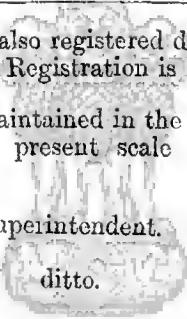
Twelve wills were also registered during the same time. The greater part of the Registration is compulsory.

103  
POLICE.

The police force maintained in the District is subject to some variation. The present scale is approximately as under, *viz.*—

1 District Superintendent.

1 Assistant      ditto.

2 Inspectors. 

16 Deputy Inspectors.

75 Sergeants.

15 Mounted Constables.

425 Foot      ditto.

412 Chaukidars.

This is inclusive of Municipal Police.

The District is divided into the following Thánas and subordinate chaukís. It should be noted that though the table is given Tahsil by Tahsil, yet the Thána and Tahsil boundaries do not always coincide. Kallar Kahár Thána is partly in Chakwál and partly in Pind Dádan Khán, and

Thána Jalálpur partly in Pind Dádan Khán and partly in Jehlam Tahsil. The map exhibits other minor instances :—

Tahsils.	Thánas.	Chaukís, subordinate to each Thána.
JEHLEM.	1. Jehlam Sadr ...	(a) Cantonment ; (b) Camping Ground ; (c) Gujarpur (by Kála). (d) Ráthián.
	2. Jehlam Police Lines.	
	3. Jehlam City ...	(a) Ferry.
	4. Dina ...	(a) Bura Jangal ; (b) Ratiál ; (c) Chakoha.
	5. Soháwa ...	(a) Pind Matta Khán ; (b) Dhok Mochlán.
	6. Domeli ...	
P. D. KHÁN.	7. Pind Dádan Khán Sadr,	(a) Ferry ; (b) Choya Saidan Shah.
	8. Pind Dádan Khán City,	
	9. Ahmadábád,	
	10. Jalálpur.	
CHAKWAL.	11. Chakwál ...	(a) City chauki ; (b) Nila.
	12. Duman.	
	13. Kallar Kahár,	
TALLA-GANG.	14. Tallagang. ...	City chauki.
	15. Taman ...	Láwa.

An Assistant District Superintendent is generally stationed at Pind Dádan Khán, who is charged with the control of the Thánas of that Tahsil and of Tahsil Tallagang including the Thána of Kallar Kahár.

There is one Jail in the District—at Jehlam.

Crimes of violence are very common, especially in the Tahsils of Chakwál and Tallagang. Crimes for plunder are comparatively few. The following table gives some results. In examining it, it must be borne in mind that all through

104  
JAIL.  
105  
CRIME.

the recent Afghán campaigns Jehlam has contained a large floating population of doubtful character:—

Cases brought to trial.	1878.	1879.	1880.
I. Murders from motives connected with women.	9	11	...
2. All other murders ... ...	11	8	10
3. Riot and affray ... ...	31	25	31
4. Cattle poisoning or killing ...	14	14	19
5. Theft (Penal Code, Sections 379 to 381).	303	367	427

106  
MILITARY CAN-  
TONMENTS.

There are two Military Cantonments in the District, *viz.*, at Jehlam and Tallagang. Both are under the orders of the General Commanding the Ráwálpindi Division. The usual strength of the troops at Jehlam is one Cavalry and one Infantry Regiment, and at Tallagang one Infantry Regiment. At present an additional Infantry regiment is quartered at Jehlam. All belong to the native Army. There are no European troops.

107  
EDUCATION.

There are two Anglo-vernacular schools at Jehlam and Pind Dádan Khán. There are 33 vernacular schools for boys, and 13 for girls. Of the girls' schools there are five in the Jehlam Tahsíl, and four each in the Tahsils of Chakwál and Tallagang. There is no girls' school in Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán. Of the vernacular boys' schools there are 13 in Jehlam Tahsíl, 7 in Chakwál, 11 in Pind Dádan Khán, and 2 in Tallagang. All the schools are marked on the map. There is also an Anglo-vernacular school at Jehlam under the control of Presbyterian Missionaries with an average attendance of 81. The leading chaudrís generally employ private tutors for their children. They have a great taste for reading the Sháh Námeh; but this is said to be on the decline. The people generally take considerable interest in education.

108  
MEDICINE AND  
SANITATION.

The Medical staff of the District, excluding the Military Department, consists of a Civil Surgeon at Jehlam, with a native Assistant Surgeon at Pind Dádan Khán, and native Doctors of various grades at the Government Dispensaries—one to each. There are also many Hakims practising privately, and not a few quack-dealers in charms and nostrums. There is a Government Dispensary at the head-quarters of each Tahsíl. The number of patients treated in 1879 was

39,771, of whom 1,549 were in-patients. About one sixth of the whole number were women. Municipal conservancy and Government vaccination are the only active sanitary measures enforced in the District. The population, however, is generally a healthy one; although, like most others in the Panjâb, liable to suffer from short and sudden epidemics, which commit great ravages and cause an abnormal rise in the death rate. The latest returns available, (those for the final quarter of 1880), indicate a death rate of 29 and 33 per thousand in the Towns and Rural Circles respectively. The birth rate was 31 and 40 respectively. As a matter of fact we know that the population has increased steadily during the last 15 years. In some parts it is already almost redundant. And the possible future increase is perhaps the chief danger to the prosperity of the District.

There are four Municipalities in the District at the headquarters of the respective Tahsils. Jehlam is of the second class and all the others of the third.

109  
MUNICIPALITIES.

The only places in the District which can be called towns are Jehlam and Pind Dádan Khán. Jehlam is said to be identical with the ancient Puta, and to have given a name to Putwár. This is more than doubtful. It is certain, however, that an old town once occupied the hillock which is now covered by the bungalows of the Railway officials. Coins and pottery of various epochs are still found there. In the Sikh times there was a fort at Jehlam to protect the passage of the river, but the place was quite unimportant, and was mainly occupied by a settlement of Mallahs. The fort has been absorbed into the present town, but is still called Indar Kot. Since the commencement of British rule Jehlam has thriven mightily. Owing to her position she has always been an entrepôt for most of the trade of the District. But she has owed the greater part of her prosperity to the salt traffic. The salt is, or was, boated up the river from Pind Dádan Khán, and then distributed all over the country. This trade is now fast dying since the opening of the Salt Railway. Jehlam, however, as a place of commerce will probably always maintain some position. It is the furthest point on the Railway to which traffic is maintained without interruption. For the line beyond has hitherto proved a very uncertain instrument of commerce. It seems likely therefore that Jehlam will at any rate for some time to come be more or less a dépôt for general trade. The population is given as 11,319; but this is probably much under the mark. During the last two years the influx due to the war and to the Railway has been very considerable. I should reckon the present population as at least fifteen thousand. The municipal income in

110  
TOWNS :  
JEHLM.

1879-80 was Rs. 48,523. But this is probably an abnormal amount.

#### PIND DADAN KHÀN.

Pind Dádan Khán lies low, near the bank of the river. Its situation was admirably adapted to secure the traffic in salt from the mines at Khewra, and most of the export trade of the District which goes down the river to Múltán and Kurrachee. The latter article, however, is very uncertain in amount. And since the opening of the new Salt Railway to Miání the trade in salt is seriously threatened. It is impossible to foresee the exact result. In certain contingencies Pind Dádan Khán might recover its hold on the trade. But at present it seems probable that it will gravitate to Lála Músa, or eventually to Khewrá itself or to Miání. Meanwhile carriage of salt by boat between Pind Dádan Khán and Jehlam has almost ceased. But there is, and probably will continue to be, a large general trade in Pind Dádan Khán for the supply of the Potwàr and Tallagang. The braziers of the town are an important body, and the pots and pans and other utensils turned out by them are in request in many parts of the Panjáb. There is also a considerable weaving industry, and embroidered "lungis" are often sold at high prices. The town has long been an important place, and is much better built than any other in the District. Most of the wells near it are brackish; but this is partially remedied by a short canal from the river which brings in sweet drinking water during part of the year. There was a mint here in the Sikh times; and Guláb Singh made the place a warehouse for salt. He is said on one occasion to have lost a lakh of maunds by a sudden rise in the river. The population is given as 15,414, and the municipal income in 1879-80 was Rs. 27,816. The town is usually the station of an Assistant Commissioner, and of an Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

#### OTHER TOWNSHIPS.

There are no other towns in the District properly so called. Hardly any place except the two already mentioned has more than a local traffic. The more important townships in each Tahsil are as under:—

Tahsil.	Township.	Popula- tion.	REMARKS.
JELLMAM.	Domeli	... 4,435	Head-quarters of the Bugiál Gakhars, and chief seat of local traffic in the lower Khuddar country.
	Kála	... 3,806	Capital of the Gujars. Close to Jehlam. Many Sahukárs. Brick kilns.

Tahsīl.	Township.	Population.	REMARKS.
CHAKWAL.	Chakwāl	5,695	Head-quarters of a Tahsīl, and of the Mair tribe. Some local traffic.
	Bhon	5,019	Old capital of the Dhani. Many Khatries, Hindus, Government servants and others.
	Kariāla	2,715	250 Government servants, mostly Hindus or Sikhs. Head-quarters of the Kahuts.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Dilwāl	3,118	Chief seat of Kahun Janjuas. Also many Brahmins and other Hindus who are mostly in Government Service. Fine Hawelis. Quarrel-some village.
	Harampur	3,075	Large village. Important family of Sodhi Jágirdārs.
TALLAGANG.	Tallagang	5,658	Tahsīl Cantonment. Good local traffic, and many Khatries.
	Lawa	5,497	Huge village of the Awāns. Four or five chandris, and strong factions. The population is mainly concentrated in the central Vasti, but there are a good many Dhoks.

Places of interest on historical or antiquarian grounds are rather numerous. At Rotás, on the Kahán near Jehlam, is the huge fortress built by Sher Shāh, Asgháni. It is remarkable for little except its size. The shrine of the Jogís on the top of Tilla is more noticeable. It is certainly very ancient, and was probably originally dedicated to the worship of the sun-god. It is mentioned in the Ain Akbari as a much venerated shrine. It is now tended by a sort of corporation of Jogís headed by a Mohant. They are not a very estimable body. But they are held in considerable regard even by Muhammadans, and have Hindu disciples away beyond our border. There is an interesting ruined temple at Malot in the West Salt Range. It stands on the very edge of a lofty cliff, and is undoubtedly framed on a Greek model. I doubt, however, whether it is real Hellenic workmanship. For the sculptures in relief, though much obliterated are patently and disagreeably Hindu. Near this—apparently at the picturesque shrine of Sib Ganga by Dilwāl—Major Abbott obtained an undoubted sculptured head of Alexander as Jupiter Ammon. Of all the antiquities of the District, however, Katás is the

III  
ANTIQUITIES.  
ROTAS.  
TILLA.

MALOT.

SIB GANGA.  
KATAS.

best known. It consists of a large, square-shaped pool, set among rocks, and apparently welling up from a spring in the dry bed of a hill torrent. Round this pool has arisen a little Hindu colony. There are Brahmins who are its custodians, and Fakirs of all sorts who quarrel over the offerings of the pilgrims. The pool is said to be one of Siva's eyes which dissolved in tears for the death of his wife. The other eye which also dissolved is still weeping near Ajmere. General Cunningham disputes this account, and claims a Buddhist origin for the shrine. He also thinks he can trace an ancient city round about it. But this is probably a delusion. Doctor Fleming sounded the pool at several points and found it about 23 feet deep. The water is very good, and irrigates the whole valley of Choya Saidan Sháh. Katás itself is singularly picturesque ; and the ride from there to Choya Saidan Sháh is one of the most beautiful in the District. A large fair is held at Katás and another at Choya Saidan Sháh—both in the late springtime about the beginning of the hot weather.

**112  
COMMUNICATIONS.  
NORTHERN STATE  
RAILWAY.**

**THE SALT RAIL-  
WAY.**

**THE TRUNK  
ROAD.**

**113  
OTHER ROADS.**

**114  
CHIEF ROUTES.**

Communications in the District are as a rule not good. This is owing to the physical difficulties of the country. The Northern State Railway crosses the south-east corner of the District, and has stations at Jehlam, Dina, Domeli Road, and Soháwa. Much of the traffic between Pind Dádan Khán and Jehlam now makes the long circuit by rail *via* Lála Musa to Miáni. The Grand Trunk Road also crosses the District in close proximity to the Railway, and this is the only road which is generally passable for wheeled traffic. (There are only 103 carts in the District). Everywhere else merchandise is carried upon pack animals—camels, bullocks, ponies, mules, and donkeys. In many places the roads are so bad that these animals cannot be at all heavily laden. The only route upon which there is much continuous traffic is that leading from Pind Dádan Khán *via* Khewra to Chakwál and the Potwár. Along this strings of bullocks laden with salt and piece-goods move pretty regularly.

The main lines of road are indicated on the map. They are nearly all unmetalled. Most of them have numerous gradients of excessive steepness,—especially where they dip down into a ravine, and then clamber out of it. Often—in the more secluded tracks—they are intolerably stony.

One main line of road starts from Jehlam and travels *via* Rotás, and Adrána to Chakwál. Thence it is continued on to Tallagang, and from there to Taman with a branch to Láwa. It is a fairly good road except where it crosses the Tilla Range near Rotás and the Níli Hills through Rakh Baráli. A second line branches off from the former near Rotás

and crosses the Khuddar country to Phadiál. Here it mounts into the Salt Range by an exceedingly steep incline. Arrived at the interior upland, it runs due west across Jhanger and Kahun, and then escapes into the Tallagang Tahsil through the broak in the hills above Kallar Kahār. At Tallagang it rejoins the former route. Travellers from Pind Dádan Khan to Tallagang take this road from Choya Saidan Shāh. A third route runs straight from Jehlam to Pind Dádan Khan, and so on to Lilla and Kandowāl with a branch to Ahmadábád. It is a very good road except for 10 miles beyond Dárapur. The fourth and last really good road in the District crosses the Salt Range from Pind Dádan Khan to Chakwál, and then passes on to Mandra in the Ráwalpindi District. This is the only comfortable route directly across the Salt Range.

The various bungalows, rest-houses, and sarais are shown on the map. The sarais at Dina, Sohāwa, Sangohi, Dárapur, Jalálpur, and Dhariála have European accommodation. A new rest-house has just been built half way up the hill road to Tilla. There are two bungalows on the top of Tilla which are much used in the hot weather. There is no water on the mountain.

115  
REST-HOUSES.

There is a Railway Bridge across the river at Jehlam, with an under-way for animals and foot passengers. The bridge is very rigid but not very strong—having been originally designed for a Railway on the métre guage. The top work is, I believe, generally condemned as being of an unnecessarily complicated character. The cost of the bridge including some protective works was £ 139,502, taking one rupee as equal to 1s. 9d. This is at the rate of £ 28-11 per lineal foot.

116  
RAILWAY BRIDGE.

There is a bridge of boats at Pind Dádan Khán. That at Jehlam has been removed. There are ferries at Jehlam, Jalálpur, Chak Nizám, and Ahmadábád with four boats each. There are eight other ferries, each with two boats, in Tahsil Jehlam; and there is one in Tahsíl Pind Dádan Khán. All are shown in the map.

BOAT BRIDGES.  
FERRIES.

There are nineteen post-offices in the District, which with the lines connecting them are shown in the map.

117  
POST OFFICES.

The Telegraph runs along the line of Railway, and it is possible to send messages to Pind Dádan Khán via Miáni.

118  
TELEGRAPH.

The chief trade of the District is in salt, which is a Government monopoly. There are a considerable number of workable mines, most of which have at one time or another actually been worked. For the trade is one of old standing.

119  
TRADE.  
SALT.

The following account of it is given in the *Ain Akbari* (Gladwin's Translation, Vol. II, p. 110) :—

TRADE  
AKBAR.

UNDER

"Rock salt is found in this neighbourhood. There is a mountain 20 kos in length out of which they dig this salt. Of the quantity excavated three-fourths belong to the diggers, and one-fourth is allowed to those who carry it out of the mine. The merchants pay for it from half a *Dám* to two *Dáms* per maund; and they transport it to great distances. The zamindár takes from the merchant a duty of ten dáms upon every man's load, and he also pays to the State a rupee for every eighteen maunds of salt that he transports. Of this salt they sometimes make dishes, plates, and covers and stands for lamps." In those days the selling price of salt was one-third more than that of wheat. Under the Sikhs the mines were let in farm to Guláb Singh of Jamú. Since the commencement of British rule they have been managed by the Inland Customs Department. The old methods of excavation were not only uncomfortable, and expensive, but also extremely dangerous. The whole system has been recently remodelled, and is now conducted upon a proper scientific plan. The only mines which are allowed to be worked in this District are the Mayo Mines at Khewra, although a small supply is also raised in the Nili Wáhn gorge near Núrpur for local consumption only. The miners are a class apart. They live in villages of their own at Khewra and elsewhere, and are always called the Wháda Log or diggers by the ordinary village population. Recently a number of detached culturable plots situated in the Government Rakhs of the Salt Range have been made over to the Customs authorities for yearly lease to the more deserving miners at Rs. 0-4 per acre. The aggregate area of these plots is 1,000 acres. They lie in the Dalwál, Dandhot, Kusak and Makhiála Rakhs.

MINERS.

I 20

METHOD OF WORK-  
ING THE MINES.

The following memorandum on the Mayo Mines and the method of working them was kindly furnished to me by Mr. J. Bolster, the officer in charge of the Mines :—

"The Mayo Mines Salt Hill at Khewra is, at its summit, 700 feet above the level of the gorge at the southern entrance to the village. In this height, commencing at the top, is the outer crust composed of gypsum, red marl, débris, &c., the thickness of which varies very much at different points. Below this is the salt, which is again divided into four known seams, lying one above the other. The first or highest of these has only recently been explored, and has not been yet named; the second is known as Bagy; the third Sujiwál; and the fourth Pharwalla, which is the lowest yet reached

These seams of pure salt are divided by seams of impure salt known as "Khallar." The height to which the uppermost salt seam goes into the hill is unknown; and similarly, the depth to which other possibly lower seams than the lowest yet explored may go is a matter of pure conjecture. The aggregate estimated thickness of the known seams of pure salt from the zero level of the gorge up is 450 feet, and that of the dividing Khallar seams 200 feet. All the known seams of salt and Khallar run through the hill at 60° magnetic bearing, falling in two directions—north-north-west at an angle in the average of 45° and north-north-east at a very much smaller angle. The fall north-north-west, being so much the greater, is alone considered in all the mining operations. Parallel to this fall a series of chambers and pillars alternating, numbered from west to east, are aligned in the various galleries and open cuttings in each seam. The chambers have an uniform direction of 150 magnetic bearing, and are each 45 feet wide; the pillars are each 25 feet thick, and may be described as walls of salt of this thickness standing between the chambers, and running parallel to them uninterruptedly throughout the whole hill from south to north. Each chamber of course passes through all the salt seams, in which alone are workings opened. The Khallar dividing the seams of pure salt is left untouched, and, with the pillars, unites to form a powerful framework upon which to support the whole hill. When a working is to be started in any of the chambers, no matter in what seam, a gallery 45 feet wide is worked horizontally, between the pegs aligning the chamber, from the Khallar on the south to that on the north,—in other words, throughout the horizontal thickness of the particular seam in which the working is situated. This kind of working is called Kati, and varies in height from 7 to 10 feet. It is done by cutting, with a pick, a trench vertically at either side, and horizontally midway along the face of the working, and then blasting to the depth cut. When a clearing has thus been made the salt forming the roof is blasted to a height ranging up to 25 feet. This is called, from the nature of the work, "Chath." The floor is then worked down,—care being taken to prevent encroachment on the pillars, the thickness of which is rather increased as the workings descend. This kind of work is known as "Par." Both in "Chath" and "Par" the lie of the Khallar is closely followed, and so the width and length of the original clearing, (and of course of the seam), is maintained; the Khallar, as the working advances downwards, forming a sloping roof, which can seldom be any very great height from the floor."

"As the workings descend some of the Khallar seams have been found to disappear. The Bagy and Sujiwāl

seams have in this way become one towards the west, and afforded the opportunity of excavating two magnificent halls in Nos. 9 and 10 chambers, each about 220 feet long, and the larger 215 feet high."

"The miners are paid for the spaces excavated at a uniform rate of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  pies per cubic foot, including  $\frac{3}{4}$  pie for carriage paid to the waggon tramway contractor. The workings are divided among gangs, each with a gangsmen selected by the mine officer; and, the superficial area of each working being divided into a certain number of equal shares, one or more is given to each miner according to his capacity for work. These spaces are measured periodically (bi-monthly), and the progress paid for. An average workman can easily earn eight annas a day, a good man twelve annas, and many as much as a rupee. A miner working at daily labour will never accept less than eight annas a day. The tramway has recently been extended to all the open workings. The miners deliver their salt at loading stations set apart in their workings, and it is then filled into waggons, and carried to the sale dépôt at Warthganj."

"The cost of excavation last year per 100 maunds was Rs. 3-5-10."

#### STATISTICS.

The present rate of Government duty is Rs. 2-8 per maund. The selling price at Khewra inclusive of the duty is Rs. 2-9 per maund. Thus 1 anna per maund is charged in addition to the duty. This more than covers the cost of excavation. The quantity raised and passed into account in 1880-81 was 17,83,864 cubic feet. There was also a further quantity raised, but not passed into account. The quantity sold during the same time was 12,73,767 maunds, or about 68,702 maunds more than was excavated. The difference was supplied by drawing upon old stocks.

#### 121 OTHER TRADES OR INDUSTRIES. GOLD-WASHING.

The remaining trades and industries of the District are not important. Gold-washing is pursued in a very small way in several of the torrent-beds or kasis. A fee of from Rs. 2 to 5 according to locality is levied upon each cradle. But in 1880-81 the income realized was only Rs. 279-8. There is nothing received under this head from Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán. The method of extracting the gold is very simple. The cradle is called a Dhrún. It is a long wooden box, broad at one end and tapering towards the other where there is an opening. Over the broad end is fixed a wattled sieve. The box is placed in a sloping position with this sieve at the upper end. The auriferous sand is dashed upon the sieve, and at the same time a stream of water is played upon it. The coarser particles, under this treatment, remain

outside, while the finer ones are washed into the Dhrún through the sieve. As the water continues to be applied, the lighter in weight of these fine particles are washed out at the lower end of the Dhrún, and only the heavy, gold-bearing sand remains. This is removed by hand into a saucer-shaped platter of Táli-wood called a Phali. In this it is agitated with water, and the grosser portion expelled by centrifugal action. The remainder is rubbed up with mercury which takes up the gold. This done, the mercury is wrapped in a fragment of cloth, and placed on a piece of live charcoal. The mercury vaporises and leaves the gold behind. It is then given to the goldsmiths who fuse it with borax to remove all impurities. Off and on, a gold-seeker is said to make about six annas a day. Eight of them generally make up one party. They are called Kiré Log, by the villagers.\*

A good deal of boat-building goes on at Jehlam and at Pind Dádan Khán. A large native boat is called "Béri." Those who choose may believe that the model was supplied by Alexander the Great. There is still a good deal of river-borne traffic, and some of the "Béris" can carry as much as 1,000 maunds. A small boat on a European pattern is called a Machhuá; and if of a native pattern, a Dúngí. The number of boats in the District is 160.

I 22  
BOAT-BUILDING.

At or near Sultánpur of the Gakhars there are about fifty families who work in glass, but live chiefly by agriculture. They pick out flint stones by actual search, pound them up with a hammer and in a hand-mill, mix them with sajji, and then burn them in a furnace for 24 hours. The result is a coarse glass which is made into beads and bracelets. These are sold chiefly in the west of the District or to traders from Kábúl. The whole industry is in decay. The cheap glass ornaments from England beat the native manufacture out of the market. Fashion now generally seeks for the more sumptuous ornaments of silver. And the Forest Department and the spread of cultivation have combined to make fuel dearer than it once was.

I 23  
GLASS-WORKING.

The other trade of the District is mostly common place in character and petty in extent. Silk "lungís" are made at Pind Dádan Khán. But the demand for them is slack, and prices have fallen. The braziers (Thatiár) of the same town have been already mentioned. They are too much given to drink, and are often mere labourers under the money-lenders who advance funds to them. In good years there is some export of agricultural produce from Jehlam,

I 24  
WEAVING.

BRASS-WORK.

AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCE.

\* Part of the above is adapted from Dr. Fleming's account of the gold-washing.

HIDES.

CATTLE.

HORSES.

125  
FISHERY.126  
FAIRS.

and still more from Pind Dádan Khán. Stone is sent by boat as far as Multán. Merchants travel about the District buying up hides, of which the best are sent to Calcutta for export to England, and the inferior ones to Amritsar, where they are dyed. Herds of cattle are driven to the Diwáli fair at Amritsar, and horses are sold regularly both there and at Ráwalpindi.

The right to fish with nets in the Jehlam is sold by annual licence for Rs. 10. Last year six licences were taken out, and the income from this source was Rs. 60.

There are 33 known "Melas" in the District. These are generally called Fairs, but are really semi-religious gatherings. They are nearly all connected with shrines; and the principal features of the "Mela" are the making of offerings to the shrine, and the distribution of food from the shrine "Langar." Most "Melas" are unimportant. Five of the principal are noted below:—

Tahsíl.	Name of the Fair or "Mela."	Estimated attendance.	REMARKS.
J E H L A M .	Miāna Mohra ...	4,000	In the Pabbi—on all the Thursdays of Baisákhi—at the shrine of Shah Sufaid, which is said to cure lepers.
	Garát ...	8,000	No traffic. "Kaudi" playing and quail-fighting.
	Tilla ...	600	In the Government Rakh. The people assemble during the months of Asough, Chait and Baisákhi to drink the waters of a small medicinal spring which is purgative, and said to have been blessed by Shah Osmán Gházi. As the water is scanty there is often a fight, and there is therefore a police guard. People come here from great distances.
			A "Mela" held in honour of the Tilla Jogi on "Sheorátri." The old Jágir attached to this shrine has been abolished since the present Mohant was accused of murdering his rival for the "Gaddi."

Tahsil.	Name of the Fair or "Mela."	Estimated attendance.	REMARKS.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Katás ...	10,000	At Katás—1st Baisákh and for four days after.
	Choya Saidan Sháh...	10,000	At Choya Saidan Sháh from 25th Chait to 2nd Baisakh. Chiefly religious. No traffic. Katás is of course mainly for Hindus, and Choya Saidan Sháh for Mussulmáns. The two places are about 2 miles apart. The attendance is sometimes greater than is here stated.

Of the remaining "Melas" attached to shrines those at Dharábi in Chakwál, and Jabbi in Tallagang are the most noticeable. Government has recently started a horse fair at Jehlam, which is a real gathering for traffic. Hitherto it has not been very successful. Probably it will never compete effectually with the far greater attractions of the show at Ráwalpindi.

Difficulty of communication is no doubt one cause of the little trade of the District. Another may perhaps be found in the great difference of the weights and measures in use in different Iláquas. A table of these differences is given as an Appendix to this Report. It is only approximately correct. Absolute correctness is impossible when differences between measures of capacity have to be expressed in terms of weight. For there is no invariable relation between the cubical content and the weight of those things which are principally measured. Nevertheless the table is sufficiently near the truth for all practical purposes.

Service under Government can hardly be classed as a trade or as an industry. But it is an employment of a special character, and those employed are in this District a very important class which numbers among its members many who belong to the most considerable families of the most considerable tribes. The table annexed will therefore perhaps be found interesting. It gives details as to the distribution and pay of those natives of the District who are in Government service. Lambardárs, Chaukidárs, Patwáris, and political pensioners are all excluded. Yet it will be seen that there are 1,412 soldiers actually present with the colours, 791 men in the police force, and 1,671 men in other Government Departments. The total number of employés

## HORSE FAIR.

I 27  
WEIGHTS AND  
MEASURES.

I 28  
GOVERNMENT  
SERVICE.

and pensioners is 4,193, or almost exactly 8 per thousand of the gross population. This is probably five per cent. of the men between 20 and 50 years of age. The annual stipends paid, including pensions, amount to Rs. 6,68,933, which is only Rs. 59,837 less than the new enhanced assessment of the whole District. It will be observed that Chakwál and Tallagang furnish fewer Government servants than the other two Tahsils. I have already remarked that Mairs, Kasars, Kahúts, and Awáns rarely take service. The large number of Hindús from the same two Tahsils is due to the existence in several villages—especially Bhon and Kariála—of many old “naukari-pesha” families whose members have an hereditary instinct for service. The fact that there are 1,782 Hindús of the District who are either servants or pensioners of Government is well worthy of notice. It must be remembered that the whole Hindu population is only 48,307. And this includes almost the entire trading class. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that every Hindu man who is a native of the District is a Government servant or a Government pensioner unless he happen to be a shop-keeper, a handicraftsman, or a priest. Nothing could show more forcibly how entirely apart the Hindús are from any considerable proprietary share in the village life. And from this follows the necessity of using with great caution that comparison between the Land Revenue of the District and the stipends and pensions which are paid to natives of it which looks so striking; and really is so, although hardly in the way that might first be supposed. Among the Muhammadans the Gakhars are the chief service tribe of Tahsil Jehlam, and the Janjuas of Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán. In Chakwál and Tallagang there are no tribes specially addicted to service. The Hindús of Tahsil Jehlam come from a good many different villages. In Pind Dádan Khán that city itself and Dilwál and Katás in the Kahún valley are their principal habitations :—

---

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED  
IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE WHO ARE NATIVES  
OF JEHLAM DISTRICT.

---

جہلم ضلعی سبک

*Statement showing the number of persons employed in the*

1	2	3	4	5
		MILITARY SERVANTS.		
Tahsils.	RELIGION.	Employed at present in		Pensioners.
		Cavalry.	Infantry, &c.	
JEHLM.	Muhammadans {	No. of persons ... ...	154	377
	Annual pay ... ...	49,958	42,495	103 7,311
Hindus, &c. ... {	No. of persons ... ...	62	35	10
	Annual pay ... ...	21,766	4,361	549
TOTAL ... {	No. of persons ... ...	216	412	113
	Annual pay ... ...	71,724	46,856	7,860
PIND DADAN KIAN.	Muhammadans {	No. of persons ... ...	55	161
	Annual pay ... ...	20,911	22,277	40 3,332
Hindus, &c. ... {	No. of persons ... ...	98	31	7
	Annual pay ... ...	40,472	4,344	1,032
TOTAL ... {	No. of persons ... ...	153	192	47
	Annual pay ... ...	61,383	26,621	4,364
CHAKWAL.	Muhammadans {	No. of persons ... ...	9	133
	Annual pay ... ...	5,352	16,200	47 3,264
Hindus, &c. ... {	No. of persons ... ...	194	55	51
	Annual pay ... ...	77,244	8,124	3,684
TOTAL ... {	No. of persons ... ...	203	188	98
	Annual pay ... ...	82,596	24,324	6,948
TALLAGANG.	Muhammadans {	No. of persons ... ...	3	34
	Annual pay ... ...	972	3,348	7 372
Hindus, &c. ... {	No. of persons ... ...	8	3	1
	Annual pay ... ...	2,796	264	84
TOTAL ... {	No. of persons ... ...	11	37	8
	Annual pay ... ...	3,768	3,612	456
TOTAL DISTRICT.	Muhammadans {	No. of persons ... ...	221	705
	Annual pay ... ...	77,193	84,320	197 14,279
Hindus, &c. ... {	No. of persons ... ...	362	124	69
	Annual pay ... ...	142,278	17,093	5,349
TOTAL ... {	No. of persons ... ...	583	829	266
	Annual pay ... ...	219,471	101,413	19,628

*Government service who are natives of Jehlam District.*

6	7	8	9	10	11
POLICE SERVANTS.		IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS.		TOTAL.	
Employed at present.	Pensioners.	Employed at present.	Pensioners.	Employed at present.	Pensioners.
199 24,610	14 1,111	283 28,754	2 100	1,013 145,817	119 8,522
68 16,160	1 120	254 37,025	1 96	419 79,312	12 765
267 40,770	15 1,231	537 65,779	3 196	1,432 225,129	131 9,287
118 11,076	3 508	403 40,197	3 1,520	737 94,461	46 5,360
125 18,606	... ...	823 58,145	7 668	577 121,657	14 1,700
243 29,772	3 508	716 98,342	10 2,188	1,314 216,118	60 7,060
129 8,784	2 132	9 9,969	1 120	280 40,305	50 3,516
126 15,192	10 504	317 40,540	7 456	692 141,100	68 4,644
255 23,976	12 636	326 50,509	8 576	972 181,405	118 8,160
8 1,140	... ...	17 1,476	... ...	62 6,936	7 372
18 2,604	1 42	65 8,556	1 120	94 14,220	3 246
26 3,744	1 42	82 10,032	1 120	156 21,156	10 618
454 45,610	19 1,751	712 80,396	6 1,740	2,092 287,519	222 17,770
337 52,632	12 666	959 144,266	16 1,340	1,782 356,289	97 7,555
791 98,262	31 2,417	1,671 224,662	22 3,080	3,874 643,808	319 25,125

## CHAPTER IV.

### AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.

**I 29**  
SCHEME OF THIS  
CHAPTER.

ALMOST ENTIRELY  
TAKEN FROM THE  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
OF MAJOR WACE.

**I 30**  
"SYSTEM OF AGRICUL-  
TURE DIFFERENT ON  
CHÁHI, SAILÁB, AND  
BÁRÁNI LANDS."

**I 31**  
"THAT ON SAILAB  
LANDS."

The new assessment of the District was prepared altogether by Major Wace. It is intimately connected with his account of the Agriculture of the District as given in the Assessment Report. I have therefore considered it advisable to reproduce almost the whole of that account, and not to attempt any description of my own. The numbers in brackets at the head of each paragraph refer to the original numbers of the paragraphs in the Assessment Report. For all notes signed 'T,' I am myself responsible.

(33). The system of agriculture differs according as the land is Cháhi, Sailáb, or Báráni.

(34). The statement on the opposite page shows the crops which were grown on the Sailáb lands during the year of the late measurements [1875-76].

The small areas returned as Sailáb in Tahsils Tallagang and Chakwál, and in parts of Tahsil Jehlam other than the River Bank Circle are stray lands on the banks of the Sohán, Bunhá, and Kahán torrents; and on these the system of cultivation is the same as that of the Báráni described below. The Sailáb lands of which I am speaking now are the alluvial lands on the immediate banks and in the bed of the Jehlam River, included in the River Bank Circles of Tahsils Jehlam and Pind Dádan Khán; there are also some 1,300 acres of such land belonging to the Thal villages.\* Sailáb lands are almost entirely cultivated with wheat year after year. A little barley is grown on the poorer lands; and on those lands least exposed to the action of the autumn floods some bajra and chari. But on the real Sailáb lands nothing but a Rabi crop is possible owing to the summer inundations. On half-formed ground coarse rice and sowak is sown, but the area so treated is scarcely worth notice. Also on such lands, if barley and rice are sown together in October, the rice will not germinate till the river rises again the following summer; but this also is mere catch-cropping, and the rice so grown is coarse and poor. In short the system on these Sailáb lands is to take one Rabi crop each year—which crop is usually wheat. Some of the wheat crops thus grown are very fine; but others, especially in rainy seasons, are poor and short. And I have seen a great deal of such land much choked with thistles and other weeds. Sailáb land is not usually manured, and owing to its situation between branches of the river, and liability to floods, it cannot receive the frequent ploughings by which the condition of the Báráni land is so much improved; nor indeed does it need such ploughings except to clear the land of weeds.

\* For an account of these and the other Assessment Circles formed by Major Wace see *post para.* 170 *et seq.* — T.

Sailab areas and percent. ages.		KHAJIF.										Area twice cropped. Total Sallab area.			
		Wheat.	Barely.	Masuri.	Tara mirri.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Flowers, chatri.	Maize,	Mung, moth,	Total.			
River Bank Jehlam	4,331	807	90	23	97	4	5,352	521	251	176	33	99	97 47 1,224	6,576 1	
... 65.9	12.3	1.3	3	1.5	1	81.4	7.9	2.8	2.7	.5	1.5	1.5	.7	18.6	
River Bank Pind Dadan Khan.	13,966	629	116	262	188	237	15,398	795	49	100	915	270	64 171 2,354	17,752 139	
... 78.7	2.5	6	1.5	1.1	1.8	86.7	4.5	2	6	5.2	1.5	3	1.0	18.3	
TOTAL ...	18,297	1,436	206	285	241	20,750	1,316	300	276	948	369	151	218 3,578	24,328 140	
... 75.2	5.9	8	1.3	1.2	1.0	83.3	5.5	1.2	1.1	3.9	1.5	.6	.9	14.7	
Rest of Tahsil Jehlam	86	15	...	5	...	...	106	17	72	...	1	1	...	91 197	
... 42.8	7.7	...	...	2.6	...	...	63.1	8.8	37.1	...	.5	.5	...	46.9 190	
Rest of Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan.	1,152	63	1	34	3	16	1,269	1	...	...	29	2	35	...	67 1,336 1,307 20
... 86.3	4.7	1	2.6	2	1.2	93.0	1	...	...	2.2	1	2.6	...	5.0 100	
Tahsil Chakwal	288	41	...	...	...	...	329	172	...	...	3	...	...	175 504	
... 57.2	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	65.3	34.1	...	...	.6	...	...	34.7 100	
Tahsil Tallaqang	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2 3 3	
... 38.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.3	33.3	...	...	33.4	...	...	66.7 100	

Note.—The upper line of figures in ordinary type gives areas in acres. The lower line in smaller type gives the proportion per cent. which each area bears to the whole Sallab of the tract in question.

132

(35). The crops grown on the irrigated lands during the year of measurements were as under:—

"SYSTEM OF AGRI-CULTURE ON CHANTI LANDS."

Irrigated areas in Talsil.	Rabi.		Kharif.		Area twice cropped.															
	Total.	Others.	Total.	Others.																
Jehlam	1,145 56·8	108 53	212 120	... ... 306	70 35	2,017 160	728 291	435 35·4	170 91	151 81	75 40	286 13·4	16 9	1,861 100	3,878 100	2,188 100	1,695 100	17·9		
Chakwala	1,471 40·7	1,081 40·3	11 9	203 ... ... 281	14 4 100	3,551 89 100	1,021 32·4	221 7·0	20 46	1,518 48·3	4 ... 10·8	340 10·8	27 9	1,120 100	1 1·2	2,506 100	5,293 100	3,151 100	8,151 100	100·0
Tallagang	1,475 66·5	1,051 40·3	8 3	9 ... ... 42	25 1·6 1·0	2,610 100 100	1,275 43·1	134 5·9	19 7	1,120 47·2	1 ... 1·2	27 11	... 6	2,506 100	5,293 100	2,607 100	2,530 100	99·7		
Pind Dadan Khan Hills	611 88·9	24 82	... ... ... 32	... ... ... 60	... ... ... 100	736 43·8 100	131 25·6	391 58·8	7 1·4	47 9·2	9 1·6	47 2·2	11 1·2	6 100	6 100	1,248 100	876 100	876 100	272 100	100
Pind Dadan Khan plain	15,014 825	918 51	44 4	66 6	1,203 6·6	497 2·7	18,136 100	1,705 30·1	283 5·1	1,178 20·7	1,919 33·9	552 6·2	113 20	110 100	5,065 100	23,861 100	18,117 100	5,744 100	45·5	
Total	19,700 73·8	3,220 120	71 7	610 23	1,203 45	1,158 4·2	632 2·4	26,710 100	4,860 35·8	1,399 10·1	4,755 10·1	441 3·2	777 5·6	159 100	13,785 100	40,495 100	26,931 100	13,564 100	50·4	

NOTE.—The explanation of the figures is as in the preceding table.

With a few exceptions noted below the irrigation is entirely from wells. The system of cultivation followed on these lands in the Pind Dádán Khán Tahsíl and in the rest of the District differs.

(36). That Tahsíl excepted, the wells of the District irrigate very small areas. On the banks of the ravines which drain the Jehlám, Chakwál, and Tallagang Tahsíls, are commonly found low-lying strips of alluvial land in which wells can be sunk at little cost; similar wells are also sunk on the frontage of the Jehlum River between the bed of the Bunhá and the Jchlam town; and there are a few in the plain round Jchlam. Some of the best are at Domeli, and at Rotás on the Kahán, in the Kutian Kas at and near Badshahání; round Dulla (Tahsíl Chakwál) and Jabbi (Tahsíl Tallagang on the banks of the Sohan; and on the Ankár at Taman (Tahsíl Tallagang). Though these wells are small, and poorly equipped in cattle as compared with the wells of the Panjáb, the lands irrigated by them yield steadily two crops a year; except in the River Bank and Plain Circles of Tahsíl Jchlam, where the double cropping is not so steadily, but even here it extends to more than two-thirds of the irrigated land. The principal crops are (as shown in the above statement) wheat, barley, vegetables, and tobacco in the Rabi; and bájra, maize, cotton and vegetables in the Kharif. These lands are all well manured; and they are for the most part in the hands of Malliàrs, the most industrious agriculturists in the District. On the other hand some of the wells—especially those in Tahsíl Tallagang—are poor; and those of later construction are not (like the old ones) always in the hands of Malliàrs, but have in many instances been sunk by ordinary agriculturists who are less able to make them profitable. This last consideration does not materially affect the assessment, because the irrigated area in such cases is usually an extremely small fraction of the whole. The following table throws light on these remarks:—

133  
“CHAHÍ SYSTEM  
OF THE DISTRICT,  
THE PIND DADAN  
KHÁN TAHSÍL EX-  
CEPTED.”

Tahsíl.	CIRCLE.	Acres irrigated.	Per cent. of cultivated area irrigated.	AVERAGE PER WELL.			
				Acres irrigated.	Cost.	Depth to surface of water.	Oxen.
JCHLAM.	River Bank ... ...	748	2·6	4	250	20	6
	Maidán ... ...	1,009	1·5	4	300	17	6
	Khuddar ... ...	377	.7	2	150	15	6
	Pabbi ... ...	46	.2	1	200	14	6
Total Tahsíl Jchlam		2,180	1·2	3	225	16	6

Tahsil.	CIRCLE.	Acres irrigated.	Per cent. of cultivated area irrigated.	AVERAGE PER WELL.			
				Acres irrigated.	Cost.	Depth to surface of water.	Oxen.
CHAKWAL.	Lundi Patti ... ...	477	9	2	Rs. 200	Ft. 16	No. 4
	Dhanni ... ...	2,674	1·1	3	225	18	4
	Total Tahsil Chakwál...	3,151	1·1	3	213	17	4
TALLA-GANG.	Tahsil ... ...	2,607	1·0	4	176	17	7

134  
 "IRRIGATION IN THE PIND DADAN KHAN HILLS." (37). In the Pind Dádan Khán Hills 876 acres are irrigated, viz., 178 by wells, principally at Wagh, of the same character as those above described; and 698 acres by springs. The largest areas are at—

Choya Saidan Sháh	...	... 168 acres.
Chunbi	...	... 126 do.
Dheri Jábá	...	... 90 do.
Khajurlá	...	... 42 do.
Jotána	...	... 168 do.

About one-third of the land irrigated from springs is returned as bearing two crops a year. Some of the cultivation is rich, as at Choya Saidan Sháh, and at Kallar Kahár (now in the Chakwál Tahsil); but its value varies with the supply of water and the character of the cultivators. The cropping is very similar to that on the well lands previously described.

135  
 "WELL IRRIGATION IN THE PIND DADAN KHAN PLAIN." (38). The well irrigation in the Pind Dádan Khán Plain is confined to the River Bank Circle, and to the lands in the Thal and Phapra Circles immediately adjoining.\* The

* CIRCLE.	Acres irrigated.
River Bank	17,329
Thal	625
Phapra	163

average area irrigated per well is 16 acres; depth to water 15 feet; cost per well Rs. 200. Thirty-one per cent. of the River Bank Circle is thus irrigated. All the available manure is given to the well land, and from columns 49 & 50 of the enclosed Statement I† it would appear that about one-third of the irrigated area is

† Not reproduced.—T

manured. The land so treated is usually that nearest the well. The system of cultivation is to reserve a small plot for sugar-cane; an acre or so for turnips; one or two acres for cotton; and to sow the rest with wheat. After the wheat has been harvested, a limited area (which from the figures above given in para. 35 seems to average a third of the whole) is resown with maize, bájra, and chari. Thus the whole area bears one good crop, and about one-third which is manured bears a second crop. The cultivators look for their profits principally to the wheat crop. Some of the sugar-cane is pressed and some given to the cattle. It is of poor quality. The turnips are grown for cattle fodder; and the bájra, maize, and chari for the most part serve the same purpose.

(39). It remains to describe the system of agriculture on the báráni lands; and how large a proportion of the cultivated area is included in this description will appear from the following table:—

I 36  
"SYSTEM OF CUL-  
TIVATION ON THE  
BARANI LANDS."

TRACT.	PER CENT. OF CULTIVATED AREA.		
	Irrigated.	Sailâb.	Bárâni.
River Bank Circle, Tahsîl Jehlam	2·6	22·8	74·6
Do. Tahsîl Pind Dâdan Khân	30·9	31·4	37·7
Rest of Tahsîl Jehlam	1·0	0·1	98·9
Do. Tahsîl Pind Dâdan Khân	1·4	1·1	97·5
Tahsîl Châkwâl	1·1	0·2	98·7
Do. Tallagang	1·0	...	99·0
<b>TOTAL DISTRICT</b>	<b>3·0</b>	<b>2·9</b>	<b>94·1</b>

The crops cultivated in the year of measurements were as follows :—

Tahsil.	CIRCLE.	RABI.						TOTAL
		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Mustard.	Tara Mira.	Others.	
JEHLEM.	River Bank	10,951 48·5	606 2·7	105 ·5	82 ·4	774 3·4	499 2·2	13,017 57·7
	Maidan	28,740 44·3	981 1·5	162 ·2	786 1·2	3,936 61	890 1·4	35,495 54·7
	Khuddar	25,886 45·2	426 ·7	86 ·2	150 ·3	5,172 9·0	130 ·2	31,850 55·6
	Pabbī	13,936 46·8	425 1·4	359 1·2	261 ·9	2,284 7·7	31 ·1	17,296 58·1
CHAKWAL.	Lundi Patti	28,473 53·3	740 1·4	750 1·4	575 1·1	3,025 5·7	63 ·1	33,626 63·0
	Dhanni	143,219 57·6	5,079 12·0	9,950 4·0	2,521 1·0	17,832 7·2	209 ·1	178,810 71·9
	Tallagang	164,079 62·7	1,317 0·5	19,329 7·4	1,886 ·7	15,287 5·9	39 ..	201,937 77·2
	Hill Circle	35,000 59·2	980 1·7	796 1·3	135 ·2	2,290 3·9	23 ..	39,224 66·3
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Thal	23,889 51·2	495 1·1	13 ..	2 ..	2,109 4·5	20 ..	26,528 56·8
	Phaphra	9,910 63·8	139 ·8	24 ·1	2 ..	504 8·2	4 ..	10,583 67·4
	River Bank	13,463 61·5	557 2·5	74 ·3	... ..	874 4·0	111 ·5	15,079 68·8
	Total Tahsil Jehlam	79,513 45·6	2,438 1·3	712 ·4	1,279 ·7	12,166 7·0	1,550 ·9	97,658 56·0
	Total Tahsil Chakwāl...	171,692 56·8	5,819 1·9	10,700 3·5	3,096 1·1	20,857 6·9	272 ·1	212,436 70·3
	Total Tahsil Tallagang	164,079 62·7	1,317 ·5	19,329 7·4	1,886 ·7	15,287 5·9	39 ..	201,937 77·2
	Total Tahsil P. D. Khan	82,262 57·3	2,171 1·5	907 ·6	139 ·1	5,777 4·0	158 ·2	91,414 63·7
	Total District	497,546 56·4	11,745 1·3	31,648 3·6	6,400 ·7	54,087 6·2	2,019 ·2	603,445 68·4

NOTE.—The explanation of the figures

## KHARIF.

Bajra.	Mung, moth, mash.	Chari, Jowár.	Cotton.	Others.	TOTAL.	Total area under crop.	Area of cultivation.	Area twice cropped.
4,803 21·4	3,381 15·1	735 3·2	277 1·2	329 1·4	9,523 42·3	22,542 100	21,475 ...	1,067 5·0
16,749 25·6	10,048 15·5	1,757 2·7	765 1·2	68 ·1	29,387 45·3	64,882 100	63,421 ...	1,461 2·8
17,543 30·6	6,050 10·6	183 ·3	1,637 2·8	67 ·1	25,480 41·4	57,330 100	55,983 ...	1,347 2·4
8,509 28·6	3,063 10·8	196 ·6	712 2·4	4 ·4	12,484 41·9	29,780 100	28,395 ...	1,385 4·9
16,045 30·0	2,023 3·8	343 ·6	1,378 2·6	12 ·7	19,801 37·0	53,427 100	50,482 ...	2,945 5·8
45,091 18·1	13,862 5·6	5,739 2·8	5,150 2·1	81 ·1	69,923 28·1	248,733 100	239,653 ...	9,080 8·7
42,086 18·1	2,977 1·2	5,747 2·2	8,642 3·8	70 ·8	59,522 22·8	261,459 100	258,377 ...	3,082 1·2
18,141 30·7	803 1·3	374 ·6	455 ·8	183 ·3	19,956 83·7	59,180 100	54,461 ...	4,719 8·7
11,742 25·1	1,029 2·2	5,259 11·8	2,102 4·5	58 ·1	20,190 48·2	46,718 100	46,461 ...	257 ·5
3,075 19·6	165 1·0	1,623 10·3	2,073 1·7	2 ..	5,138 32·6	15,721 100	15,297 ...	424 2·8
4,100 18·7	280 1·3	1,964 9·0	339 4·6	116 ·6	6,799 81·2	21,878 100	21,168 ...	710 3·4
47,604 27·8	22,542 12·9	2,871 1·6	3,391 1·9	468 ·3	76,876 44·0	174,534 100	169,274 ...	5,260 3·1
61,136 20·2	5,885 5·2	6,082 2·0	6,528 2·2	93 ·1	89,724 29·7	302,160 100	290,135 ...	12,025 4·1
42,086 18·1	2,977 1·2	5,747 2·2	8,642 3·3	70 ..	59,522 22·8	261,459 100	258,377 ..	3,082 1·2
37,058 25·8	2,277 1·7	9,220 6·4	3,169 2·2	359 ·2	52,083 80·3	143,497 100	137,387 ..	6,110 4·4
187,884 21·8	43,681 5·0	23,920 2·7	21,730 2·5	990 ·1	278,205 81·6	881,650 100	855,173 ...	26,477 3·1

is as in the preceding tables.

The prevailing systems of cultivation are two :—

- (1) a two-year course which rests each acre for a year and then takes two crops the year following. This prevails in Tahsil Jehlam, and nearly all Tahsils Chakwál and Pind Dádan Khán.
- (2) a system under which the Rabi and Kharif lands are separate, and are each cropped once a year. This prevails in Tahsil Tallagang, and in a few villages at the north-west corner of Tahsil Chakwál.

**137**  
“SYSTEM OF  
BARANI CULTIVA-  
TION IN TAHSILS  
JEHLAM, CHAKWAL,  
AND PIND DADAN  
KHAN HILLS.”

(40). The two-year course on the Báráni lands of Tahsils Jehlam, Chakwál, and Pind Dádan Khán is as under. The Kharif crop having been harvested at the beginning of November, the land lies over for two mouths until the Loi holiday (1st Mág̃ equal to 12th January), shortly before which the land has usually received a good fall of rain. From this date the cultivator ploughs and reploughs the land, as often as he has leisure, inclination, and opportunity for nearly nine months to the end of September. Land under this treatment is spoken of as “Warihál.” In the Jehlam and Pind Dádan Khan Tahsils, and in the Lundi Patti of Tahsil Chakwál, land is usually ploughed over 8 or 10 times during this period ; in Dhani about 4 or 5 times. The process completely clears the land of weeds, and in the better cultivated tracts brings it to a fine condition of tilth. From the end of September Rabi sowings commence. When the Rabi crops have been cleared in May (the land is then termed Nárka) the first opportunity is taken to plough the land over two or three times, and then a Kharif crop is sown. Under this course, if regularly carried out, an agriculturist will in each year take a Rabi and Kharif crop from half his cultivated land, the other half being at rest under ploughing. That is to say he gets one crop per annum per acre cultivated ; but the course of cultivation is so arranged that each acre rests every other year. The system is extremely well suited both to the climate and to the circumstances of the people ; and the nine months rest and ploughing which each acre gets every other year must go very far towards supplying the place of manure ; for the ploughings besides completely clearing the land of weeds, by pulverising the soil and by exposing it freely to the action of damp, and of the atmosphere accelerates the decay of insoluble matter, and its conversion into plant food ; so that land treated in this way for nine months probably gains as much good as if it were left for twice the time in unploughed fallow.\*

\* Wrightson's Hand-book of Agriculture, pp. 31, 32, 93.

(41). I have described the system as it is followed by the best cultivators. But if the statement of Báráni crops above given is referred to, it will be seen that the area of the Kharíf crops does not equal that of the Rabi crops, but that in the three Tahsíls concerned the crops are recorded in the following proportions :—

138  
"VARIATION FROM  
THIS COURSE."

Tahsíl.	No. of acres Kharif for every 10 acres Rabi.
Jehlam ... ...	9
Pind Dádan Khán ...	6
Chakwál ... ...	4½

In a limited area in the Thal (Pind Dádan Khán) close under the Salt Range little else beside Kharíf crops (*bájra*) are grown. But in respect of all other Báráni lands returned in these Tahsíls as under Kharíf crops it is safe to assume that a Rabi crop preceded the Kharíf. So speaking roughly, in Jehlam the full agricultural course is well carried out, but in the Pind Dádan Khán Tahsíl a third of the land cropped each year yields no Kharif crop, and in Chakwál a half. The main reason of this is the shorter rainfall of these two Tahsíls. The shorter the rainfall the greater the difficulty in raising Kharif crops on the lighter soils. In the Chakwál Tahsíl especially there is a great deal of light soil. And zamindárs contending annually with difficulties of this sort learn to limit or expand the Kharíf sowings of each year according to the opening promise of the season. On the other hand there is of course a certain amount of carelessness and bad cultivation; and occasionally attempts to grow the more valuable wheat crops, year after year, by omitting the Kharíf, (as is commonly done on the Báráni lands of the River Bank Circle of Tahsíl Pind Dádan Khán). But these are minor points. The main cause is, that in proportion as the Kharíf rainfall is short, the lands suited for Kharif crops will be limited by the exclusion of the lighter soils, and by the selection of those of a more loamy character and which receive drainage from lands lying above them. This is the same lesson as is indicated by the agricultural system of the Tallgang Tahsíl which I proceed to describe.

139

"SYSTEM OF BABIÁL CULTIVATION IN TAHSIL TALLAGANG AND A FEW VILLAGES IN THE WEST OF CHAKWAL."

(42). The other system under which the Rabi and Kharif lands are separate, and are usually each cropped once a year, prevails in Tahsil Tallagang and in a few villages of the Bubiál and Chach Iláquas in the west of the Chakwál Tahsil. In these tracts the higher and sandy lands are reserved for the Rabi, and the lower more loamy land for the Kharif. The country between Láwa, Taman, and Tallagang lies on broad gentle undulations the crests of which are light sandy soil, and the hollows more or less loamy. I presume that in long course of time much of the clay in the higher lands has been washed down into the lower. On the sandier soils the autumn rains are not sufficient for the growth of Kharif crops; but they are sufficient on the loamy soils, which are richer in clay and therefore more retentive in moisture, and which also receive the drainage of the higher fields.\* The people therefore cultivate the latter with Kharif crops, and succeed in getting very fair Rabi crops off the higher and sandier soils by aid of the winter rains. The Rabi lands are four or five times the extent of the Kharif lands. Neither Rabi nor Kharif lands get more than three or four ploughings before being sown; sometimes less.

140

"BUDHI SYSTEM ON KHARIF LANDS IN TAHSIL TALLAGANG."

(43). Where the holdings of the cultivators are large, as in the Babiál villages of Tahsil Chakwál, and in Láwa and other parts of Tallagang, it is a common thing to find that a part of the Kharif lands has been thrown out of cultivation as "budhi" or old. In these places the Kharif cultivation is rough, the land is not sufficiently ploughed, and so after three successive Kharif crops becomes a good deal choked with weeds. The cultivator under such circumstances will keep only half his Kharif lands under cultivation and the other half fallow; changing the two halves after every three years. The drainage of the half left fallow is carefully conducted by little surface channels onto the portion under cultivation. It is I think doubtful how far this practice is really necessary; it certainly has the advantage of giving to such crops as are grown a larger share of the rainfall than they would otherwise receive; and it seems to me to be principally resorted to where the holdings are large and the cultivation rough. It is not practised in the better cultivated villages of the Tallagang Tahsil; though as regards soil and rainfall these are similarly circumstanced to those in which the "budhi" system prevails. The highest proportion of "budhi" lands is found in Babiál and Láwa. In the majority of the villages of the Tahsil where the custom exists the "budhi" land

\* The catchment area for water which is attached to any field is looked upon as a matter of great importance throughout the west of the District. It is called the "ror pání," and when it is large the field below is nearly always highly classed.—T.

does not exceed one-third of the Kharif area. All "budhi" lands have been excluded from the cultivated area ; in most cases they have been entered as 'recently thrown out of cultivation' ; but in some instances they have been returned as culturable waste. It would be a mistake to reckon such lands in the cultivated area or to charge them with revenue ; for it is obvious that when cultivated a corresponding area previously under cultivation ceases to bear.

(44). Cotton cultivation, owing to the length of time during which this crop occupies the ground, necessarily where it occurs creates a diversion from the ordinary course of husbandry. It is sown in March, and the pickings last from October to the end of December ; so that a Rabi crop can neither immediately precede it nor immediately follow it. On the Báráni lands of Tahsíl Jehlam and Lundi Patti, the plants after the first year's pickings are cut off short close to the ground ; and they sprout again in the spring following, yielding a second crop generally better than that of the first year. In Dhanni, Tallagang, and the Pind Dádan Khán plain the plants are similarly cut back a second time, and a third year's crop taken, but this is always poor. In the Pind Dádan Khán Hills very little cotton is grown, as their more temperate climate does not suit this crop ; so much as is grown is ploughed up after the first year's pickings. Cotton cultivated on well lands stands for two years in Tahsíls Jehlam and Pind Dádan Khán, but for only one year in the rest of the District. It is not usual to take any special care to sow cotton on superior land.

141  
"COTTON CULTI-  
VATION."

#### नवायन चरण

(45). In Tahsíl Tallagang manure is not usually applied to the Báráni lands. The people say manure burns up their crops. This experience agrees with that of other countries. Professor Wrightson in his Hand-book of Agriculture recently published remarks (page 114) that there is "an objection to the use of dung upon light soils in dry seasons, the dung often doing harm by leaving the land hollow and liable to be injured by drought." If this is so in wet England, *a fortiori* must it be the case in the light soils of a dry country like Tallagang. In the Thal and Phapra Circles of Tahsíl Pind Dádan Khán manure is little used in the Báráni lands for similar reasons ; the climate is too hot and dry. In the River Bank Circle of Pind Dádan Khán the manure is all used up on the well lands, and there is none to spare for the Báráni. In the Hill Circle of that Tahsíl, and throughout Tahsíl Jehlam and Chakwál, the manure produced is applied to the best Báráni lands.

142  
"MANURING AND  
DOUBLE CROPS ON  
UNIRRIGATED LAND  
(BÁRÁNI)."

Some of the Báráni lands thus manured are cropped twice annually. The returns on the subject are as follows:—

Tahsil.	Circle.	Báráni land acres.	CROPPED TWICE PER ANNUUM.		REMARKS.
			Acre.	Per acre of Báráni cultivation.	
Jehlam.	River Bank	3,199	1,067	5·0	
	Maidan	7,322	1,461	2·3	
	Khuddar	8,485	1,347	2·4	
	Pabbi	4,153	1,385	4·9	
Chakwal.	Lundi Patti	3,805	2,945	5·8	
	Dhanni	9,143	9,080	3·8	
Talla- gang.	Tallagang	3,498	3,082	1·2	
Pind Dádan Khán.	Hill Circle	3,238	* 4,719	8·7	
	Thal	448	257	·5	
	Phapra	422	424	2·8	
	River Bank	320	* 710	3·4	
Total Tahsil Jehlam		23,159	5,260	3·1	
Total Tahsil Chakwal		12,948	12,025	4·1	
Total Tahsil Tallagang		3,498	3,082	1·2	
Total T. P. D. Khán		4,428	6,110	4·4	
Total District		44,033	26,477	3·1	

\* The excess of area twice cropped over the area manured is due to exceptional richness of soil; but is not reliable.

It will be seen from the above that the Báráni area returned as bearing two crops a year is insignificant except in the Pind Dádan Khán Hills and in Dhanni. The return as regards the hills is correct; the somewhat colder climate, and the remarkably fine character of the manured lands, make it practicable to secure two crops a year (principally wheat and bájra) from them. The Dhanni return I mistrust

inasmuch as it equals the manured area. The climate of Chakwál is too hot and dry to allow of much successful double cropping continuously; at the most I should describe such lands as yielding one good Rabi crop per annum and a poor Kharif crop by way of cattle fodder.

(46). A more widely applied method of improving the produce of land is the system of banking up the lower edges of fields described in paras. 34—36 of the Settlement Report (of Mr. A. Brandreth). It is practised in the Khuddar and Pabbi Circles of Tahsil Jehlam; throughout Tahsil Chakwál; in parts of Tahsil Tallagang; and in the Pind Dádan Khán Hills; in fact wherever the cultivated fields lie on the sloping sides of plateaux or in raviny ground. The larger style of embankment specially described in the Settlement Report is not much attempted; they are too expensive and frequently break during the heavier falls of rain. But instead thereof there is an almost universal system of small banks at the lower edges of those fields of which the surface was originally loping, or which have been made in raviny land. Though these little banks do not cost much money, constant attention and much labour is spent on them by the cultivators. They are made sufficiently high to enable the cultivator to level the surface of his field, with one or two feet extra to retain the rainfall and drainage from higher lands. By their aid a very great improvement in the character of the Báráni cultivation has taken place since annexation, and since the regular settlement; an improvement which is still progressing. Similarly in the Thal and Phapra Circles of the Pind Dádan Khán plain all the best fields are surrounded by small banks of about two feet high; but these banks are made not to level the field surface, but in order to retain in sufficient quantity upon each field the fertilising floods which come down from the Salt Range after any considerable rainfall. Without such banks the floods would run off. \*

(47). I have reserved till now my remarks on the nature of the crops cultivated on the Báráni lands; but there

\* The large Bands referred to by Mr. Arthur Brandreth are seldom or never met with. Occasionally Bands very much larger than those put round fields are thrown across the head of a ravine. These are almost always of stone masonry either wholly or partially. And they are intended to form tanks and not to promote cultivation. In one or two cases I have seen them furnished with substitutes for a sluice, so as to prevent too great a stress on the Band.

In making the small field Bands the surface of the spot from which the earth of the Band is to be taken is first thoroughly loosened. This is generally done by ploughing and cross-ploughing. The loose earth is then raked up into the Band by an instrument called "Karâh" which is generally dragged by one or two bullocks, but sometimes by men. The "Karâh" is simply a very large wooden pitchfork with spreading prongs connected together by an interlacement of wattlework. When the earth has been brought together it is beaten and consolidated.—T.

143

"SYSTEM OF IMPROVING FIELDS BY EMBANKING THEM."

144

"CROPS PRINCIPALLY CULTIVATED ON BARANI LANDS"

is little to say on the subject. The crops are almost identical all over the District; in the Rabi principally wheat, with a little mustard, *tára míra*, and gram; in the Kharif principally *bájra*, with a little moth, *chari* and cotton. Exact details are given in para. (39). *Chari* is the term locally applied to *joár* sown thickly. The effect of sowing it thickly is that it grows a finer and more tender stalk, and therefore better suited for cattle fodder; which is the sole purpose for which this crop is grown. In ordinary years a great deal of gram is grown on the sandy soils of Tahsil Tallagang and in the south-west corner of Tahsil Chakwál. But in a good year the zamíndárs prefer to cultivate wheat, because gram is a delicate crop easily spoiled by plentiful rain in January and February. The year of the measurements in Tallagang happened to be one in which less than the usual area had for these reasons been sown with gram.

**145  
"MIXED CROPS."**

(48). Before leaving this part of my subject one other feature in the agriculture of the District deserves notice, *viz.*, the custom of sowing mixed crops.\* All over the District it is a very general practice to sow a little mustard mixed up with the wheat. The mustard thus sown is cut green and given to the cattle mixed up with *bhúsa*. The result is to supply the cattle with a limited amount of green food of good quality in the later winter months, at a time when there is hardly any grass or other green food of any sort (the young wheat excepted). The presence of the mustard plant among the wheat does not interfere in any degree with the growth of the wheat crop. In the same way mixed crops of *bájra* and moth are very common. Moth is sown later than *bájra*; and if the cultivator thinks he will not get a good *bájra* crop he adds moth to fill up the field. As the season advances he commonly allows the crop which promises best to come to maturity and feeds his cattle with the other. In the same way *tára míra* and mustard are not unfrequently sown into a poor *bájra* crop when the young plants are ploughed over (*seel*) in August. Moth is added to a poor cotton field for a like reason. An equally thrifty practice is the sowing of *tára míra* and mustard on the field banks, which prevails all over the District especially in the Chakwál Tahsil thereby securing a crop return even from the land occupied by these banks.

**146  
"GENERAL SKILL  
AND THRIFT DISPLAYED IN THE AGRICULTURE OF THE DISTRICT."**

(49). To conclude—rough and simple as the agriculture of the District may appear at first sight, neither its skill nor its thrift are to be despised, and my observations so far as

\* Mixed crops are generally called "Berara."—T.

they go lead me to believe that both are steadily increasing ; and are now at a considerably higher standard than that of 25 years ago. The general standard of cultivation is highest in the Jehlam and Pind Dádan Khán Tahsils, Chakwál follows next, and Tallagang comes last.\*

\* The agricultural instruments of the District are of the usual type and have been described very often. The principal are the Hal or plough ; the Panjáli or yoke ; the Náli or drill ; the Sohága or harrow which is called Maira in the west ; the Tringal or pitchfork ; the Karáh which has been already noted ; the Khrúpa, Dhátri, and Kahi which merely require mention ; the Kuhári or axe which is the implement most used for murders ; the Phala or thresher ; the Jandra or rake ; and the Sanga or two-pronged fork for hedge building. Every little peg or string about these instruments has in general a separate name. But nothing is gained by accumulating a crowd of words that are hardly ever used, and can hardly ever be remembered. The principal pieces of the plough are as under, viz., the Jhangi or upright on to which the handle called Hathi is fastened ; the Kur or horizontal tongue which is shod with the Phala or share. The long inclined piece, which carries the yoke or Panjáli, is itself divided into three separate pieces which are spliced together with string under which small wedges are driven in order to keep everything tight. The names of these three separate pieces are—(1) the Sanha which carries the yoke. (2) the Bachí in the middle, (3) the Hal proper which is stepped into the Kur, and secured in front by a small iron plate with a nail and behind by a wooden wedge driven in tight. The yoke is attached to the Sanha and prevented from slipping forward or backward by an arrangement with a wooden peg and a piece of leather rope, which are called Kili and Nári respectively. Ploughs in this District last about three years. They are made of Phuláhi-wood for choice and failing that of Shisham or wild olive. The latter two woods however are said to cause pimples or blisters in the hands of the ploughmen.

The wheat sown is always the red bearded variety, and is known as Surkh or Lál Kanak. It is said to be harder, and easier to thresh out than white or beardless kinds. Wheat is the only crop sown with the drill. All others are sown broadcast. The straw of wheat is of course the 'chita bhusa,' while the straw of moth, and other autumn pulses is missa bhusa.

Wheat should be sown if possible within the two "dhayas" or fixed periods which are generally reckoned from 15th Assu to 5th Kátak. But the dates vary slightly in different parts of the District. In reality, however, the wheat sowing, like all other agricultural operations in this District, depends almost entirely on the rainfall. If the 'wattar' is insufficient the sowing is frequently delayed to the month of Maghar. Wheat is very little weeded. In industrious villages the ground is ploughed and cross-ploughed twelve or fourteen times. But Saiads and such like are content with once or twice. The harrow is also used. Wheat is reaped in Baisákh.

Bájra is sown broadcast as soon as the rainfall permits of it. Hár is the best month in which to sow. But if there is heavy rain at the end of the Rabi season bájra is often sown in Jetha and is then called Jetha. It is said to come up fast and strong. The native proverb on the subject is Jetha Palettha after an analogy taken from marriage. If bájra ripens early it is customary in some villages to cut off only the head or "sitta" leaving the stalks standing. Very commonly several additional heads of good quality but small size are formed anew. These are called 'Panjan' or 'Kachha.' The bájra stalks or 'Tanda' are of little use. Bajra is usually reaped in Kátak. It is often weeded.

Other crops need not be noticed.

The horses of this District—especially those of the Dhan—have long been held in good estimation. Abul Fazl remarks in the Afn Akbari that these "horses resemble Irákis and are very fine" (Gladwin's Translation II, 109). Although the Dhan is best known for its horse-breeding, yet very good

animal's are to be found all over the District. Some of them are fast, and nearly all are remarkably enduring, and able to go over the stoniest ground without shoes. It may be doubted whether the Dhanni and Tallagang breeds are not deteriorating. Owing to the spread of cultivation and other causes the animals are allowed much less liberty than formerly. And the method of tethering them up is often very bad. But the main reason of any decay in quality is no doubt that many of the best brood mares are annually sold out of the District at the Rawalpindi Fair. The natives know very well what the inevitable effect of these sales must be. But they seem quite unable to resist the high prices offered. Horses are generally fed on gram or barley; but moth, bajra, and thara mira are also in use. In the spring they are often stuflid with green wheat and "gur" till they become loaded and unwieldy with fat. The usual feed for a brood mare is four seers of grain a day besides grass. But the quantity depends a good deal on the means of the owner. The number of horses recorded in the Settlement Returns is 5,763, ponies 711, mules 2,245, donkeys 22,815.

Camels for riding are hardly known in the District. Pack-camels are in pretty extensive use—especially for carrying salt. The breed is not particularly good. It goes through too much work. During the late Afghan war many camels left the District and never returned. Many others died at home from exhaustion. The settlement figures therefore probably overstate the number now existing. The Return shows 11,189 head. Camels are shorn once a year in Chait. The hair is made into ropes and sometimes into "boras." Camel-milk is drunk but not very generally. In three Tahsils camels pay a special trianni which it is now proposed to abolish.

Kine are of inferior quality although very good plough-bullocks are often met with, and realize large prices. The grazing of the country is poor, and is generally taxed. This is quite sufficient to explain the inferiority of the cattle. Large herds are often driven down to Amritsar for sale at the Diwali and Baisakhi Fairs. There is also a considerable trade in hides. And of course milk is an important article of food. The number of horned cattle shown in the Settlement Return is 339,816, of which 152,934 are shown as used for the plough. At present it is probably less.

Sheep are of two breeds—the ordinary and the dumba or fat tailed species. The latter is reckoned the best. But neither is of very good quality. Sheep are shorn twice in the year in or about October and March. The yield of wool on the average is probably not much more than one sér per sheep per annum. The milk of the ewes is drunk, and mutton is sometimes eaten.

Goats are of fairly good quality. Their hair is cut only once a year in Baisakh. The yield is about one sér, and is used for ropes and sacks. The milk is good and is largely consumed.

The number of goats and sheep returned is—Sheep 134,809, Goats 110,036. She-goats and ewes give on an average one kid or lamb in the year and continue producing for five or six years.

There are 195 water-mills in the District which pay an annual income to Government of Rs. 762 which is divided between the Forest Department and the ordinary Land Revenue. The mills are called Jandar or Gharat. They are merely the ordinary chakkis worked from below by a small stream which gives rotation to a paddle.—T.

## CHAPTER V.

NOTICES OF THE FORMER FISCAL AND ECONOMICAL HISTORY  
OF THE DISTRICT.

In this Chapter every paragraph to which a number in brackets is prefixed is taken verbatim from the Assessment Report prepared by Major Wace. Most of the other paragraphs are adapted from the same Report. All that I can claim as altogether my own are the notes signed with a "T."

I 47  
SCHEME OF THIS  
CHAPTER.

There is very little trustworthy information as to the amount of the Land Revenue under the Sikhs. The Kárdárs took as much as they could get. The professed standard of taxation was one-half of the produce of all Tahsils except Tallagang, where it was one-third. These are, and long have been, the customary rents for tenants who pay in kind.

I 48  
LAND REVENUE  
UNDER THE SIKHS.

The first Summary Settlement was made in 1847-48. The assessment was fixed by Major Nicholson in Tahsil Jehlam and in the Lundi Patti, and by Mr. Bowring in the rest of the District. The object aimed at was to make the Government demand an equivalent for two-fifths of the produce. But if the Sikh assessment in any case appeared to be less than this, it was maintained unaltered.

I 49  
FIRST SUMMARY  
SETTLEMENT.

In 1852 a second Summary Settlement was made by Major Browne, the Deputy Commissioner. The Government demand was redistributed over the District upon a more equitable basis, and a few cases of notorious hardship which had occurred under the first Summary Settlement were corrected. The arrangements made by Major Browne remained in force until 1857-58. After that year they were gradually superseded by the arrangements of the first Regular Settlement.

I 50  
SECOND SUMMARY  
SETTLEMENT.

On the whole the Summary Settlements may be said to have worked very well in Chakwál and Tallagang; and fairly well in the hill tracts of Pind Dádan Khán. But in the Pind Dádan Khán plain, and throughout most parts of Tahsil Jehlam, they were found rather onerous.

I 51  
WORKING OF THE  
SUMMARY SETTLE-  
MENTS.

The first Regular Settlement was conducted by Mr. Arthur Brandreth. It commenced in June 1855, and was finally completed in May 1864. The assessment has been elaborately explained by the Settlement Officer in his published Report. Speaking generally it may be said that the demand was so framed as in no case to exceed half assets.

I 52  
FIRST REGULAR  
SETTLEMENT.

The following table exhibits in a compendious form the value of the Land Revenue under Sikh Rule, and under the first three British Settlements. The entries as to the Sikhs must be taken for what they are worth, which is probably

I 53  
COMPARATIVE RE-  
SULTS OF ALL THESE  
SETTLEMENTS.

not very much. They profess to give the average results of 14 years ending 1847-48. Similarly the entries as to the Summary Settlements are average results deducted from the whole period of the currency of each. Jágirs, Ináms and Máfis are always included :—

TAHSIL.	Sikh average.	AVERAGE OF SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS.		Regular Settlement, 1st year.
		1st.	2nd.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jehlām ... ...	2,16,644	1,86,148	1,83,397	1,68,720
Chakwāl ... ...	1,85,599	1,80,468	1,75,861	1,80,489
Tallagang ... ...	99,698	90,603	87,150	90,468
Pind Dādān Khan ...	2,06,899	2,06,261	2,05,769	1,82,724
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>7,08,840</b>	<b>6,63,542</b>	<b>6,52,177</b>	<b>6,22,401</b>

Of the Revenue payable during the first year of the Regular Settlement Rs. 5,78,050 was receiveable by Government, and the balance was alienated to Jágirdárs, Máfídárs, or Inám Khwárs.

154  
WORKING OF THE  
FIRST REGULAR SET-  
TLEMENT.

The Regular Settlement was essentially in regard to the Assessment a Settlement village by village. Assessment circles were no doubt formed ; but they were not much used. In the main the jamas were fixed by the personal knowledge of the Settlement Officer, and by his opinion of what each village could afford to pay. He arrived at his conclusions after consideration of a multitude of matters all more or less relevant to the subject of taxation. These Assessments undoubtedly worked well. They were in nearly every case paid with ease and regularity, and led to a general increase in the prosperity of the District and in the amount of cultivation. Any difficulty or hardship that occurred was due, for the most part, to over assessment of new lands formed by the river, and under remission in respect of old lands washed away.

155  
“NO FAMINES  
DURING ITS CUR-  
RENCY.”

(60). There has been no famine in the District since the Regular Settlement was made. In 1860-61 the famine in the Lower Panjáb and in Hindustán caused wheat to rise to eight sérs ; but the crops did not fail here to any serious

extent. The high prices caused a good deal of distress among the poorer non-agricultural classes; but not among the agriculturists as their crops had not failed.

(61). Of famines prior to our rule the District has had the same share as the rest of the Northern Panjab, *viz.*—

156  
“PREVIOUS FA-  
MINES.”

*1st.*—A three years famine ending with the year A. D. 1783 (Sambat 1840) commonly known as the cháliswán; when wells and springs dried up and wheat could not be had for three sér's the rupee; and the mortality among the people and cattle was unprecedented.

*2nd.*—Three years bad harvests ending June 1813; when wheat sold at seven sér's; but in severity not equal to the previous one.

*3rd.*—A two years complete failure of crops ending September 1834; wheat rose to 14 sér's; and the distress and mortality were very great. The year 1833 A. D. (Sambat 1890) is commonly known as the ‘markan’ year; a plant of that name sprung up spontaneously everywhere in great abundance as soon as the first rain fell, and afforded great relief both to cattle and to human beings.

(62). I have endeavoured to ascertain the number of years during the expired settlement in which the crops have failed wholly or partially. \* \* \* \* \* The results are contradictory; and the statistics of the subject in the Annual Reports are too brief and general to justify my relying exclusively upon them. But the general result of the enquiry seems to be as follows:

157  
“PARTIAL FAILURE  
OF CROPS.”

The *Rabi* crops have been generally good. Chakwál and Tallagang had three indifferent harvests 1868—70; and Jehlam also 1872—74. The other years were good.

Of the *Kharíf* crops there have been four bad years throughout the District, 1860, 1868, 1873, and 1877. Two or three other crops have also been poor. In every instance the revenue was easily paid.

The people say, and I think truly, that the failure of a *Kharíf* crop does not make famine; and that the failure of a *Rabi* crop does.

(63). The last time the District suffered materially from locusts was in A. D. 1848 (Sambat 1905), the year of the Sikh war, when they caused great damage in the Pind Dádan Khán Tahsil and western portion of the District.\*

158  
“LOCUSTS.”

\* Since the above was written by Major Wace there have been several indifferent harvests and a long spell of high prices. In all cases

159

SALES OR MORTGAGES OF LAND DURING THE CURRENCY OF THE FIRST REGULAR SETTLEMENT.

Major Wace made a complete collection of all transfers of land made during the currency of the first Regular Settlement and recorded either in the Annual Papers, or in Dákhil Khárij proceedings, or in the papers of the new measurement. The outcome briefly stated is that in the six years 1871—76 the transfers by sale in Tahsíl Jehlam were about 0·7 per cent. of the present cultivated area. The average price per acre was Rs. 48 or 44 times the amount of the annual assessment. In the remaining three Tahsíls the percentage of the present cultivated area sold during the same six years was one in Tallagang, and 1·1 in the other two Tahsíls. The prices realized were Rs. 12 per acre or 23 times the annual assessment in Tallagang; Rs. 30 or 37 times the assessment in Chakwál, and Rs. 36 or 24 times the assessment in Pind Dádan Khán. It will be seen that land is much dearer relative to the assessment in Jehlam and in Chakwál than elsewhere. But in the Pind Dádan Khán Hills the price is as high relatively as in Chakwál. The low average for the whole Tahsíl is caused by the fact that in the Thal and River Bank Assessment Circles land fetches less than 20 years purchase of the Land Tax. The whole area transferred by sale during six years is very small, and the prices paid are very high. But if the statistics may be trusted, both the area sold and the price per acre have increased largely during the last fifteen years. But the rise in the price is proportionately much greater than the increase in the area. These are the results which might naturally be expected in a really prosperous District. In regard to mortgages the papers of the new measurement show that 1·8 per cent. of the present cultivated area of the District is held on usufructuary mortgage for Rs. 3,40,393, and that 0·2 per cent. is held on mortgage without usufruct for Rs. 39,414. The area mortgaged is exceedingly small in Chakwál, and in that part of Jehlam behind Mount Tilla. It is greatest in the Pind Dádan Khán Tahsíl, where it reaches 9·3 per cent. among the Phapra villages, and 5 per cent. in the hills and in the River Bank Assessment Circle. In the Thal it is only 4·1, which is also the value for the River Bank Circle of Tahsíl Jehlam. In the Maidán Circle of the same Tahsíl it is 2·5 per cent., and 1·8 in Tahsíl Tallagang. Everywhere else it is less than 1 per cent.

160

"GENERAL PROGRESS DURING THE FIRST REGULAR SETTLEMENT."

(67). The following table gives a general view of the progress of the District during the expired settlement in respect of increase of population, cattle and cultivation:—

the Revenue has been paid without pressure. There has been no acute distress anywhere. But among the kámin population there has been some pinching, and the Máliks have had considerable losses in cattle. A better time seems to be dawning (1881).—T.

Tahsil.	CIRCLE.	Acres cultivated per plough.	Population per square mile cul- tivated.	Kine per square mile cul- tivated.	Sheep & goats per square mile cul- tivated.	Per cent. increase since last settlement.									
						At last settle- ment.	At this settle- ment.	At last settle- ment.	Now.	At last settle- ment.	Now.	In ploughs.	In agricultur- alist.	In kine.	In sheep and goats.
JEHLM.	River Bank	... 11	8 607	695 382	384 49	78	34	9	2	62	1	16			
	Maidán	... 8	9 515	549 449	365 150	188	4	29	- 1	54	22	30			
	Khuddar	... 5	8 630	481 644	366 814	582	1	49	- 4	20	68	29			
	Pabbi	... 6	9 537	481 458	388 486	336	6	36	27	4	50	34			
CHAKWAL.	Lundi Patti	... 11	10 316	347 313	281 268	185	55	56	26	- 3	41	54			
	Dhamni	... 14	15 303	302 218	217 243	145	26	34	34	- 20	35	36			
TALLAGANG.	Tahsil	... 16	19 221	191 233	176 262	124	32	25	2	- 8	53	32			
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Hill Circle	... 8	8 544	564 400	430 458	483	24	20	34	31	25	29			
	Thal	... 11	15 393	322 339	233 168	99	16	18	12	- 4	63	34			
	Phaphra	... 9	9 576	504 321	346 157	152	32	5	53	37	42	24			
	River Bank	... 8	9 923	750 453	443 202	160	29	5	41	14	44	17			
Total District.	Total T. Jehlam...	7 9	567 540	485 372	343 319	7	34	2	24	33	27				
	Total T. Chakwal,	13 14	305 312	232 228	247 152	32	38	33	- 17	36	39				
	Total T. Tallagang,	16 19	221 191	253 176	262 124	32	25	2	- 28	53	32				
	Total T. P. D. K.	9 10	630 552	395 372	282 244	25	13	33	23	41	24				
	Total District ...	11 12	399 368	325 269	278 194	23	27	17	- 1	41	30				

Thus the Jehlam Tahsil has increased 33 per cent. in cultivation, 27 per cent. in population, in kine very little; but the sheeps and goats are more by 24 per cent. The Chakwál Tahsil has increased 36 per cent. in cultivation, the same in population, and 33 per cent. in cattle; but its goats and sheep are less by 17 per cent. The Tallagang Tahsil has increased 53 per cent. in cultivation, and 32 per cent. in population; the kine number much the same as before, and the sheep and goats have fallen off by 28 per cent. The Pind Dádan Khán Tahsil has increased in cultivation 41, in population 24, in kine 33, and in sheep and goats 23 per cent. The result for the whole District is an increase in cultivation of 41, in population of 30, and in kine of 17 per cent. The sheep and goats have decreased 1 per cent.\* These figures are to be taken with some qualification. For instance it is probable that the census of 1855 was not so complete as the later censuses have been. The counting of the cattle and flocks at last settlement was not always complete; and the opinion certainly prevails both among ourselves and among the agriculturists that the cattle have not increased in proportion to the cultivation; an opinion which the above table contains much to support. And the steady absorbtion of the grazing areas, partly by the spread of cultivation, and partly by Rakh enclosures, is unfavourable to the increase of cattle and flocks. The people have not now the same apprehensions about the possible results of their cattle being counted that they had 20 years ago; and I believe that the present enumeration is approximately true on the whole. That it is correct in every instance, especially in the Tallagang Tahsil, and in the large and more distant villages I do not believe. Lastly the general standard of the newly cultivated land is not equal to that of the older cultivation; but this will receive more detailed notice in the next paragraph.

## 161

"NATURE OF NEW CULTIVATION—PROPORTION OF LAND RECENTLY THROWN OUT OF CULTIVATION; CULTURABLE AND UNCULTURABLE."

(68). The table given below shows the proportion of the total area recorded at the past and present settlements as (1) recently thrown out of cultivation, (2) culturable, and (3) unculturable. To explain what this table indicates, take the Khuddar Circle of Tahsil Jehlam. At last settlement for every 100 acres cultivated there were—

7 recently thrown out of cultivation  
33 more culturable

a total of 40 acres for every 100 cultivated was recorded as the available limit of expansion. But what has really

\* Since the above was written by Major Wace there has probably been little change in the number of sheep and goats. But the Afghan war has more than decimated the camels, and cattle disease, hard-work as baggage animals, insufficient pasture, and bad seasons have played great havoc among the kine.—T.

happened? The zamindars have brought under cultivation since settlement, not 40, but 68 acres for every 100 before cultivated; and there still remains a large margin, viz., for every 100 acres now cultivated—

2 recently thrown out of cultivation

33 culturable.

### TOTAL 35

And, judging from past experience, it is probable that besides this a portion of the large area recorded as unculturable will in due time be reclaimed. The table shows similar results for all Tahsil Jehlam except the River Bank Circle, for Tahsil Chakwál, and for the Hill Circle of Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán :—

PIND DADAN KHÁN.	TALLA GANG.	JEHLM.	TAHSIL.	2		Recently thrown out of cultivation per cent. of cultivated area.	Per 100 acres cultivated at last settlement.	7	8	9
				3	4					
CIRCLE.				At last settle- ment.	Now.	Unculturable including Rakhs.	Culturable.	Per cent. increase in cul- tivation.	Culturable.	Unculturable not including Govern- ment Rakhs.
River Bank	...	...	...	2	3	87	17	1	10	78
Maidán	...	...	...	2	2	154	25	22	16	93
Khuddar	...	...	...	7	2	652	83	68	33	206
Pabbi	...	...	...	9	1	335	23	50	22	125
Lundi Patti	...	...	...	3	1	177	21	41	22	97
Dhanni	...	...	...	6	3	153	23	35	16	88
Tahsil	...	...	...	14	4	235	76	53	33	147
Hill Circle	...	...	...	2	...	331	11	25	20	193
Thal	...	...	...	21	...	112	163	63	99	59
Phaphra	...	...	...	4	...	50	65	42	31	70
River Bank	...	...	...	6	...	85	69	44	31	65
Total Tahsil Jehlam...	...	...	...	4	2	290	25	33	21	132
Total Tahsil Chakwál	...	...	...	5	3	157	22	36	17	89
Total Tahsil Tallagang	...	...	...	14	4	235	76	53	33	147
Total Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán	...	...	...	8	...	176	70	41	46	104
Total District	...	...	...	8	3	209	46	41	28	117

The previous Settlement Officer in paras. 153 to 155 of his report recorded his opinion that there was no real culturable waste left in the District. And my own opinion agrees very much with what, I have no doubt, that officer really meant. In the River Bank Circles and in the Maidún Circle of Tahsíl Jehlam, there is little land easily culturable, which is not already cultivated; and the agriculturists feel the necessity of reserving some little land for the grazing of their cattle. In the Thal and Phaphra Circles there has already been a very considerable extension of cultivation, and as cultivation in these circles to be of any value must be supplied from the hill floods, it is obvious that, though I may believe that the quiet industry of the people will go on steadily reclaiming land, it is not safe to assume as likely any immediate increase of cultivation.

Again in Tahsíl Tallagang we have just had a very heavy increase in cultivation, not supported by an equal increase in cattle and population. Though the increase in these is considerable, still the ploughs are far larger\* than in the rest of the District, and the cultivation rougher. Lastly the method by which cultivation is now extending in the west half of Tahsíl Jehlam, in Tahsils Chakwál and Tallagang, and in the Hill Circle of Tahsíl Pind Dádan Khán, and in which it has been extending during the past 15 years, is peculiar to this part of the Panjab. These portions of the District are elevated plateaux intersected by ravines. The ravines cut back in countless little branches into the plateaux. And the lands reclaimed are largely those which form the beds and sides of these little ravines, or the sloping lands which lie at the foot of the low ranges of hills. These lands are correctly described as unculturable in their natural state. They are rendered culturable by a laborious process of levelling down and banking up. They were originally for the most part recorded as village common; but since the regular settlement was made, there have been continual partitions of them all over the country. And when partitioned, the owners reclaim them not by an expenditure of capital, but by steady industry. The upper banks are broken down, the lower ends of the slopes are banked up, and the beds are dammed. Every means is adopted to level inequalities, and to prevent the rains from washing away the soil that is broken down. Occasionally down comes heavy rain, and breaks the lower slopes and dams on which so much pains

* NOTE.—The average size of a plough in each Tahsil is—		
Jehlam	...	9 Acres.
Pind Dádan Khán	...	10 "
Chakwál	...	14 "
Tallagang	...	19 "

have been spent; and washes away a great quantity of valuable soil; and the cultivators have to do almost half their work of reclaiming and levelling over again. And so they have worked on perseveringly and unweariedly for the last 15 years; till, when the new measurements come and we add up the total area cultivated, we are astonished at the gross amount of land that has been reclaimed; and wonder how the previous Settlement Officer can have so short estimated the prospects of extended cultivation. Well, so far so good; only let us take care how we assess this new cultivation. A great portion of it is in a very unformed state; and if we put too much Revenue on it, the people will lose heart and throw it up. Treat it lightly, and they will not feel its assessment; and will go on as before steady reclaiming unculturable land, till, very likely, 30 years hence the Settlement Officer of the day will wonder how it came about that I repeated my predecessor's short estimate, and returned so much land as unculturable. In other Districts the land returned as culturable is land which any one would be glad to have. But that reclaimed in this District is stuff which no ordinary outsider would think worth asking for; but the resident cultivators break it down, level it, and embank it, year by year, till in course of time the new lands are as fine as, and sometimes finer than, the old.

(69). Akin to this subject is the increase in the wells and in the area which they irrigate, shown in the following table:—

162  
"INCREASE IN  
WELLS AND IRRIGAT-  
ED AREA."

Tahsil.	CIRCLE.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.		Now.		PER CENT. NETT INCREASE.			
		No. of wells.	Acres irrigated.	No. of wells since disused.	No. of wells since built or restored.	No. of wells.	Acres irrigated.	In number of wells.	In area irrigated.
JERIHAM.	River Bank...	111	450	9	79	181	748	63	66
	Maidan ...	163	903	20	111	254	1,000	56	12
	Khuddar ...	145	317	11	91	225	377	55	19
	Pabbi ...	39	34	1	11	49	46	26	35
CHAK- WAL.	Lundi Patti...	186	376	5	85	266	477	43	27
	Dhanni ...	797	1,997	81	275	991	2,674	24	34

PIND DÁDAN KHÁN.	Tahsil.	CIRCLE.	AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			Now.			PER CENT. NETT INCREASE.	
			No. of wells.	Acrea irrigated.	No. of wells since disused.	No. of wells since built or restored.	No. of wells.	Acrea irrigated.	In number of wells.	In area irrigated.
TALLA-GANG.	Tahsil ...		578	1,984	53	186	711	2,607	23	31
	Hill Circle ...		48	722	13	21	56	876	17	21
	Thal ...		44	545	3	22	63	625	43	15
	Phaphra ...		12	191	2	5	15	163	25	-15
	River Bank...		956	14,493	169	271	1,058	17,329	11	20
	Total Tahsil Jehlam.		458	1,704	41	292	709	2,180	55	28
	Total Tahsil Chakwal		983	2,373	86	360	1,257	3,151	28	34
	Total Tahsil Tallagang.		578	1,984	53	186	711	2,607	23	31
	Total Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán.		1,060	15,956	187	319	1,192	18,993	12	19
	Total District		43,079	22,017	367	1,157	3,869	26,931	26	22

Though owing to the small proportion of the total cultivated area which is irrigated, the question is not of much importance in this District, still the progress above shewn is, so far as

it goes, very satisfactory, especially in the River Bank Circle of Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán. No doubt these wells will similarly increase in the next 30 years. But owing to the physical conformation of the District they can never be sunk in the District at large; and must always be confined to the tracts on the banks of the River Jehlam, and to the alluvial fields on the sides of the main Nallas that drain the District. They might possibly be largely increased in number on the plain round Jehlam and north-wards towards Duliál; but here the rains are so steady and sufficient, both in winter and autumn, that the people think increased profits would not repay them for the great expense and labour of well cultivation; and from my own observation of such wells as exist, I think that in their present circumstances the opinion thus held by them is practically correct.

(70). \* \* \* From a general point of view the District is very favourably situated for disposing of its surplus produce. The River Jehlam flows along its whole southern length; at its east end is the Railway Station, and 40 miles north lies the large Cantonment of Ráwalpindi.\* It is consequently certain that it will always at once participate in any fluctuations in prices which occur in Sínde or in the Central and South Panjáb, as indeed it has always hitherto done.

(71). I proceed to state the history of prices in the District \* \* \* The prices of agricultural produce were obtained by examining the books of several leading traders in each Tahsil; the other prices, partly in this way, and partly by verbal enquiry. Every zamindár who has an account with a village (khatri) shop-keeper—and almost every zamindár has such an account—has a settlement of his account after each harvest. The dates of these settlements usually are 1st Hár or Dhamde for the Rabi (13th June), and 1st Mâgli or Loi (12th January) for the Kharif. In Pind Dádan Khán and Tallagang the Kharif accounts are settled somewhat earlier. The accounts of the whole village are generally settled at the same rates. An examination of the account books consequently shows the prices at which the produce of each harvest was credited to the agriculturists. The accounts were examined for this purpose by the Superintendents themselves and by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. I do not think it necessary to remark on every item of these returns, but shall confine myself to the most important articles.

(72). The prices of kine flocks, &c., have altered as shown on next page.

163  
"FACILITIES FOR EXPORT."

164  
"HISTORY OF AGRICULTURAL PRICES."

165  
"KINE FLOCKS AND OTHER PRODUCE."

\* To these the new Salt Line from Lála Musa to Miáni must now be added.—T.

	JUHLAM.	PRD DADAN KHAN.	CHAKWAL.	TALLAGANG.
Cow	Rs. 10 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 7 to 15 10 to 20 15 to 35 10 0
Female Buffalo	30 0	0 50 0	0 50 0	0 15 to 40 15 to 50 30 to 80 20 0
Bullock	25 0	0 40 0	0 55 0	0 15 to 30 30 to 40 20 to 90 11 0
Sheep	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	{ 0 8 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 } 0 12 0 1 0 0 2 0 0
Milch Goat	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	{ 0 8 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 } 0 12 0 1 0 0 2 0 0
Goat	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	{ 0 12 0 1 8 0 2 8 0 } 1 4 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 1 4 0 1 12 0 2 8 0
Ghi, sérs ... per rupee	4 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> & 2 2 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 2
Goats' hair, sérs	20	12	7	9 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 20 10 6 6 6 5
Sheep's wool, sérs	8	6	4	7 3 to 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 7 4 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Country cloth, yd.	20	18	16	16 13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 14 20 16 12 & 15 18 15 13
Coolies, ... per diem, Rs.	0 1 6 0	0 2 0 0	0 { 0 1 0 } 0 2 0 0 1 4 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 6	
Farm servants, per half-year, besides food and clothes, Rs.	3 0	0 6 0	0 6 0 { 3 0 6 0 0 } 12 0 0 3 0 0 9 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 12 0 0 0	
Interest, usually paid by agriculturists, per cent, per annum	24	24	24 18 & 24 24	24 18 & 24 18 & 24 18 & 24 24

Farm servants, per half-year, besides food and clothes, Rs.  
Interest, usually paid by agriculturists, per cent, per annum

Speaking roughly we may say that the price of cattle, sheep, goats and their products have doubled since annexation, as also agricultural wages. The figures above given, and the fact that the last settlement was only made eight years after annexation, I think justify also the deduction that a moiety of this increase in value has established itself during the currency of the expired Settlement. These high prices, and the manner in which they have been sustained during the past 20 years, are a very strong indication of the steady prosperity of the agriculturists. As soon as trouble comes these prices fall heavily; the agriculturists hope to pull through trouble by reducing the number of their cattle; a large number of cattle are offered for sale, and no one will buy except very cheaply. Reversely, in days of prosperity, they keep all the cattle they can buy and feed; and vie (often recklessly) with each other in selecting fine animals. It does not follow that when grain is dear cattle will also rise in value. This will only occur if the rise in the value of grain is caused by exportation. But if it is caused by local failure of crops, the cattle at once fall in value in proportion to the extent to which the agriculturists are distressed.

(73). In dealing with the values of the products of cultivation I have divided the 44 years of which prices are forthcoming into six periods, as shown in the statement on the next pages. The statement gives in the first line the percentage of the cultivated area now occupied by each staple, and then its average price during each period (see statement pages 110—111).

The prices of 1876, when the country had been glutted with a series of good harvests, are added in the last line. But grain is now again as dear as the average prices of 1866-70.

(74). There is nothing in the Settlement Report, nor in any records now existing, to show what were assumed to be the average values of the principal staples at the time the Regular Settlement was made. Under the system by which that assessment was made it was not necessary to record these matters precisely. But it will be fair to assume the average prices of the period 1853-60, as those on which the expired assessments were made.

(75). Comparing therewith the average prices ruling in each Tahsil from 1861 to 1875, it will be seen how much the incidence of the Regular Settlement, as it stood when first made, has been lightened by the course of prices during

166

"RANGE OF PRICES  
DURING 40 YEARS  
PAST DIVIDED INTO  
SIX PERIODS."

107

"PRICES ON WHICH  
THE REGULAR SET-  
TLEMENT WAS BASED."

168

"THE SAME COM-  
ARED WITH THOSE  
WHICH HAVE PRE-  
VAILED DURING ITS  
CURRENCY."

TERM.	WHEAT.				GRAM.				TARA MIRA.			
	Pind Dādān Khān.	Jehlam.	Chakwāl.	Tallagang.	Pind Dādān Khān.	Jehlam.	Chakwāl.	Tallagang.	Pind Dādān Khān.	Jehlam.	Chakwāl.	Tallagang.
Per cent. of cultivated area under each staple ... ... ... ...	62·2	47·8	58·4	63·0	·6	·4	3·4	7·3	3·4	6·6	6·8	5·7
A. D. 1833—46 ... ...	37	48	50	53	35	46	60	66	55	54	49	51
„ 1847—52 ... ...	42	47	47	47	32	44	56	56	45	53	44	43
„ 1853—60 ... ...	40	49	47	50	44	46	56	62	44	52	43	51
„ 1861—65 ... ...	35	34	31	41	33	31	37	48	32	31	31	38
„ 1866—70 ... ...	21	24	25	27	21	22	25	28	23	23	21	26
„ 1871—75 ... ...	28	28	27	33	30	25	34	40	25	23	24	31
„ 1876 ... ... ...	41	36	44	44	45	50	55	62	35	27	38	42
Average of whole period of 44 years ... ... ... ...	35	41	38	45	34	39	49	55	42	43	39	43

Sérs per rupee.

MUSTARD.			BAJRA.			MOTH.			COTTON.			GUR.		
	Pind Dadan Khan.	Jehlam.		Pind Dadan Khan.	Jehlam.		Pind Dadan Khan.	Jehlam.		Pind Dadan Khan.	Jehlam.		Pind Dadan Khan.	Jehlam.
·1	·8	·1	·7	21·2	26·4	20·2	16·3	1·0	10·8	4·0	0·9	2·8	2·0	·2
30	46	30	44	51	61	56	65	45	65	63	76	15	18	12
28	49	26	35	53	63	59	48	38	70	64	56	15	17	10
31	47	29	39	50	56	52	41	51	67	57	60	17	17	11
20	26	21	31	43	36	35	39	35	44	38	49	9	10	8
17	18	14	22	23	25	24	28	22	27	26	36	10	12	9
16	20	16	26	44	35	34	41	40	41	37	50	12	11	9
25	27	26	28	52	46	56	55	49	45	56	60	12	10	12
26	38	25	35	45	50	44	48	41	56	52	59	14	15	10

Not cultivated.

{ Chakwal.  
Tallagang.

this period. Prices with merely temporary interruption have moved upward, while the Land Tax has stood still.

Tahsil.		DETAIL.		Wheat.	Gram.	Tr. Mira.	Mustard.	Bijra.	Moth.	Cotton.	Gur.
		Per cent. of cultivated area									
PIND DADAN KHAN.	1853-60	...	...	62·2	·6	3·4	·1	21·2	1·0	2·8	·2
	1861-75	...	...	40	44	41	31	50	51	17	16
	44 years	...	...	28	27	27	18	31	32	10	11
JEHLAM.	1853-60	...	...	47·8	·4	6·6	·8	26·4	10·8	2·0	...
	1861-75	...	...	49	46	52	47	56	67	17	...
	44 years	...	...	29	26	26	21	29	33	10	...
CHARWALA.	1853-60	...	...	58·4	3·4	6·8	1·0	20·2	4·0	2·6	...
	1861-75	...	...	47	56	43	29	52	57	15	...
	44 years	...	...	27	33	25	17	31	31	9	...
TALLAGANG.	1853-60	...	...	63·0	7·3	5·7	·7	16·3	0·9	3·6	...
	1861-75	...	...	50	62	51	39	41	60	11	...
	44 years	...	...	34	39	32	26	36	45	9	...

In the following table I assume the price of wheat to be the principal standard of profit to the agriculturists, as I have no doubt that in this District it really is; and I give first the percentage by which its average price 1853—60 was cheaper than those which prevailed from 1861-75; I then take\* the percentage of increase in cultivation in each Tahsíl, and add the two together. The result shows how much lighter the expired Settlement was in its actual working, than the Settlement Officer, when he made it, expected that it would prove:—

TAHSIL.	PERCENTAGE IMPROVEMENT DURING CURRENCY OF EXPIRED SETTLEMENT.		
	In prices of wheat.	In cultiva- tion.	TOTAL.
Jehlam ... ...	69	$\frac{33}{3}$	80
Chakwal ... ...	74	$\frac{36}{3}$	86
Tallagang ... ...	47	$\frac{53}{3}$	65
Pind Dadan Khan ... ...	43	$\frac{44}{3}$	58

Figures are but too willing hand maids. Yet make what deduction we will from the first column of this statement, and a figure of profit will yet remain sufficient to make any Settlement work easily, no matter how heavy it was when first made.

\* I only take one-third of this increase, in order to make due allowance for the inferiority of new cultivation, and for its progressive growth.

## CHAPTER VI.\*

## THE PRESENT RE-ASSESSMENT.

**169**  
PRELIMINARY RE-  
MARKS.

The general features of the District agriculture have been described in Chapter IV; and in Chapter V a brief account has been given of the Revenue levied by the Sikh Government, and of the progress of the District under the Settlements antecedent to that now reported. Briefly since the Regular Settlement the cultivation had increased 40 per cent., the permanent value of agricultural produce in an equal degree, and population by one-third. And since the assessment now reported was made the Railway has been extended to Rawalpindi. In explaining the grounds of the new assessment the subject will be treated in the following order:—

- The assessment circles.
- The classification of soils.
- The tenures and rents.
- Produce estimate.
- An account of the assessment of each circle.
- Gross result for the whole District.

**170**  
ASSESSMENT CIR-  
CLES.

As a sufficient description of the assessment circles I adopt the following abbreviation of paras. 4—16 of the Assessment Report, which has been supplied me by Mr. Thomson:— “At the old Regular Settlement Mr. Brandreth divided the District into no less than forty assessment circles, and he never allowed any circle to contain more than forty villages. But his method of assessment laid so little stress upon Revenue rates and circle boundaries, that no multiplication of the number of assessment circles had any effect upon the labour involved in the Settlement. With the system of assessment which is now prescribed it is otherwise. It is now of importance to restrict the number of circles. Many circles mean much labour. And the more the mass of statistical figures is added to without necessity, the greater the risk of a wooden and mechanical assessment. It is true that it has been pronounced impossible to form large circles in this District. The variations from village to village and field to field are said to be too great. And in one sense this is perfectly true. Nothing is easier than to pick out pairs of villages, which, though close together, are as different as light and darkness. But this difference is caused not by any great difference in the value of each soil, class for class; but by the great preponderance of superior soil in one village and of inferior soil in the next. Class for class soils are of fairly even value over considerable

\* This chapter was written in 1882 by Major Wace, formerly Settlement Officer of Jehlam—R. G. T.

" areas. If, then, an accurate classification of soils can be secured, " it is no longer impossible to form comparatively large assessment circles. No one who is at all acquainted with the " District will underrate the difficulty of such a classification. " There is some risk of fraud in the subordinate agency through " whom the work must be done. Apart from that there is " a good deal of room for honest difference of opinion. In " some parts of the District one side of a field—even " of a small field—differs very perceptibly from the other. " And fields, which in one year appear precisely equal, will " develope unexpected discrepancies under the influence of " a very wet season, or of a very dry one. But though " these difficulties are real and great, yet they are not insuperable. It is certainly necessary to possess a large personal " knowledge of every village, to frame rates with great care, " and to apply them intelligently and not blindly. But when " these precautions are observed, it is probably easier to assess " large circles equitably than small ones. And it is, I think, " almost certain that differences in quality equal to any that " exist between villages of the present large assessment circles " could be pointed out between villages of most of the old small " circles. In framing the assessment circles for the present " Settlement Major Wace followed generally the physical divisions of the country which have been indicated in Chapter I. " In Tahsil Jehlam the Riverain Territory was divided into " two circles. The first of these, called Kinára Darya or River " Bank, comprised all villages lying on the bank of the " river or so near to it as to receive benefit by moisture or " percolation from the stream. All the remainder of the " Riverain was placed in the Maidán or Plain circle. The " upland of the Jehlam Tahsil between the Hill Ranges of " Tilla and Nili was formed into a third circle called Khuddar " or Raviny. And this was so extended as to include a few " villages on the river side of Tilla and of the Lehri Hills. " The last circle in the Jehlam Tahsil was called Pabbi, and " comprises the whole Tahsil beyond the Nili Hills. It is " a tract of considerable fertility, well supplied with drainage " water and with labour, but with a somewhat shallow soil " which is here and there vexed with Kallar. In Tahsil " Chakwál there are only two assessment circles, *viz.*, Lundi " Patti and Dhanni. These correspond to the old political " divisions of the country which have been already referred to. " Lundi Patti is a strip of about 8 miles in width lying on " the east border of the Tahsil. It is better populated, better " cultivated, and has generally a somewhat better soil than the " Dhanni country. The rain-fall, too, is, I think, somewhat " heavier and perhaps more certain. The Dhan Circle, which " makes up the rest of the Tahsil, is fairly homogeneous. " Some tracts are more sandy, and some more stony than

"others. But the agriculture is so simple, and so entirely dependent upon a somewhat scanty rain-fall, that Major Wace did not think it possible to fix different rates for different parts of this area.

"The whole of the Tallagang Tahsil was placed in one circle. Major Wace thought the soil to be of fair quality throughout, and that the only great differences were caused by a short rain-fall in the west, and by the major part of the very small irrigated area being concentrated in the north. In a country of rough agriculture, and almost altogether relying upon rain, no separate circles seemed to be called for.

"In the Pind Dádan Khán Tahsil, Major Waec took the three Iláquas which together make up the upland of the Salt Range, and the valley that lies round Vagh, and formed them into one circle, which was called Hills or Pahár. These tracts have been already noticed in Chapter I of this Report. The Riverain Territory of Pind Dádan Khán has been described by Mr. Brandreth as divided into three zones. First, there is the tract under the hills which contains few wells, but receives all the benefits of the hill drainage. Secondly, there is an intermediate zone which receives no direct benefit from the river, but in which the level of the subsoil water is high, and where wells can easily and profitably be made, and which contains most of the large wells in the District. This tract almost ceases to exist west of Pind Dádan Khán, and is replaced by a broad strip of barren ground which has been ruined by Kallar Shor. Thirdly, there is the tract on the bank of the river which receives moisture or flood water, and where wells are consequently few. All three tracts form one plain. The Kallar Shor area is of course almost useless, but the rest of the zone of wells is very fertile. The submontane zone is also very good wherever the hill drainage reaches. The river bank zone is good soil, but somewhat sandy, and tilled by a population of less industrious habits. Out of this stretch of country Major Wace formed three circles. First, the Thial Circle, comprising everything west of Pind Dádan Khán and outside the influence of the river. This includes most of the bad Kallar Shor country. The criterion of quality in the villages here is the amount of hill drainage received. The worst villages are, Major Wace thinks, Kahain, Kuchi, Dhudhi, Langar, Kallo, Jattu and Rájsar, which only receive drainage after heavy rain. Generally the eastern part of the circle is of better quality than the west. The second circle formed by Major Wace consists of a cluster of villages lying north-east of Pind Dádan Khán and close under the hills. They are generally large

" estates of good quality, and owned almost altogether by the " Jat tribe known as Phapras. They are entirely dependent " on rain or on the hill drainage. But the latter is usually " abundant and of a very fertilizing character. The last circle " is called Kinàra Darya. But this name is misleading. The " circle comprises all the villages affected by the river. But " at its eastern end it extends right across the plain country " to the foot of the hills, and takes in all the best villages of " the zone of wells, and also a good many which belong to the " submontane zone.

" The following table gives an abstract of the present " assessment circles with the corresponding ones of the 1st " Regular Settlement :—

Tahsil.	Present circles.	Number of villages.	Corresponding old circles.
JEHŁAM.	River Bank ...	75	Bhet, Bela, Hail (part).
	Plain ...	191	Hail (part), Dheri, Chachra, Maira, Chhamb, Gholar, Kahán Lehri, (village).
	Khuddar ...	97	Tilla, Khuddar Bhusli, Khuddar Chikni, Goyan, Pahár (Lehri).
	Pabbi ...	73	Susrál, Soháwa, Sugál.
CHARKAL.	Lundi Patti ...	88	Pabbi, Kas, Kulian, Mal (part), Dhoks (except one village).
	Dhanni ...	159	Mal (part), Dhoks (part), Las, Chach, Khas, Uchán, Soj, Maira, Babiál, Cháhi.
TALLA-GANG.	Whole Tahsil ...	86	Jabbi, Miál, Ankár, Rihán, Vunháda, Maira, Tráp.
PIND DADAN KHÁN.	Hills ...	84	Jhangar, Kahun, Vunhár, Vagh.
	Thal ...	31	Dáman Koh (part), Cháhi (part).
	Phapra ...	13	Ditto.
	River Bank ...	82	Bela, Cháhi (part), Dáman Koh (part).
	Total villages ...	979	

171  
CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS.

The Assessment Report, paras. 78 to 85, gave the following account of the soil classification adopted :—“The manner in which the previous Settlement Officer used such distinctions is stated in paras. 133 to 143 of his report. He says in para. 134 that he has found them of great advantage, and that the people lay great stress on them ; but that (paras. 137 and 138) it is not wise to consider them of too much importance, that they should be looked at and used roughly, and not depended on for minute accuracy. Further remarks on the subject occur in paras. 288, 290 and 292 of the Settlement Report, and in para. 26 of the Commissioner’s letter forwarding the report.

Also, as the general physical features of the Rawalpindi District are similar to those of Jehlum, both Districts being part of the same table-land, and extensively intersected by deep ravines, the manner in which the subject was treated at the Rawalpindi Settlement, described in paras. 136 to 148 of that report, is pertinent to its treatment in this District. During the progress of the measurements and my tours of inspection, I gave much attention to the matter, being previously aware of its importance from my experience of it in the Hazara Settlement. There is no question that the agriculturists have the keenest appreciation of its importance, and justly so, as the following very brief description of the leading soils will show :—

“ *Hail* is roughly used of all lands which receive manure, but such lands were until lately mainly situate in the immediate vicinity of the village site, where they were thoroughly well levelled, and, owing to their vicinity to the homestead, husbanded in every way better than any other lands ; usually receiving valuable fertilising drainage from the village site, and by reason of their high culture and good levelling in the best condition for retaining moisture. In Tahsil Tallagang, where manure is not valued or much used, the term *hail* is that by which the class of soils next following is commonly described.

“ Next follow the soils described in para. 142 of the Settlement Report, which have numerous designations ; the most common being *Mal*, *Las*, *Cho*, *Ban*, *Gundi*, *Chach*. Their common characteristics are that they are deep loamy soils, well levelled and favorably situated both for receiving and retaining moisture. In some places, as in the Pind Dádan Khán Hills and the old Mal and Las Circles of Tahsil Chakwál and in the Khuddar and Pabbi of Tahsil Jehlum, this last advantage is due to the industry with which they have been embanked in others, as in the

" alluvial lands on the banks of the large ravines, and  
" in the old circles of Gholar (Jehlam) and Chach and  
" Babiál (Chakwál), it is natural to their situation and  
" constituents.

" The faults in dry seasons, and advantages in rainy years,  
" of the Gholar, Chach and Babiál soils, are due to the greater  
" preponderance of clay in those soils. But whatever the  
" varieties in the soils thus grouped together, they are, by  
" reason mainly of their superior facilities for catching and  
" holding the rain-fall and drainage of the country, more fer-  
" tile than the ordinary lands, and the majority of them will  
" yield a fair crop even in poor seasons. In the tracts which  
" bear the name of Chach, Gholar and Babiál, care has been  
" taken to return under this head only the really superior  
" land.

" Next follow the ordinary lands of the country, which  
" are usually sandy loams, sometimes level, and sometimes  
" sloping; in some places of great depth, in others with a sub-  
" stratum of rock (usually sandstone, but in the Salt Range  
" limestone) not far from the surface. In the hill tracts and  
" at the foot of the hills, such lands are not unfrequently  
" much cumbered with stones, though those do little harm  
" beyond making the ploughing difficult. The agriculturists  
" describe the better class of these lands as *Maira*, and the  
" worse as *Rakkár*. There is no real standard of distinction  
" between maira and rakkár. Each village will describe its  
" worst soils (and sometimes all its land) as rakkár. And thus  
" a good village will describe, as rakkár, soil which, if situate  
" in a poorer village, would have been better than the rakkár  
" of that village. Then, again, it was a common thing during  
" the measurements to find all the land newly cultivated  
" since last Settlement (nautor) being put down as rakkár;  
" for obviously (so argued the people) the more land  
" we can return as rakkár, the lighter will be the new  
" assessment.

" The first step I took in the matter was to require that  
" in whatever instances the soil classification of a field was  
" altered at the new measurements, the new entry should be  
" made in red ink. This was only the beginning of my diffi-  
" culties, but it had the merit of bringing them to the light.  
" I soon found that the Patwáris and Lambardárs were too  
" weak to deal with the question, and some of them of course  
" abused their position. If pulled up for under-classing the  
" soils, they were sure to begin to over-rate them; and then  
" if pulled up for that, the Zamindárs used it as an opportu-  
" nity for going into the other extreme again. Neither  
" could I have safely put the matter into the hands of lead-

" ing men in each tract. After much trouble and anxiety,  
 " I came to see that those who had the local knowledge sufficient to classify the soils were too much interested in the matter to be trustworthy, and those who were free of self or class interest lacked the local knowledge. And not the least part of the trouble is, that while the new assessments are being made, the agriculturists are under strong temptation to classify the land so as to procure a light assessment; and when the assessment has been announced and they proceed to make the Khewat, it is no easy matter to correct the wrong entries; such entries are challenged of course, and disputes wax hot and long over them, but the people favored by them hold out stoutly for them, and a good many errors stand, to the vitiation of the fair distribution of the jama. I therefore concluded that any reliance on a minute classification of soils would certainly mislead me in the assessment. I made the Patwāris adhere closely to the classification of last Settlement, field by field, except in the cases of obvious error and superfluous refinements; and I decided in respect of produce estimates to confine myself to the three broad distinctions of—

" Irrigated;

" River land (Sailab);

" Lands dependent on rain;

" and in respect of revenue rates to follow the same classification, only further sub-dividing the lands dependent on rain into—

" Hail or manured.

" Mal, Las, Ban, &c.

" Other lands.

" To this extent I believe the classification obtained by the measurements to be fairly reliable in the aggregate. But in dealing with villages separately, it should be weighed along with local knowledge, and not be accepted unreservedly. I proceed to notice the extent of soil classified under each head.

" The limits of the irrigated soils depend on the number

\* Para. 162 of present report. " of wells; and I have sufficiently noticed this subject in para. 69\* above.

"The river or Sailâb lands recorded at the past and present Settlements compare as follows :—

Tahsil.	Circle.	<i>Sailâb land in acres recorded at</i>		Increase or decrease per cent.
		Last Settlement.	This Settlement.	
Jehlam	River Bank ...	8,161	6,575	- 19
	Other circles ...	60	197	...
	Total ...	8,221	6,772	- 18
Chakwal	Dhanni ...	140	504	...
Tallagang	... ...	44	3	...
Pind Dâdan Khân ...	River Bank ...	11,336	17,613	+ 55
	Thal * ...	1,547	1,307	...
	Total ...	12,883	18,920	+ 47
Total District ...		21,288	26,199	+ 23

"In the Jehlam Tahsil the villages on the river bank have been steadily losing by diluvion for several years past ; hence a decrease in the Sailâb area. The increase in the Sailâb area of Tahsil Pind Dâdan Khân is large.

"The Bârâni soils of the past and present Settlements compare as follows :—

\* In a few villages which touch the river banks.

Tahsil.	Circle.	Detail.	Manured.	(In acres and percentages).		Total.
				Mal, Las, Hitär, &c.	Maira, Rakkár, &c.	
JEHŁAM.	River Bank	Former Settlement ...	2,021	1,291	16,485	19,797
		Now	10	7	83	100
	Maidan	Former Settlement ...	3,199	1,305	16,971	21,475
		Now	15	6	79	100
CHAKWAL.	Khuddar	Former Settlement ...	5,118	4,155	42,458	51,731
		Now	10	8	82	100
	Pabbi	Former Settlement ...	7,322	6,227	49,872	63,421
		Now	11	10	79	100
TALLAGANG.	Lundi Patti	Former Settlement ...	7,262	895	25,121	33,278
		Now	22	3	75	100
	Dhanni	Former Settlement ...	8,485	1,696	45,802	55,983
		Now	15	3	82	100
TALLAGANG.	Tallagang	Former Settlement ...	4,370	533	14,037	18,940
		Now	23	3	74	100
	Tallagang	Former Settlement ...	4,153	696	23,546	28,395
		Now	15	2	83	100
TALLAGANG.	Tallagang	Former Settlement ...	3,840	3,218	28,835	35,893
		Now	11	9	80	100
	Tallagang	Former Settlement ...	3,805	4,622	42,055	50,482
		Now	8	9	83	100
TALLAGANG.	Tallagang	Former Settlement ...	8,314	20,913	1,48,310	1,77,537
		Now	5	12	83	100
	Tallagang	Former Settlement ...	9,143	41,950	1,88,500	2,39,653
		Now	4	18	78	100
TALLAGANG.	Tallagang	Former Settlement ...	3,080	26,221	1,39,759	1,69,060
		Now	2	15	83	100
	Tallagang	Former Settlement ...	3,498	25,242	2,29,637	2,58,877
		Now	1	10	89	100

Tahsil.	Circle.	Detail.	Manured.	(In acres and percentages).		Total.
				Mal, Las, Hitar, &c.	Maira, Rakkar, &c.	
PIND DADAN KHAN,	Hill Circle	Former Settlement ...	2,839	26,754	14,691	43,684
		Now	5	61	34	100
	Thal	Former Settlement ...	3,238	34,326	16,897	54,461
		Now	6	63	31	100
Phaphra	Phaphra	Former Settlement ...	354	20,033	7,240	27,627
		Now	1	73	26	100
	River Bank	Former Settlement ...	448	38,348	7,665	46,461
		Now	1	83	18	100
TOTAL,	Tahsil Jehlam	Former Settlement ...	313	7,011	3,352	10,676
		Now	3	66	31	100
	Tahsil Chakwal	Former Settlement ...	422	12,839	2,536	15,297
		Now	3	81	16	100
	River Bank	Former Settlement ...	149	4,071	8,870	13,090
		Now	1	31	68	100
	Tahsil Chakwal	Former Settlement ...	320	6,148	14,700	11,168
		Now	2	29	69	100
	Tahsil Jehlam	Former Settlement ...	18,771	6,874	98,101	1,13,746
		Now	15	6	79	100
	Tahsil Chakwal	Former Settlement ...	23,150	9,924	1,36,191	1,60,174
		Now	14	6	80	100
	Tahsil Chakwal	Former Settlement ...	12,154	24,131	1,77,145	2,13,430
		Now	6	11	83	100
	Tahsil Chakwal	Former Settlement ...	12,948	40,572	2,30,615	2,90,185
		Now	4	16	80	100

Tahsil.	Circle.	Detail.	Manured.	(In acres and percentages).		Total.
				Mal, Las, Hitár, &c.	Maira, Rakkár, &c.	
Tahsil Taliagang	Former Settlement ...		3,080	26,221	1,39,759	1,69,060
			2	15	83	100
	Now	... {	3,498	25,242	2,29,637	2,58,377
			1	10	89	100
TOTAL	Former Settlement ...		3,155	57,869	34,053	95,077
			3	61	36	100
	Now	... {	4,428	91,161	41,798	1,37,387
			3	66	31	100
District	Former Settlement ...		37,160	1,15,095	4,49,058	6,01,313
			6	19	75	100
	Now	... {	44,033	1,72,899	6,38,241	8,55,173
			5	20	75	100

" It will be seen that the proportion of land recorded as " manured is moderate, as compared with the corresponding " entries of the last Settlement. I am more anxious that the " entries of this head should be moderate than to see them " rise, for the people are beginning to apply dressing of " manure to their fields more generally than they used to do. " It would be an innovation to assess, as manured lands, fields " which receive only an occasional dressing of manure; nor " could such lands bear the manured rates hitherto applied " to the better cultivated lands close to the homesteads. " The proportion of manured Bâràni land is low in the River " Bank Circles of Tahsil Pind Dâdan Khán, because the manure " is nearly all applied to the well irrigated lands, area 17,329 " acres.

"The proportion of land assessed as manured in the adjacent Districts is—

District and Settlement.	Tahsil.	PER CENT. OF CULTIVATED AREA ASSESSED AS MANURED.			REMARKS.
		Highest circle.	Lowest circle.	Average of Tahsil	
Gujrat, 1868.	Gujrat	12	4	8	The percentages in the circles adjoining the Jeblam District were 19·19 & 14.
	Khárián	14	4	8	
	Phalia	22	11	16	
	Average of District	...	...	10	
	Gujar Khan	8	4	6	
Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi	15	2	10	I omit the hill Tahsils Kalúta and Murree.
	Fatteh Jang	14	4	8	
	Pindi Gheb	2	2	2	
	Attock	23	4	18	
	Average of District	...	...	9	

"Similar information for Shahpur is not forthcoming in the Settlement Report.

"The proportion recorded as superior loam soils, i. e., "Ban, Las, Mal, Hitár and such like, also corresponds fairly "with the similar entries at last Settlement. There is a "considerable increase in the Dhanni Circle of the Chakwál "Tahsil, which is due to the fact that the lands of this circle "are undoubtedly much better levelled and embanked than "they were 20 years ago. The increase of this class of lands "in the Thal and Phaphra Circles is due to the same cause."

Quoting still from the Assessment Report, the tenures and rents may be thus described :—

"The village tenures are bhaiàchàra with rare exceptions; the revenue being usually distributed among the holdings by rates on soils. The following figures are approximately correct, being taken from the Regular Settlement records :—

TAHSIL.	Zamindari estates.	Pattidari estates.	Bhaiachara estates.	Total estates
Jehlam ... ... ...	17	34	385	436
Chakwal ... ... ...	12	32	203	247
Tallagang ... ... ...	5	2	79	86
Pind Dádan Khán ...	13	6	191	210
<b>TOTAL DISTRICT ...</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>979</b>

"The District is throughout one of small holdings. The "average cultivated area of holdings in each assessment "circle is—

Tahsil.	CIRCLE.	Owners.	AVERAGE CULTIVATED AREA (ACRES) OF THE HOLDINGS OF			
			TENANTS.		Paying in kind.	
			Paying in cash.	Tenants-at- will.	Heredi- tary.	Tenants-at- will.
Jehlam ...	River Bank	... 14	3	1	4	2
	Maidán	... 14	3	1	6	2
	Khuddar	... 13	3	2	1	2
	Pabbi	... 12	4	2	2	2
Chakwal ...	Lundi Patti	... 13	5	2	5	2
	Dhanni	... 27	6	3	6	3
Tallagang	Tallagang	... 32	12	9	15	8
Pind Dádan Khán.	Hill Circle	... 12	4	2	5	4
	Thal	... 24	7	4	7	4
	Phapra	... 20	4	1	2	3
	River Bank	... 15	3	2	4	4

"It will be observed that in Dhanni and Tallagang, and "the drier tracts (Thal and Phapra) of the Pind Dádan "Khán Tahsíl, the holdings are much larger than elsewhere ; "the population being less dense, and the agriculture "rougher. The average size of the tenant's holdings appears "smaller than it really is, for a tenant frequently holds land "under more than one owner, or owns a holding of his own, "and cultivates as a tenant part of another owner's holding.

"To understand the state of cash rents in this District, "it is necessary to read carefully the portion of the Settlement Report\* which relates to this

\* Paras. 239 to 251 "subject. Under the Summary Settlement of Settlement Report. "a cultivator either paid a kind rent, or "he paid cash Revenue rates on the same terms as the village "proprietary body. The number of cultivators not entitled "to rights of ownership who then paid at these rates was "very large. This usage was the natural outcome of the "Sikh system described in paragraph 288 of the Settlement "Report, which did not recognise and had gone far to "extinguish any privileged status among those classes "whom we now regard as the owners of the soil. The Regular "Settlement put an end to this equality among the classes "paying cash rates. It defined the owners of each village, "and all other cultivators paying cash rates were recorded as "their tenants, and were charged with an owner's rate " (málikána) in addition to the revenue; such tenants being "for the most part classified as follows :—

- "(1).—Ancient tenants, *i.e.*, those who come in before  
"the great famine of A. D. 1783;
- "(2).—Old tenants, *i.e.*, those who had held for more  
"than 50 years;
- "(3).—Tenants of later standing entitled to occupancy  
"rights;
- "(4).—Tenants-at-will.

"In the Jehlam Tahsil this classification of occupancy "tenants was not made, probably because the record of rights "was completed before it was adopted. It was also the "intention of the Settlement Officer that the class first "named should be charged only the Government revenue "and cesses and a small addition for Malba; the 2nd class "revenue and cesses, plus 2 to 4 annas per rupee of revenue "as málikána; and the 3rd class the same, plus 4 to 8 annas "per rupee; as a matter of fact, however, the special "circumstances of each case operated to vary these rates "materially, as will be seen in the figures given below. Lastly, "the Settlement Officer wished the lump sum only to be

" recorded, and not the details by which it was arrived at, " and then that the rents should be periodically re-adjusted " according to the variations in the price of corn. But this " part of his plan has failed of accomplishment ; the details " of the rents, revenue, cesses and so many annas per rupee " mālikāna were recorded, and are well known to the persons " concerned ; and the periodical re-valuations of the rent, " which he hoped to establish, have never been resorted to. " Full details of the cash rents as they now stand are given in " the Statement II (a) herewith forwarded. They are " briefly—

Rents charged at	TAHSIL JEHLM.		TAHSIL CHAKWAL.		TAHSIL TALLAGANG.		TAHSIL PIND DADAN KHAN.		TOTAL.	
	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at-will.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at-will.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at-will.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at-will.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at-will.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1.—Lump rate on holding ... ...	5	369	686	318	110	107	42	16	843	810
2.—Acreage rates not reckoned on the revenue ... ...	...	182	172	121	2,718	...	...	9	2,890	312
3.—Revenue rates only... ... ...	330	1,479	703	150	3,257	1,740	1,279	2,651	5,569	6,020
4.—Revenue rate, plus mālikāna reckoned per rupee of revenue—										
(a)—Less than 2 ans.	14,782	9,036	11,353	1,035	5,055	503	5,266	671	36,456	11,245
(b)—Above 2 annas and up to 4 annas	3,880	3,905	19,014	1,972	4,598	123	1,718	352	29,210	6,352
(c)—Above 4 annas up to 8 annas ...	...	2	4,075	47	1,228	1,988	...	...	6,303	2,037
(d)—More than 8 annas ... ...	...	2	789	...	...	...	...	...	789	...
Total Tahsil ...	18,997	14,975	36,792	3,643	16,966	4,461	8,305	3,699	81,060	26,778

" A detailed account of the few instances in which tenants " pay by lump rates on holdings, or by acreage rates not " reckoned on the Revenue, will be found at the end of State- " ment II (a). But the above table shows that with in- " significant exceptions there are no cash rents, properly so " called, in the District ; and that nearly every tenant who " does not pay a kind rent by a customary share of the pro-

"duce, pays cash rates obtained by taking the revenue rates, and adding thereto a small enhancement as mālikāna."

There being no real cash rents in the District, it was necessary to found the assessment either on a valuation of the usual rents in kind, that is to say, on a produce estimate, or on general deductions from the assessment rates of last Settlement. The assessment instructions directed that the demand for Land Revenue should not exceed one-half of the share of the produce of an estate ordinarily receivable by the landlord, either in money or in kind. The share of the gross produce ordinarily paid in each Tahsil by tenants-at-will is stated above; and in the following statement that share is shown along with the proportion assumed as half assets due to Government under the above instructions:—

173  
THE PRODUCE  
ESTIMATE.

TAHSIL.	SHARE OF GROSS PRODUCE.	
	Usually received by owners from tenants.	Assumed as Government's due at half assets.
Jehlam ... ... ... ...		
Pind Dàdan Khán ... ... ...	45 per cent.	25 per cent.
Chakwál ... ... ... ...		
Tallagang... ... ... ...	31 ,,	16 per cent., or $\frac{1}{6}$

In the first three instances the exact share would be  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. But the difference between this and one-fourth produce was neglected, because the owner often gets a share of the straw and other minor profits of which the produce estimate took no account.

The produce was valued at the average of the prices received by agriculturists during the 44 years ending 1876.

The method by which these were ascertained, and the results, have been explained in paras. 164 to 166 of this report. The Financial Commissioner considered this valuation too lenient, observing that the two principal staples of wheat

and bájra, the 44 year valuation, differed from the more recent values to the following extent :—

TAHSIL.	Sérs per Rupee.		
	A. D. 1853 to 1860.	A. D. 1861 to 1875.	44 years ending 1876.
<i>Wheat.</i>			
Pind Dádan Khán	40	28	35
Jehlam	49	29	41
Chakwál	47	27	38
Tallagang	50	34	45
<i>Bájra.</i>			
Pind Dádan Khán	50	31	45
Jehlam	56	29	50
Chakwál	52	31	44
Tallagang	41	36	48

The 44 year valuation adopted was certainly light; but not to a very material extent, as compared with the values up to that date assumed in the assessments of the Mooltan, Deraját and Peshawar Divisions. In the assessment of those Districts wheat had up to 1878 usually been valued at 35 sérs and bájra at 40 sérs the rupee. Moreover, in 1875 and 1876, just before the famine in Southern India, grain had actually been selling in the District at the values assumed. I mention these circumstances, because I think that the events of the last 6 years (*viz.*, the famine in Southern India, the high prices which prevailed in the Northern Panjáb during the Afghán war, and the Railway extension northwards), as also the greater care with which assessment estimates are now prepared, have so altered current views on prices, that it is not easy now to appreciate the position of an officer who 5 years ago was called on to make an estimate of this nature.

The rest of the produce estimate is a calculation to which I cannot look back with any satisfaction. It is quite possible to make a very fair estimate of the produce of any District,

if the crop areas are carefully observed for a succession of harvests. If the District has a good and steady rain-fall, it may be sufficient to observe the crops of one year; I doubt whether less than 2 years' observation would be sufficient in the Jehlam District. But the system in vogue in 1875 and in 1876, when the Settlement measurements were made, did not provide for any proper observation of the crops.

As each cultivated field was measured, a crop was written down against it, either that it then bore or the one which had last been reaped off it. At the time when the measurements were going on, I pointed out to higher authority that the crop areas so obtained would certainly be exaggerated; and it was not possible for me to amend these data in the 3 months allowed to me for assessment. Ultimately I made such rough estimates as it was possible for me to apply to the data at my command, and they were useful as guides to a certain extent. But they are not worth quoting in this report; and the only really valuable part of them consisted in an extensive series of produce experiments, which will be found detailed in my assessment report.

In dealing with each circle I relied mainly on an examination of the Khewats of the last Settlement. One of three methods had necessarily been followed in making every Khewat:—

- (a).—Either the demand was distributed by rates on soils.
- (b).—Or it was distributed by two rates, one on irrigated and the other on unirrigated land.
- (c).—Or it was distributed by an even rate on all cultivation alike. And the Zamindari and Pattidari villages, where the tenure necessitated the distribution of the jama by shares, can be considered as falling under this head, for such a Khewat is independent of any classification of soils.

174  
AN ACCOUNT OF THE  
ASSESSMENT OF EACH  
CIRCLE.

The villages of each circle were accordingly classified in three lists on the above principle. In the 1st and 2nd lists (*a—b*) were shown the several soil rates charged in each Khewat, the area charged within each rate, and the gross Revenue thus paid by each description of soil in each village. Then adding up for each circle the total area of each soil and the total Revenue paid by it, I deduced the average rate per acre assessed on each soil in the Khewat. I thus supplied the absence of the Revenue rates of last Settlement by the average soil rates charged in the Khewats of each circle. The value of the result is unquestionable; for these rates embody in a material degree the experience of the agriculturists themselves,—experience which arose prior to last Settlement, and

which has been acted on successfully for 20 years past. Their weak point as guides is, that the last Settlement was followed by an increase of cultivation in nearly every circle, and by a rise in prices, which practically so lightened the rates in many cases as to make errors of distribution unimportant. This is a defect from which no rates could under the circumstances have escaped. We need also to remember that the making of the Khewats is not entirely the work of the land-owners, but that the method of distribution adopted by them is certainly influenced by current modes of Settlement.

In the circumstances of the District, and without the assistance that would have been derived from one or two year's correct registration of the crops, these Khewat rates were the only reliable data for guidance. The results of the assessment in each circle will now be described. I would ask that it be borne in mind that the deduced average of the rates used in the village Khewats of last Settlement, though of the greatest possible value as general guides, required to be accepted with reservations in some few instances, where I knew that the Khewats were misleading. It should also be remembered that the similar Khewat rates of the new Settlement have been applied to a much larger area, which includes much new and rough cultivation reclaimed with no little industry; that is, where the average Khewat rates of the two Settlements appear to be identical, the new rate, owing to the nature of the area on which it is reckoned, may in fact represent a higher charge.

175  
RIVER BANK CIR.  
CLE, TAHSIL JEH-  
LAM.

The demand from this circle in 1877-78 was Rs. 37,179, and averaged Re. 1-4-8 per acre cultivated. There was a good deal of debt in the villages north of Jehlam, and a good deal of deterioration had occurred in the Sailab lands; and about Rs. 4,400 had been remitted during the currency of the Settlement for land destroyed by river action. I did not myself think that the assessment should be enhanced; and I wished to give a reduction of 6 per cent. I pointed out that my assessment was considerably higher than that of the lands on the opposite side of the river in

the Gujrat District. But the Financial Commissioner considered that the Sailab lands should be assessed not at Re.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per acre, as proposed by me, but at Re  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; and the effect of this was to indicate a gross assessment of Rs. 36,724

	River Bank or Bet.	
	Tahsil Jehlam,	Tahsil Kharian
Per cent. of cultivation.	Irrigated by wells	2·6
	Manured ..	11
	Sailab ..	23
Acres irrigated per well ..	4	8
Average assessment per acre cul- tivated ..	Annas 19 $\frac{1}{4}$	15

The village assessments actually announced came to Rs. 36,515, or 2 per cent. less than the expired assessment.

After the new Khewats had been made, an examination of them showed the following results:—

Rs. 181 has been charged to fallow land at  $4\frac{1}{4}$  annas per acre. In 6 villages Rs 3,000 has been charged by differential rates on irrigated and unirrigated, the rate being Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and Rs.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  respectively. In 37 villages Rs. 10,000 has been charged by an even rate on all cultivation alike; or by proprietary shares, and averages Rs.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per acre cultivated. In the remaining 31 villages Rs. 17,000 has been charged by soil rates, which compare with the Revenue rates of the circle as follows:—

Per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area of circle.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khewat rates.	Old Khewat rates.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Well irrigated ...	3	3 0 0	2 5 3	2 9 0
River Sainab ...	23	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Manured ...	11	1 8 0	1 6 0	} 1 12 0
Unirrigated { Las, Hitar ...	5	1 8 0	1 11 0	
Other cultivation ...	58	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0

The new assessment is Rs. 700 in excess of rates, and it averages rather less than Re. 1-4-5 per acre cultivated.

The demand from this circle in 1877-78 was Rs. 62,855. At the time the expired Settlement was made, the demand averaged Re.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per acre cultivated; but this had fallen by increase of cultivation to one rupee. The increase in cultivation since last Settlement is 23 per cent. The rates proposed gave a new jama of Rs. 73,033, or an increase of 15 per cent. on the old jama. The sum actually secured by the detailed village assessments is Rs. 72,725, or Re. 1-2-0 per acre cultivated. The new Khewats when examined showed the following results:—

176  
PLAIN CIRCLE,  
TAHSIL JEHLAM.

Rs. 210 has been charged to fallow land by a rate of 3 annas per acre. In 7 villages Rs. 4,000 has been charged by differential rates on irrigated and unirrigated cultivation, the rates being Re. 1-14-0 and Re.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  respectively. In 116 villages Rs. 34,000 has been charged by an even rate on all

cultivation alike, or by proprietary shares, and averages Re. 1-3-0 per acre cultivated ; and in 70 villages Rs. 34,000 has been charged by soil rates, which compare with the Revenue rates of the circle as follows :—

Per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area of circle.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khewat rates.	Old Khewat rates.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Well irrigated ... ...	2	3 0 0	2 9 0	2 10 0
Sailab ... ...	...	1 4 0	...	2 12 0
Unirrigated	Manured ...	11	1 8 0	1 11 0
	Las, Hitar ...	10	1 8 0	1 7 0
	Other cultivation ...	77	1 0 0	1 2 0

177  
KHUDDAR CIRCLE, was Rs. 36,329. When that assessment was made, it averaged 17½ annas per acre. During its currency cultivation increased 68 per cent., and the incidence of the assessment had consequently fallen to 10½ annas per acre cultivated. But as much of the new cultivation was of a rather poor and laborious character, banked in terraces on the sides of ravines, I did not at first propose a greater increase of Revenue than 27 per cent.; this was less than my Revenue rates, and the Financial Commissioner directed that the full amount of the Revenue rates should be secured. These yielded an increase of 35 per cent.; the gross new assessment being Rs. 48,928, or 14 annas per acre cultivated. The new Khewats when examined showed the following results :—

Less than Rs. 100 has been charged to fallow land. Rs. 5,000 has been charged on proprietary shares, or by an even rate on cultivation; and the rest (Rs. 43,000) has been

distributed by soil rates, which compare with the new Revenue rates as follows :—

Per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area of circle.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khewat rates.	Old Khewat rates.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Well irrigated	..	1	3 0 0	3 2 0
Sailab	..	..	1 4 0	..
Manured	..	15	1 8 0	1 7 0
Unirrigated	Las, Hitar	3	1 8 0	1 5 0
Other cultivation	..	81	0 12 0	0 12 5
				0 15 0

Thus the agriculturists of this circle have contented themselves with a division of the unirrigated cultivation into manured and unmanured. The area charged as "Las," being less than one 100 acres, is so small that I omit it from the calculation.

The closing demand of the last Settlement in this circle was Rs. 26,348. When that assessment was made, it averaged Re. 1-6-0 per acre cultivated; during its currency cultivation increased (in the poorer soils) 51 per cent., and the incidence of the jama on cultivation thus fell to 15 annas. Here also I proposed at first to assess slightly below my new rates; but the Financial Commissioner disagreeing, Rs. 31,148, or rather more than the full rate jama, has been assessed, averaging 17½ annas per acre now cultivated, and yielding an increase of 18 per cent. I should explain that, though the increase in cultivation was 51 per cent. measured by the area, this increase, corrected according to the value of the new soils, really equalled only 31 per cent. The result on the Khewat is as follows :—

Only Rs. 30 has been charged to fallow. Rs. 5,000 has been distributed on village system of shares, or by an even

178  
PADDI CIRCLE,  
TAMSIL JEHLAM.

rate on cultivation, and the rest (Rs. 26,000) by soil rates, which compare with the Revenue rates, thus :—

Per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area of circle.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khewat rates.	Old Khewat rates.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Well irrigated ...	0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 10 0
Unirrigated { Manured ...	15	2 0 0	1 15 0	2 1 0
{ Las, Hitār ...	2	2 0 0	...	2 0 0
{ Other cultivation ...	83	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 2 0

The area charged as "Las" being only 400 acres, the rate Re. 1½ is not of importance. Here also, as in the previous circle, the agriculturists have contented themselves with a division of the unirrigated cultivation into manured and unmanured.

In all 4 circles of the Tahsil, the area charged in the new Khewats agrees closely with that reckoned in the assessment papers.

179  
RESULT, TAHSIL  
JEHLEM.

The result for the whole Tahsil is an increase on the jama of 1877-78 of 16 per cent., or Rs. 26,644; the increase in cultivation being 34 per cent. in the gross, or corrected for the inferior quality of the new land 25 per cent. The former jama averaged Re. 1-4-3 per acre cultivated

\* Per cent. of cultivated area of Tahsil at the time it was made; and the incidence fell during its currency by increase of Jehlam— Chāhi ... 1·2 cultivation to 14½ annas. It now stands Sailāb ... 3·8 at 17 annas. Considering that there Hail ... 13·1 fourths of this cultivation is only average Las, &c. ... 5·5 soil, I do not think this is otherwise than a Mairā, Rakkar 76·4 sufficient assessment. The circumstances of one circle did not admit of an increase; in the other circles the increases taken are 15, 35, and 18 per cent.

180  
TAHSILS TALLAGANG  
AND CHAKWAL.

The Tahsils of Tallagang and Chakwal do not represent the same diversity of features as occur in the Jehlam Tahsil.

The principal results of the re-assessment are shown in the following table :—

	<i>Tahsil Chakwal,</i>		<i>Tahsil Tallagang.</i>
	<i>Circle Lundi Patti.</i>	<i>Circle Dhanni.</i>	
Jama of 1877-78	... 38,390	1,39,228	89,007
Amount of new rates	... 46,473	1,69,733	1,20,014
Actually assessed	... 46,795	1,70,635	1,20,110
Increase per cent. on jama of 1877-78	22	22	34
Increase in cultivation since last Settlement.	41	36	54
The same corrected according to the quality of the cultivation.	31	35	40
Incidence of expired assessment—	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
(I).—When first introduced per acre then cultivated.	17	12½	8½
(II).—In 1877-78 on existing cultivation.	12	9½	5½
Incidence of new assessment on existing cultivation.	14½	11½	7½

The new assessments have been treated in the Khewats in the following manner :—

#### CHAKWAL TAHSIL.

(I).—*Lundi Patti.*—Rs. 8,000 has been charged by differential rates on irrigated and unirrigated, the rates being Rs. 4-11-0 and annas 14 per acre respectively. Rs. 15,000 has been charged by systems of village shares, or by an even rate on cultivation ; and Rs. 24,000 has been distributed

by soil rates, which compare with the sanctioned Revenue rates, thus :—

Per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area of circle.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khewat rates.	Old Khewat rates.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Well irrigated ...	1 5 0 0	4 15 0	5 6 0	
Unirrigated. { Manured ...	8 1 8 0	1 9 0	1 10 0	
{ Las, Hitár ...	9 1 8 0	...	1 8 0	
{ Other land ...	82 0 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	

Here again any other division of the unirrigated cultivation, except into manured and unmanured, has been rejected by the village-owners.

(II).—*Circle Dhanni*.—Rs. 500 has been charged to fallow at 3 annas per acre. Rs. 25,000 has been distributed by differential rates on irrigated and unirrigated cultivation, the rates being Rs. 5-10-0 and 10 annas per acre respectively. Rs. 54,000 has been charged by village systems of shares, or by even rates on all cultivation alike; and Rs. 92,000 has been distributed by soil rates, which compare with the sanctioned Revenue rates as follows :—

Per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area of circle.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khewat rates.	Old Khewat rates.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Well irrigated ...	1 5 0 0	5 4 0	5 3 0	
Sailáb ...	... 1 8 0	...	...	
Unirrigated. { Manured ...	4 1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	
{ Las, Hitár ...	17 1 0 0	{ 0 10 0	{ 1 1 0	
{ Other cultivation. ...	78 0 9 0		{ 0 11 0	

Here also the general rejection of any other classification of unirrigated land, except manured and unmanured, is marked, though not so complete as in the previous cases.

In circle Lundi Patti the area charged in the new Khewats agrees closely with that reckoned in the assessment papers; but in Circle Dhanni the former exceeds the latter by 4 per cent.

#### TAHSIL TALLAGANG.

As the assessment of this Tahsil was raised by one-third, no Revenue rate was imposed on the culturable waste; but in the new Khewats the village-owners have charged one-tenth of the new assessment to culturable waste. Rs. 7,000 of the new assessment has been charged on systems of village shares, or by an even rate on all cultivation alike (including therein some culturable waste), and Rs. 16,000 by differential rates on irrigated (Rs. 4-9-0) and unirrigated (annas 5). The rest (Rs. 97,000) has been charged by soil rates, which compare with the sanctioned Revenue rates, thus:—

Per acre.	Per cent of cultivated area of circle.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khe- wat rates.	Old Khe- wat rates.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Well irrigated ... ... ...	1	3 12 0	3 9 0	3 8 0
Unirrigated. { Manured ...	1	0 14 0	0 11 0	0 10 6
	Moist low-lying lands...	10	0 14 0	0 7 0
Other cultivation ... ...	88	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Culturable waste ... ...	...	...	0 1 6	0 1 6

The cultivated area charged with rates in my Assessment Report was 259,000 acres. The area charged in the new Khewat is 413,000, viz.—

	Acres.
Cultivated ... ... ...	295,170
Culturable waste ... ... ...	118,000

The large amount of culturable waste charged in the new Khewats shows that the village-owners are confident that the present limits of cultivation will soon expand considerably.

181  
TAHSIL PIND  
DADAN KHAN.

The four circles of the Pind Dadan Khan Tahsil are of very diverse character. The re-assessment has given the following results in each :—

	Hill Circle.	Phaphra.	Thal.	River Bank.
Jama of 1877-78 ... ...	58,385	16,350	35,691	* 71,998
Amount of new rates ...	66,313	18,106	40,283	85,403
Actually assessed ... ...	65,960	18,155	39,865	78,220
Increase per cent. on jama of 1877-78 ... ... ...	13	11	12	9
Increase in cultivation since last Settlement ... ...	25	42	64	47
The same corrected according to the quality of the cultivation ... ... ...	24	33	40	33
<hr/>				
Incidence of expired Settlement—				
(I)—When first introduced per acre then cultivated ...	Annas. 21½	Annas. 23½	Annas. 18½	Annas. 29½
(II)—In 1877-78 on existing cultivation ...	17½	17½	12	21½
Incidence of new assessment on existing cultivation ...	19½	19½	13½	23

\* (1st year of Regular Settlement Rs. 67,150).

182  
PAHAR OR HILL CIRCLE.

The area charged in the Khewats agrees closely with that reckoned in the assessment returns. Rs. 7,000 has been charged on systems of village shares, or by an even rate on all cultivation alike. Rs. 21,000 has been charged by differential rates on irrigated (Rs. 3-2-0) and unirrigated (Re. 1-2-0) lands. The rest (Rs. 38,000) has been distributed by soil rates, which compare as follows with the sanctioned Revenue rates :—

Per acre.	Percent. of cultivated area of circle.	Sanc- tioned Revenue rates.	New Khewat rates.	Old Khewat rates.	No. of acres charged with each rate
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Irrigated by hill springs ...	2	4 0 0	2 10 0	3 13 0	350
Manured ...	6	2 8 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1,920
Unirrigated. { Las, Hitár ...	62	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	21,000
Other land ...	30	0 12 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	9,200

The average incidence is Re. 1-3-0 per acre. No fallow land has been charged.

I do not think a heavier increase could at present have been conveniently taken in this circle. The new cultivation is not good. The population is 564 to the square mile of cultivation, the holdings average 12 acres, and five-sixths are cultivated by the owners themselves. There is little land now uncultivated which can be profitably reclaimed, and what is reclaimed costs much labor.

The area charged in the Khewats is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. less *Sanctioned Revenue rates, per acre.* than that reckoned in the assessment return. No fallow land has been charged. Châhi ... 2 4 0 With the exception of the 1,000 acres of Barâni ... 1 3 0 poor Mairacharged at 14 annas per acre, and 56 acres irrigated by a hill stream, the new Khewats of the villages in this circle have drawn no distinction between classes of soils. Their average incidence on cultivation is Re. 1-4-6. The sanctioned rates were Rs.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per acre for irrigated and Re. 1-3-0 for unirrigated cultivation.

183  
PHAPRA CIRCLE.

My increase in this circle is perhaps light; but my assessment resulted from a soil classification, by which more than four-fifths of the cultivation was put in the superior class as "Ban" or embanked fields. But the term has not the same meaning here as in the rest of the District; all the fields here are embanked, in order that each may retain its share of the drainage from the Salt Range. The soil is no doubt good; but the rain-fall is not so good as in the Jehlam Tahsil and east half (Lundi Patti) of Chakwâl; and the average incidence of my assessment of this circle is higher than that of any circle in Jehlam except the River Bank. I do not think that this is wrong in itself; but I draw attention to the circumstance as showing that the assessment is not unduly light.

*Sanctioned Revenue rates, per acre.*

Châhi ... 2 4 0	Sailâb ... 1 4 0	Barâni ... 0 13 0
-----------------	------------------	-------------------

In the new Khewats the small Châhi area (501 acres) has been charged at Re. 1-14-0 per acre, and the Sailâb (1,109 acres) at Re. 1-2-0 per acre; Barâni cultivation has not been divided into classes.

184  
THAL CIRCLE.

The area (99,751 acres) charged in the new Khewats is a little more than double the area (48,393 acres) reckoned in my assessment report. The excess is caused by the inclusion in the new Khewats of large areas of culturable waste in 21 villages out of the 31 that compose the Thal Circle. The presumption usually raised by the inclusion in the new Khewats of a large area of culturable waste is that the village-owners anticipate an early corresponding increase of the

cultivated area, or that the Settlement returns understated the cultivated area. As at present informed (and I know the tract fairly well), I do not think the usual presumption arises. The waste lands are very much divided, and are mixed up with the cultivated lands. In many parts of the Thal it is necessary to supplement the rain-fall with the drainage of adjacent waste lands; and the scarcity of the rain-fall and the abundance of land encourages the agriculturists to shift from time to time the site of their cultivation within the limits of their own holdings. The local Settlement Officers are inclined to think that the heavy charges on the waste have been prompted, in some instances, by the amount of the new jamas.

The Financial Commissioner remarked that in Miánwáli also, where there is similar country to this, the Zamíndárs had put a high rate on waste; the cultivated plots and the waste land attached being in a sense single fields, and the area of cultivation in such half waste and half cultivated fields varying greatly according to season.

My unwillingness to increase the assessment of this circle in a greater degree, in spite of an apparent 64 per cent. increase in cultivation, excited unfavorable comment. In reply I maintained, and I still think, that it is doubtful whether an increase of this amount has occurred. The measurements of the last Settlement were very bad in this tract. There is some good land at its eastern end. But, as a rule, the rain-fall is more fickle here than in any other part of the District. The rain always reaches it later than other parts of the District. Slight falls do not reach it at all. The soil is a stiff clay with a strong taint of Kallar,—a combination of qualities the very worst for cultivation dependent on scanty rain.

The success of the crops is so uncertain, and their area so fluctuating, that I was strongly inclined to propose a fluctuating assessment. In fact I now regret that this was not done. If any village in this tract requires relief, it should certainly be given in the form of a fluctuating assessment. I am myself thoroughly satisfied that the present assessment which secures to Government a fixed Revenue of  $13\frac{1}{4}$  annas for every acre of the large area now returned as cultivated, is a full and sufficient one; and inquiries instituted by me showed that it agrees both in its details and its average incidence with the assessment paid by the adjacent and similar Mohar tract of the Khusháb Tahsil (District Shahpur).

Rs. 10,000 has been charged by systems of village shares, or by even rates on all cultivation alike. Rs. 16,000 has been charged by differential rates on irrigated (Re. 1-13-0) and unirrigated (Re. 1-6-0) land. The rest, Rs 52,000, has been distributed by soil rates, which compare with the sanctioned Revenue rates as follows:—

Per acre.	Per cent of culti- vated area.	Sanctioned Revenue rates.	New Khe- wat rates.	Old Khewat rates.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Well irrigated ...	... 31	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 5 0
Sailáb ...	... 31	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 11 0
Unirrigated cultivation ...	... 28	0 14 0	1 3 0	1 7 0

I did not myself wish to take a higher increase in this circle than 7 per cent. My view was that the circle was undoubtedly heavily assessed at last Settlement; that 21 villages still needed relief to the extent of about Rs. 3,000; and that during the currency of the Settlement an increase of about 8 per cent. had already been taken in the annual di-alluvial.

I had proposed to charge the Sailáb at only Re. 1½ and the Cháhi at Rs. 2½ per acre. But the Financial Commissioner, relying on statements in the previous Settlement Report, disagreed with the conclusion that I had arrived at concerning the heavy incidence of the previous assessment; and raised the Sailáb rate to Re. 1½ and the Cháhi rate to Rs. 2½; but he accepted from me a detailed village assessment about 9 per cent. below the rates;—a result substantially the same as the acceptance of my proposed rates on Cháhi and Sailáb. In the correspondence on the subject the Sailáb and Cháhi rates actually assessed in the adjacent Shahpur river circles were (as I afterwards pointed out) inadvertently overstated; and thus contributed to the impression that my proposed rates were too low. I have no reason to suppose that the detailed village assessment finally accepted by the Financial Commissioner is working otherwise than satisfactorily. It is a full assessment; and practically there is not much room for extension of cultivation. But at present prices are very favorable; and I hope the assessment will work well. It is possible that I was wrong in thinking the Cháhi rate sufficiently high at Rs. 2½ per acre; but in my reports I gave full reasons for my conclusion, which have not been answered to my satisfaction; and the belief that the Shahpur rates were higher turned out to be

mistaken. As regards the Sainâb both of this Tahsil and Jehlam, I certainly retain my previous opinion that Re.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  is too heavy an all round rate; and the additional knowledge I have since gained of Sainâb assessment in other submontane Districts has only confirmed me in this view.

186

GROSS RESULTS FOR  
THE WHOLE DIS-  
TRICT.

The result of the assessment for the whole District is as follows:—

TAHSIL.	Gross assess- ment.	Deduct on account of Jâgirs, Inâms and protective Pattas, &c.	Balance, being Revenue paid to Govern- ment for the 1st year of new assess- ment (Kharif 1879 and Rabi 1880).	
SEE COLS. 90-93 OF APPENDIX I.	Jehlam ... ... ...	189,639	5,190	184,449
	Chakwâl ... ... ...	217,825	8,122	209,703
	Tallagang ... ... ...	120,385	9,751	110,634
	Pind Dâdan Khân ... ... ...	202,669	13,810	188,859
	Total District ...	730,518	36,873	693,645

PARA. 58 OF ASSESS-  
MENT REPORT.

The Government's demand for the year 1877-78 appears to have been Rs. 5,82,244, so that the new assessment has added Rs. 1,11,401, or 19 per cent., to the Government's Rent Roll. The Settlement Officer's letter forwarding this report states the increase at Rs. 1,24,904. It is not now in my power to explain this discrepancy; but Mr. Thomson's figures are no doubt correct, as I have not taken account of minor changes which occurred between the years 1879 and now.

187  
CESSSES.

The cesses levied in addition to the Revenue are—

Local rate	...	...	...	8	5	4
Road cess	...	...	...	1	0	0
School cess	...	...	...	1	0	0
Post	...	...	...	0	8	0
Patwâri cess	...	...	...	4	0	0
Lambardâr's cess	...	...	...	5	0	0
TOTAL	...	19	13	4		

The only portion of these that have been newly imposed are 1 per cent. of the Patwári cess and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. postal cess.

It is worth while mentioning that a camel-grazing tax was levied up to 1881 throughout the District, except in Tahsil Jehlam. The receipts had in recent years averaged Rs. 3,100 per annum, the tax being levied by annual enumeration. It was organised on this basis at a time when the Government Rakhs had not been demarcated; and as its continuance involved difficulties in the management of Rakh lands—each camel on which Tirni had been paid being entitled to graze free—the tax was abolished in 1881.

Under Government's new orders no camel Tirni is levied; and camels grazing in Government's Rakhs will be charged grazing fees on the same system as applies to other cattle.

Government's orders on the assessment direct that it be accepted for a term of 20 years; and this has been duly noted in the engagements. The reasons against allowing a longer term were that we had felt a difficulty in recovering at one bound the full increased assessment suggested by extended cultivation and enhanced prices. Moreover, the Railway extension northwards to Rawalpindi will materially improve the position of the District as regards prices and traffic. When making the detailed village assessments I felt very much embarrassed by the large simultaneous increase, both in prices and in cultivation, with which I had to deal, and in such cases it is always a question what amount of enhancement can properly be demanded with reference to the previous circumstances of the village. While, therefore, avoiding too sudden and severe an increase in the Government's demand, I thought it my duty to recommend that the leases should be restricted to 20 years; at the end of which time I have little doubt that the Revenue will again be enhanced by a fifth, partly on account of prices, and partly on account of the increase in cultivation which will have occurred in the interval. And Government accepted this recommendation.

188

CAMEL TIRNI.

SECRETARY GOVT.  
PANJAB'S NO. 733,  
DATED 7TH JULY  
1881.

189

TERM OF SETTLEMENT.

## CHAPTER VII.

## THE RECORD OF RIGHTS.

190      The Record of Rights prepared for each village during  
 FORM OF THE RE. the present re-settlement consists of the following documents, *viz.* :—  
 CORD.

- a.*.—A List of Papers.
- b.*.—Shajra Kishtwár or Field Map.
- c.*.—Khasra Kishtwár or Field Register.
- d.*.—Naksha Châhát or Statement of Rights in wells.
- e.*.—Darkhwást Málguzári or engagement to pay the Land Revenue Assessed.
- f.*.—An alphabetical list of owners and tenants.
- g.*.—A Pedigree Table of the owners with a sketch of the constitution of the village and of its fiscal history.
- h.*.—Muntakhîb wa Khewat with a Rubkári on the subject of the Báchh.
- i.*.—An appendix to the Khewat, being a list of Rent Free holdings.
- j.*.—The Wájib-ul-arz or Statement of Custom.
- k.*.—The Rubkár Akhir or Final Proceeding.

I propose to mention briefly such topics connected with these Records as appear to call for notice.

191      THE FIELD MAP. The village Field Maps are on the scale of 16 inches to the mile, or 60 Karams to the inch. The square measure in use in the District is as under:

9 Square Karams	= 1 Marla.
20 Marlas	= 1 Kanál.
4 Kanáls	= 1 Bigha.
2 Bighas	= 1 Ghumáo.

A Karam is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet English. Thus the Marla is the same as a Pole, a Kanál is half a Rood, a Bigha is 2 Rods, and a Ghumáo a Statute Acre. I have tested the maps on many occasions, and have nearly always found them accurate.

192      THE KHASRA AND OTHER PAPERS. The Khasra and the Naksha Châhát are in the usual form. The Pedigree Table exhibits the constitution of the village in brief. It distinguishes Lambardárs and owners who are absent, minors, childless or out of possession. It also distinguishes holdings in the possession of females.

193      SPECIAL RUBKARI. The Rubkári attached to the Muntakhîb was drawn up at the instance of the Settlement Commissioner, and is mainly intended to regulate the so-called Taluqdári dues which will be noticed hereafter.

The Wájib-ul-arz was drawn up upon a plan devised by Major Wace. One section was afterwards added by me under orders of the Settlement Commissioner upon the subject of Government rights to mines and quarries. The customs referred to in the Wajib-ul-arz relate principally to the following topics :—Payment, and distribution of the Jaima; the Sawai charges; Partition; Alteration of Bâchh; Administration of the Shâmilât; the village Abâdi; Alluvion, diluvion, and lands taken up for public purposes; Village officials; Malba; Sayer Revenue; Irrigation; Absentees; Transfers of property; Nazûl lands or buildings; Village Fines; Tenants; Village servants, what they do and what they get; Government rights in mines.

The village tenures are generally Baiâchâra with possession as the sole measure of right. The following detail is approximately correct :—

194  
THE WAJIB-UL-ARZ.

195  
TENURE OF ESTATES.

Tahsil.	Zamindari.	Pattidâri.	Baiâchâra.	Total Estates.
Jehlam	17	34	385	436
Chakwâl	12	32	203	247
Tallagang	5	2	79	86
Pind Dâdân Khán	13	6	191	210
Whole District	47	74	857	979

Several of the Zamindâri villages are held by single proprietors, and in the Pattidâri villages the Pattidâri arrangements are often in a condition of great decay.

Individual holdings are generally small. Throughout Tahsil Jehlam, in the Lundi Patti of Chakwâl, and in the Hill and River Bank Circles of Pind Dâdân Khán, the average cultivated area held by each owner varies from 12 to 15 acres. In the other two circles of Tahsil Pind Dâdân Khán this average rises. It is 20 acres in Phapra and 24 in Thal. In the Dhanni country of Chakwâl it reaches 27, and it is as much as 32 in Tallagang. The cultivated area actually occupied by owners (including Mâlikân Quabzé) is 68.3 per cent. of the whole. And 17.7 per cent. is held by tenants-at-will; and thus 86 per cent. of the total cultivation is in the hands of owners.

A Mâlik Quabzé is a man who is full owner of the land he occupies upon that status, but who has

196  
SIZE OF HOLDINGS.

197  
MALIKAN QUABZE.

no share in the communal rights and liabilities. He is so to speak a village by himself—a sort of corporation sole—which for fiscal convenience is merged into another community. But, as has been remarked by Mr. Brandreth, he is not free from the local custom of pre-emption. Owners of this kind are numerous in the District. In many cases, though not always, they pay a Málíkána or Wárisána charge in addition to the Khewat. This Málíkána was imposed at the First Regular Settlement—sometimes as a direct charge of so many annas in the rupee; sometimes by fixing differential Khewats for full owners and Quabzé owners; and sometimes by granting a remission of some part of the Jama originally fixed, and confining the benefits of this remission strictly to the full owners or Wárises. In the present re-settlement these differeneres have been avoided. The same Khewat rates have been fixed upon all. But in addition a Málíkána, in strict proportion to that formerly paid by them, has been imposed upon all Málíkán Quabzé from whom it was due. There are altogether 4,494 holdings of Quabzé Máliks who pay the Khewat rates and nothing more. The whole Revenue charged upon these holdings is Rs. 28,981. There are 6,354 holdings which pay Málíkána charges of various amounts. The Revenue charged upon these holdings is Rs. 49,042, and the additional Málíkána charges amount to Rs. 3,546, or an average of rather more than 7 per cent.

198  
DISTRIBUTION OF  
MALIKAN QUABZE.

These proprietors of their possession are much more common in the Pind Dádan Khán Tahsil than elsewhere. In Tahsil Jehlam there are none who pay Málíkána.

199  
TALUQDARI DUES.

Closely connected with this subject is that of the Taluqdári dues. These dues were created at the First Regular Settlement, and were generally in favour of old families of Gakhars, Janjuas, Mairs or Kasars, who were thought to have exercised feudal predominance or actual rights of ownership in former times over the villages or individuals charged with the payment of the dues. Sometimes the method observed was to create a surcharge upon the Jama payable to the Taluqdárs. This was usually done when the dues were payable in one village and receivable in another. Sometimes a deduction was given from the Government Jama; but given solely in favour of the Taluqdárs or Wárises, while every else continued to pay as before. This was the usual method where the Taluqdárs formed a portion of the village community upon whom the charge was laid. In the present re-settlement these dues have all been maintained in their old proportions. But they have been reduced to the one model of a surcharge or Málíkána in addition to the Khewat. These dues are far more extensive in Tahsils Jehlam and Pind Dádan Khán than elsewhere. At the same time the Taluqdárs in the second Tahsil are com-

paratively very few, and therefore their rights are valuable. In the other Tahsils the dues are divided among too many sharers to be much worth. The whole number of recipients is 988. The whole amount received is Rs. 3,805. Of this amount Rs. 1,927 is paid to 28 persons in Tahsil Pind Dádan Khàn. Therefore the Taluqdárs in the other three Tahsils receive on the average less than Rs. 2 a piece. These fees are levied from 51 villages in Tahsil Jehlam, 19 in Pind Dádan Khàn, 9 in Chakwal and 3 in Tallagang. The persons who pay them are sometimes entered as Málíkán Adna, and sometimes as simple Máliks. Practically they are full Máliks liable to pay slightly heavier taxes than their neighbours.

The regulation of tenant right in this District was mainly effected by Mr. Arthur Brandreth at the First Regular Settlement. During the Summary Settlements some tenants paid rents in kind; but the great majority paid in cash at the Government Khewat rate and no more. They were thus on a practical equality with those whom we now recognise as owners. This equality was the natural outgrowth of the Sikh system which generally refused to recognise any privileged status between the Government and the cultivator. Mr. Brandreth put an end to this state of matters. In every village he first defined and set apart those whom he considered to be owners. All other cultivators were distributed among four classes of tenants, of which the first three were granted rights of occupancy, and the last were the tenants-at-will.

These classes were as under, viz.:—

- I.—Ancient tenants (Asámi Quadími), being those who had come in before the great famine of 1783.
- II.—Old tenants (Mustaqil Purána) who had been in possession about 50 years on the average (say from 1810 A.D.).
- III.—New tenants (Mustaqil Naya or Jadir) who came in after 1810, but were considered to have a claim to rights of occupancy.

200  
TENANT RIGHT.

CLASSES OF TENANTS.

All the above classes were granted rights of occupancy, or, to use the language of the District, were made Muzári'án Mustaqil. The fourth class comprised all the tenants-at-will or Muzári'án Ghair Mustaqil. This system of classification only developed itself after the Settlement had been some time in progress. It was therefore never applied in Tahsil Jehlam, where only the broad distinction of Mustaqil or Ghair Mustaqil was recorded. In the other three Tahsils, however, it was generally enforced. But many modifications were allowed in individual cases, especially in the matter

**RENTS.**

of rent. For the question of rents was also regulated by Mr. Brandreth. Rents in kind were recognised and maintained wherever it was possible to do so. Cash rents were regulated as follows:—The ancient tenants of the first class were charged the Revenue Rates and cesses with a small additional sum for Malba. The old Mustaqil tenants or second class paid the Revenue Rates and cesses, together with a Mâlikâna of from 2 to 4 annas on each rupee of Revenue. The third class or new Mustaqil tenants paid the same as the second class, except that in their case the Mâlikâna was put at from 4 to 8 annas. In actually assessing the Mâlikâna the theoretical scheme was often a good deal modified. The cash rent of tenants without rights of occupancy could not of course be fixed. But the rate then existing was duly set down, and in practice it has not been very often since departed from. Mr. Brandreth intended that these rents should be recorded in the gross result merely, without details of the calculation by which it was reached. And it was further proposed that these gross rentals should be modified periodically in accordance with the price of corn. This part of the scheme has always been a dead letter. It was impossible to keep secret the details of the calculation, and in practice all the parties concerned have paid attention to nothing but these. No one has ever wished or attempted to have his rent revalued upon a corn standard. And so it has come about that all tenants pay rentals in kind, or rentals in cash equal to the sum assessed upon the land with cesses, and with or without a Mâlikâna or Malba surcharge of various amount.

**201**  
**NEW CLASSIFICATION OF TENANTS.**

In the new Record all these rentals have been carefully maintained in their old proportions. They all now take the form either of a rental in kind, or of a payment of a Mâlikâna in cash in addition to the Revenue and cesses assessed upon the land. But the old classification of occupancy tenants has not been followed. It has no connection with the Panjab Tenancy Act; and it is therefore practically obsolete. With the permission of the Financial Commissioner, in the new Record all tenants with rights of occupancy have been recorded as holding under either section 5 or section 6 of the Tenancy Act. No further discrimination has been attempted. In ascertaining the members of each class the following rules were observed:—All occupancy tenants who paid rental in kind were placed under section 6 without enquiry. All occupancy tenants who pay rent in cash were also placed under section 6 unless the Mudâkhilat Nakshas of the First Regular Settlement showed good reason for placing them under section 5. In all cases of doubt or of importance the attestation of tenant status was conducted in a separate

Misl. The practical result is that the more part of the old Asámis Quadími with a few others have been placed under section 5; and the rest under section 6.

It is in regard to the question of enhancement of rent that this classification is of importance. The present cash rents of the District are not, as a rule, of so high a pitch as the Tenancy Act allows. Most of them are therefore liable to enhancement. And the scale of allowable increase is different for holdings under section 5 and under section 6. And since the new Jamas were announced there has been a strong tendency—especially in Chakwál, where tenants are numerous—to bring suits for the enhancement of the cash rents hitherto paid by tenants with rights of occupancy. In deciding these suits the classification of the new Record is very useful. But something more is needed. The ultimate standard of enhancement depends, under the Act, upon a comparison between the rents paid by tenants with rights of occupancy and by tenants without. Now the latter class, as a rule, pay rents in kind of a customary share of the produce. The relative value of cash rents and kind rents over a long series of future years, of the conditions of which we are absolutely ignorant, is a problem of which there is no real solution within the allowable limits of error. It is necessary to make some further assumption. Major Wace suggested to me \* that the average value of a rent in kind over a series of years should be taken to be twice the amount of the Revenue assessed upon the land in question. This is of course the fundamental principle upon which the Government Land Revenue is settled. If used intelligently it is probably the safest rough rule that can be devised for the decision of these delicate cases. Some rule is I think absolutely necessary. These suits may frequently come to trial before ill-trained or inexperienced officers. And there is little limit to the mischief which may be done by decisions given under no guidance and with little consideration. Apart from that, the question of rent is essentially one for uniform treatment. I therefore circulated Major Wace's letter to all the Settlement Courts as an Instruction. And when our Judicial powers were withdrawn, I forwarded additional copies to the Deputy Commissioner, with a request that he would recommend the principle laid down to the consideration of all courts before which these cases were likely to be brought.

Rents in kind are fixed by custom, and are uniform over large areas. No one has ever tried to enhance them, and it is probable that they do not admit of much enhancement.

202  
ENHANCEMENT OF  
RENTS IN CASH.

203  
RENTS IN KIND.

---

\* Settlement Commissioner to Settlement Officer, No. 51 C. of 22nd November 1879.

These rents are nearly always the same for all classes of tenants. Everywhere the kamins' fees are first deducted before any division of the produce takes place. These fees are from ten to twelve per cent. in the three Tahsils of Jehlam, Pind Dádan Khán and Chakwál, except in the well-irrigated lands of Pind Dádan Khán, where the rate is 15 or 16 per cent. After these deductions have been made, the remainder of the produce is divided as follows:—In Tahsil Jehlam landlord and tenant share and share alike both in the grain and in the straw. In Tahsil Pind Dádan Khán the landlord generally takes half the grain, but in Diwàupura, in Kalla, and in part of Lilla only two-fifths. Of the straw he gets from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  in most of the villages of the Ahmadábád and Jalap Ilàquas, with a few others elsewhere. But in general the tenant pays only one load of straw per harvest. In Tahsil Chakwál the grain is equally divided, except in the villages near Thirchak, between the Dhrábi Kas and the Gabhir, where the tenant keeps three shares out of five for himself. The straw of the pulse crops (moth, &c.) is divided as the grain. But all other crops pay only one load of straw to the landlord.

In Tahsil Tallagang the fees paid to kamins are about 6 per cent. on Báráni and 8 per cent. on irrigated land. The whole remaining crop, both grain and straw, is divided. The landlord's share varies from one-fourth to one-half. But by far the most common rate for unirrigated lands is one-third. For irrigated lands—which are very small in extent—one-third and two-fifths are the more usual rates, and are nearly equally prevalent. Though the rates vary within the Tahsil, yet they are generally constant over considerable areas.

204  
EXTENT OF TENANT  
HOLDINGS.

The individual holdings of tenants are not large. The average per assessment circle is nowhere greater than 7 acres. Two to four acres is the more common rate. But the gross area in the hands of the whole body of tenants is very considerable. Tenants with rights of occupancy hold 14 per cent. of the entire cultivation, and tenants without these rights hold 17·7 per cent. The following two Tables give, by Tahsils, the acreage held by each class of tenants, distinguishing also the nature of the rents paid:—

*I.—Acreage held by tenants paying rents in kind.*

TAHSIL.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at- will.	TOTAL.
Jehlam ... ... ...	1,572	13,868	15,440
Pind Dádan Khán ... ...	4,136	22,986	27,122
Chakwál ... ... ...	27,316	51,492	78,808
Tallagang ... ... ...	13,119	46,435	59,554
Total District ... ...	46,143	134,781	180,924



It will be seen that there are hardly any real cash rents. The great majority of the Málíkána rentals are four annas in the rupee or less. These Tables must be understood as referring to the time when the new Jamás were announced without regard to subsequent litigation.

**205**  
AMOUNT OF REVENUE PAID UPON EACH HARVEST.

The share of the Revenue which is payable upon each harvest is fixed by the people themselves. The following Table, which shows how this choice has been exercised, is interesting and suggestive :—

PAYING.	VILLAGES IN					REMARKS.
	Jelham.	Chakwal.	P. D. Khan.	Tallagang.	District.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ at Rabi ...	212	75	20	51	358	Five Rakh leases among these.
$\frac{3}{5}$ at Rabi ...	226	145	51	37	459	Two ditto.
$\frac{5}{8}$ at Rabi ...	...	29	38	...	67	Ditto.
$\frac{2}{3}$ at Rabi ...	...	1	108	...	109	Five Rakh leases; The 108 villages are 49 in Pahár, 53 in River Bank and 6 in Thal. The 1 village is Mári.
TOTAL ...	483	250	217	86	993	14 Rakh leases in this total.

**206**  
LAMBARDARI ARRANGEMENTS.

The Lambardári arrangements of the District have never yet assumed a permanent form. The number of Lambardárs appointed during the Summary Settlements was very large. When the Regular Settlement commenced, Mr. Brandreth was strongly in favour of having only one or two Lambardárs in a village who might receive a substantial remuneration. He therefore began cautiously to confine the office to the old Headmen of the Sikh times. At first his plan was successful. But when the working of it was handed over to his Assistants, the selection of these Headmen was carelessly carried out, and gave rise to many appeals and much dissatisfaction. Some of the dismissed men were restored individually. And at last a general order was issued directing the restoration of all Lambardárs who had been in office under the Summary Settlements. In carry-

ing out these restorations the dismissed men were sometimes put back without conditions, and sometimes only for their own lives without remainder to their issue. In the final Report of his Settlement Mr. Brandreth expressed himself in favour of a gradual reduction in the number of the Lambardárs by the absorption of all death vacancies which it did not appear necessary to fill up. These views were supported by the Commissioner, and for a long time were generally acted upon. When a Lambardár died, his successor was not appointed as a matter of course. But the whole circumstances of the village were passed in review; and, if the deceased man did not appear to have had any strong claims to his appointment in the first instance, his office was frequently done away with, and its emoluments made over to one of the remaining Lambardárs. This was especially the case where the deceased man had been put in for life only, or where the retention of the Lambardári in his family did not seem advisable or profitable upon administrative grounds. But the Lambardári arrangements of the District have recently been reviewed by the Financial Commissioner.\* As a result of the instructions then issued, it seems probable that in future the appointments will be made for the more part in regular succession under the ordinary rules, and that reductions will only be allowed in exceptional cases or on proof of real necessity. Mr. Lyall thinks that those offices to which the incumbent was restored by an individual order on appeal at the time of the Regular Settlement should now be dealt with strictly under the rules. Where the restoration was made merely under the general District order there is room for the exercise of discretion. But here, too, even though in the original Lambardári enquiry it may be stated that an incumbent is superfluous, or has no good claim to the post, or is to hold for life only, yet it must be remembered that 20 years' possession, and the greater value now attached to the office by the holder and by his kinsfolk, are weighty arguments which should often induce us to maintain the appointment when vacancies occur hereafter. At the same time, where the number of Lambardárs is undoubtedly extravagant, suitable reductions may be made as opportunities occur.

Lambardárs receive 5 per cent. on the Revenue except in a few villages where there are special arrangements. There are no Ala Lambardárs, and to introduce them would be disastrous to the District. Lambardárs can be reduced wherever necessary. But to introduce differences of rank among those

207  
No Ala LAMBAR-  
DARS.

<sup>S</sup>  
\* In No. 3618 of 21st May 1880, from the Settlement Secretary, to the Settlement Commissioner.

who are maintained would cause an enormous amount of malignant jealousy.

208  
PLACE OF ZAILDARS TAKEN BY INAM KHWAWS.

There are no Zaildárs properly so called. But at the First Regular Settlement a system of cash Ináms to the leading chautdris was introduced. This answers all the purposes of the Zaildári system, and is perhaps better adapted to the frame of the District society. The Ináms were granted to the leading men of each Iláqua on condition of loyalty, good conduct, active aid to the Administration when called upon, and general assistance and countenance to the villagers in schemes for the improvement of land. The last condition is a mere flourish. The whole subject is now regulated by Panjáb Government letter No. 1126, dated 15th October 1879, and addressed to the Settlement Secretary to the Financial Commissioner. In future the Ináms are to be held during the pleasure of Government, and on condition of good service. As has been the case hitherto, they will in general be heritable by the eldest son of each incumbent. The Commissioner of Rawalpindi is authorised to sanction successions of this type. In case it is proposed to adopt any other course, reference is to be made to the Financial Commissioner, who will dispose of the matter himself unless he thinks necessary to refer it to Government.

The amount of the existing Ináms is large, being Rs. 14,907, or 2·04 per cent. of the Land Revenue. As originally granted, they were nearly all percentages on the then Revenue of different villages. I have no doubt that it was the intention that these percentages should be maintained, and that any increase in the Jama of the villages concerned should be followed by a corresponding increase in the Ináms. This too is the universal expectation of the District. And the propriety of the plan seems to me indubitable. But as there was no explicit authority for granting the requisite increase, it appeared better to refer the matter for orders. Accordingly a detailed Register has been prepared and submitted to Government.\* No orders have yet been received. But if the proposals made are accepted, the value of the old Inám grants will be Rs. 18,180, or 2·49 per cent. of the Land Revenue.

209  
PROPOSED NEW INAM.

210  
JAGIRS.

One new Inám of Rs. 50 per annum has been proposed in the village of Dina Thikrian.

The Jágírs of the District amount to Rs. 16,801. The principal Jágírdárs are the Sodhs of Haranpur in Pind Dádan Khan and the Cháchi Sirdár who lives at Wazirabad, but has large grants in the west of Tallagting. All these Jágírdárs are Sikhs. The most important Muhammadan grant is

\* Since this was written, these proposals have been sanctioned.—E. W. A., Settlement Commissioner.

that which is held in Tahsil Jehlam by a branch of the family of Fazlād Khān, the Gakhar Rāja of Domeli. An English Register of Jágirs has been prepared for the first time during the present operations, and has been filed in the District Office. It seemed useless to annex it to this Report. The exact amount of the present grant to the Haranpur Sodhis is doubtful. A report on the subject has been submitted to the Settlement Commissioner, but no orders have yet been passed.\* Meanwhile the Jágirdárs are receiving the minimum possible.

Separate vernacular Misls for every Māfi in the District were prepared during the present operations; and doubtful cases, which were not numerous, were sent up for orders. Fresh vernacular Registers have been prepared and filed in the District Office.

211  
MAFIS.

There are 224 Patwāris in the District. The boundaries of the circles were revised by Major Wace at the commencement of the present Settlement. They are generally suitable and appropriate. And, so long as the Patwāris received personal salaries from the Settlement funds, no difficulty arose on the subject of pay. But since the completion of our operations every Patwāri has received 4 per cent. on the Revenue of his circle. In several small, barren, or hilly circles where the Land Revenue is light this percentage yields an insufficient wage, while at the same time the Patwāri's work is often more than usually laborious and unattractive. And this evil lot has sometimes fallen to the best men. Conversely in rich closely cultivated circles some proved incapables have high wages with little work. To remedy this state of matters I proposed to fund the 4 per cent. cess, and to pay each Patwāri a personal salary in proportion to ability. The Settlement Commissioner, however, preferred the plan of a raised or lowered percentage in individual circles. Accordingly a report has been submitted as to those circles in which a change appeared to be really necessary. As few circles as possible have been included. But if the proposals made are accepted, the percentage will be raised in 54 circles, lowered in 28, and kept as it is in 142. No orders have yet been passed.

212  
PATWARIS.

The Malba under the old Regular Settlement was generally assessed upon ploughs. Its realization was often a doubtful and difficult business. It has now been regulated by a clause in the Wajib-ul-Arz drawn up in accordance with the Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. IV of 1860. I do not think, however, that the difficulties connected with it are likely to cease. In a village where the Lambardārs are weak or unpopular, Malba is always paid with reluctance,

213  
MALBA.

\* On this also orders have since been passed.—E. WACE, Settlement Commissioner.

which is partly due to a real spirit of grudging, and partly to the desire to inflict annoyance.

214  
KAMIĀNA.

The following remarks on the subject of Kamiāna are borrowed from the Assessment Report of Major Wace: "I have not reckoned in the assets the manorial fees referred to in para. 306 of the Settlement Report [of Mr. A. Brandeth]. Hardly any are levied except Kamiāna; and since the issue of the order copied in the margin [*vide infra*],\* the levy of Kamiāna has become a matter of much uncertainty. Its levy in villages in which it happens to be mentioned in the Settlement Record and its disallowance in all others, coupled with its abolition in our towns and in the Hazārā and Gujrat Districts, has made the cess the subject of much disputing. Owners of village sites who cannot now levy complain that in other villages owners are allowed to do so. And on the other hand the Kamīns of the few villages where the tax is still levied are dissatisfied at being charged when the majority of their class elsewhere are excused. A report submitted by the Deputy Commissioner in 1873 showed that the cess was then levied to the following extent:—

Tahsīl.	No. of villages in which levied.	Amount of annual levy in Rs.
Jehlam ...	16	339
Pind Dādān Khān ...	73	2,581
Chakwāl ...	69	1,716
Tallagang ...	19	415
Total District ...	177	5,051

"As the orders above quoted were issued subsequently to this return, probably much less is now levied; and hitherto (see para. 127 of Mr. A. Brandeth's Settlement Report) the proceeds have in some cases, but not in all, been applied to reduce the amount of the Chaukidāri charges."

\* Para. 7 of Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No 582 of 26th May 1874, to Secretary Government Panjab:—

"For the above reasons the Honorable Mr. Egerton is of opinion that the Mutaharfa cess should be abolished in all towns and villages where it has not been (a) recorded at Settlement, (b) imposed under the Municipal Act."

Para. 2 of Secretary to Government Panjab's No. 969 of 12th June 1874, conveys sanction to the above proposal.

The custom governing the disposal of lands newly formed by river action is not uniform. Where the River Jehlam first enters this District it runs in a rocky bed and with a swift current. New lands are hardly ever formed. And though the deep stream rule, or Hadd Sikandri, is said to be in force, yet I question very much whether any single instance can be produced in which it has been necessary to apply it. From near Duliāl, where the river begins to run more tranquilly, a line of masonry pillars forms the boundary between British and Jamu Territory. Every thing on this side of the line is measured in some village or Government Bela. And thus the system of "Wár Pár" or fixed boundaries may be said to be in force. At Bela Thuliala in the Gujrat District—opposite to Langarpur in Tahsil Jehlam—the line of boundary pillars comes to an end. Hence down the river to the lower boundary of Changas in the Gujrat District, the deep stream rule of Hadd Sikandari is the only custom. This lower boundary of Changas is very nearly identical with the upper boundary of Dárapur in this District. Thus for all practical purposes the bed of the Bunihi Torrent may be taken as marking the extreme limit of the Hadd Sikandari custom. All the villages below this point are under the rule of Wár Pár or fixed boundaries. Unfortunately the maps prepared in Jehlam, Gujrat and Shâhpur do not always coincide. Thus there is some room left for dispute. It would be a great point gained to have a proper boundary survey made of the whole river bed where the Wár Pár rule is in force. I doubt very much whether the villages concerned would ever agree *unanimously* to set aside the Hadd Sikandri custom. It would, however, be much better abolished. There can I think be no doubt that the strict custom requires the cession of all lands which change their bank, whether they be identifiable or not. But about these identifiable lands there is usually a bitter quarrel. The general working of the custom, too, is apt to be wasteful and inequitable.

In the partition of village common it is almost a universal rule in all Baiáchára villages to fix the share of each man in proportion to the amount of Government Revenue which he pays. This is called Taksím hasb rasad Khewat. It is sometimes a difficult rule to apply fairly in riverside villages when a partition is applied for shortly after the stream has washed away the lands of some of the shareholders. One party insists upon a partition based upon things as they are; another claims to have it based upon things as they once were and as they may be again. I do not think there is any real custom on the subject. The decision lies entirely with the officer making the partition. In some cases it is probably the right course to refuse partition altogether. But these are rare.

215

CUSTOMS AS TO  
ALLUVION AND DILU-  
TION.

216

PARTITIONS OF  
VILLAGE COMMON.

**217**  
Two kinds of common lands are generally common of the entire village. But in some instances, although the village is otherwise purely Baiáchára, there are separate commons belonging to different parts of it.

**217 (a)**  
PREEMPTION. There are no peculiar customs of pre-emption. The matter is regulated by the Panjáb Laws Act with the provisions of which the custom is in accordance.

**217 (b)**  
MORTGAGES. Most mortgages are usufructuary. But, as a rule, the mortgagee does not actually take possession. The mortgagor continues to cultivate, and pays a rent in kind to his mortgagee. Sometimes he also continues to pay the Revenue. But generally this is done by the mortgagee. For such mortgages it is not usual to fix any period. They run on until the mortgagor chooses to redeem them. It is usual to stipulate that such redemption may only be made at the Rabi harvest. A mortgagee, who, while in receipt of all his dues, should insist upon getting back his money, and putting an end to the transaction, would be thought to be acting very oppressively.

**218**  
TRIBAL RIVAJ-NAMAS. Tribal Rivaj-Namas were prepared by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. Copies of such of them as were necessary have been placed with the Record of Rights of each village, not as a part of the Record, but for convenience of reference. I think these Tribal Statements are generally accurate. But most customs in Jehlam are liable to local variations, which are not recorded. These documents therefore will be useful if they are used to suggest and guide enquiry into doubtful cases. But if they are allowed to supersede it, they will be positively pernicious. To give one example. The Rivaj-Nama makes the Pagvand rule of inheritance apply to the Gakhar tribe. This is true generally. But some families of Gakhars are almost certainly Chundavand.

**219**  
MATTERS TREATED. The matters treated in these Rivaj-Namas are six in number, viz., (1) Inheritance among sons, (2) Rights of daughters, (3) Rights of widows, (4) Adoption, (5) Gift and wills, (6) Marriage and divorce. These are followed by a list of the villages in which the custom recorded is believed to be in force.

**220**  
INHERITANCE AMONG SONS. The following remarks apply only to the Muhammadan population. If a father leaves sons, they all take equal shares in his inheritance. But occasionally by private arrangement the share of the eldest son is somewhat larger than the shares of the other sons. In some Gakhar families, too, the Chundavand rule appears to be in force.\* Among the Janjuas

\* As to this see the case Hassa Khan, Plaintiff, *versus* Faiz Baksh and 2 others, Defendants, all Gakhars of Kahri in Tahsil Jehlam. Civil Suit No. 127 of 1880 in court of Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Jehlam.

and the Gakhars there is a further modification of the general rule dependent on the caste of the wife. The children of the low caste mother do not share equally with the children of the high caste. Mr. Brandreth states that they get nothing at all among the Gakhars, and only a one-fourth share among the Janjuas. I am inclined to think that in both tribes they would be held entitled to "guzāra;" and that the extent of this "guzāra" would depend upon the circumstances of the family. Such sons, however, have generally no share in Taluqdāri dues, or Government Ināms. As to what constitutes a low caste, I think Gakhars and Janjuas would consider everybody low except themselves, the Saiads, and a few high families among the Khokhars. Saiads never give their daughters to strangers. Some Salowi and Makhiāla Janjuas have, I hear, intermarried with women of the family of the Khokhar Rajas of Piñd Dádan Khán on a footing of equality. But I should say that a marriage with an ordinary Khokhar girl would be a misalliance. But this is doubtful. Similarly the young Gakhar Lambardár of Sangohi has married a girl who is a Chakri Jaujua. Here too I believe the parties are considered perfectly equal. I do not think that the Gakhars and Janjuas would ever admit even the old Chaudri families of the Mair, Kasar, and Awán tribes to be on an equality with themselves. But the question is not likely to arise.

Sometimes a father, during his lifetime, will keep one portion of his property for himself, and parcel out the rest between his sons. In that case succession to the portion which remains is generally considered to depend upon the making of a contribution to the father's funeral expenses when he dies. All the sons have a right to contribute if they choose. But often the one son who remains with the father—as one son generally does—attempts to perform the funeral by himself, and so debar his brethren from the inheritance. But if this is complained of, and the others wish to share in the expense and the property, I think they should be allowed to do so.

221  
SPECIAL CASE.

Where there are sons the widow does not generally inherit. If, however, the husband has parcelled out all his property to his sons during his lifetime, except one share, then the widow is often allowed to succeed to that share for life. In other cases the widow is entitled to maintenance from the sons born of herself, or in default of such, from her husband's other sons. Frequently, in order to save disputes, the sons set apart a small area as the widow's "guzāra" land, and do not apportion this among themselves till her death.

222  
RIGHTS OF THE  
WIDOW.

**223**  
SAME SUBJECT.

If there are no sons, the widow succeeds to her husband's property for life. She may not alienate absolutely except for one or two special causes. Temporary alienations to terminate upon her death or marriage have frequently been recognised by the courts without prejudice to the heirs in reversion. But I doubt whether this is in accordance with local opinion, unless the alienations are made for some good reason. How far the consent of the reversioners is requisite to either kind of alienation is doubtful. All a widow's rights and title cease on her death or remarriage.

**224**  
RIGHTS OF DAUGH-  
TERS.

Daughters never inherit land unless their father dies with no direct or collateral male heirs within any reasonable degree of kinship. I have known collaterals in the 7th and 8th degree of the Civil Law reckoning exclude a daughter. But it is doubtful how much further exclusion would be carried. Daughters have a claim on their father's heirs to be suitably married, and for maintenance till marriage. In one case, where there were considerable doubts whether these duties would be properly discharged by very distant and inimical collateral heirs, a plough of land was severed from the father's estate and given to the daughter, on the condition that she would arrange these matters for herself. This was done by administrative order, and was accepted by the parties without any *civil* litigation. The circumstances were special.

**225**  
ADOPTION.

Adoptions properly so called are unknown. But the custom of "ghar-jawáí" amounts to a quasi adoption.

**226**  
GIFTS.

Theoretically the power of gift is said to be unlimited. But where there are sons the practice is very restricted. Occasionally a small gift of land may be made to a favourite daughter; or, in partitioning his property among his sons during his lifetime, a father may give one a little more than another. But there is a strong opinion against anything more than this. When there are no sons, a father will sometimes take his daughter's husband into his house and practically adopt him. This is the "ghar-jawáí" custom. If, however, he wishes to give his property to the son-in-law, he must state his intention publicly, and put the donee in possession. Otherwise the property will not pass. A deed of gift is usual, but not absolutely necessary. After the death of the father-in-law his widow has no power of gift. And unless the transfer has been made previously in the manner indicated above, the collaterals are entitled to inherit upon the widow's death.

**227**  
WILLS.

Wills are little used and always disputed. Informal bequests of small matters are frequent, and are generally acted upon.

Marriage and divorce are regulated by Muhammadan law. The only custom on the subject is that daughters must not be given in marriage to tribes of inferior social estimation. As to divorce, I have heard it stated, though I know not with what truth, that there is a growing tendency in some places to trade in divorces. A woman who has got an order of maintenance against her husband, and who wishes to marry somebody else, harasses the husband with a dribble of legal proceedings till she induces him to sell a divorce to the paramour for a substantial consideration.

These are general customs; but I have no doubt that there are several exceptions and variations. It is best not to trust too much to the Riwâj-Nâmas, and to make independent enquiries in all cases of real doubt.

A good many chaudris have special family schemes of inheritance, which are all so framed as to give the eldest son a larger share than he otherwise would get. There are instances of this at Dârâpur, Vatli, Baghanwâla, Rupwâl, Tallagang, Taman and elsewhere. These special rules of inheritance are commonly known as Haqq Sirdâri, or Haqq Tika, and for the more part consist in giving to the eldest son in each generation a certain share of the inheritance in respect of his position as head of the family, and then dividing the remainder under the ordinary rules. Most, if not all, of these cases are noted in the Riwâj-Nâmas. But the best authority for most of them is the original Record in which the special custom was investigated and ascertained.

228

MARRIAGE AND  
DIVORCE.

229

GENERAL RE-  
MARKS.

230

SPECIAL SCHEMES OF  
INHERITANCE IN THE  
FAMILIES OF CERTAIN  
CHAUDRIS.

सन्दर्भ संग्रह

## CHAPTER VIII.\*

## THE FOREST SETTLEMENT.

**231**  
EARLY DEMARCA-  
TIONS.

Long before the advent of British rule it had been a custom of Janjua Rājás and Sikh Kārdārs to set aside a suitable area in the hills for a hunting ground or a grass preserve. All Salt Mines were also appropriated by the authorities for the time being. But, except in cases of this kind, the Government claimed no rights over the hill ranges in general, or over the waste areas in the plains, which it did not claim equally over the cultivated land of the oldest villages. The frame-work of society had become so dislocated that the notion of a right was fast losing all meaning.

**232**  
PROCEEDINGS OF  
THE INLAND CUS-  
TOMS DEPARTMENT.

After the annexation of the Panjab, the first appropriation of waste lands in this District was made by the Inland Customs Department. It does not appear to have been thought necessary to secure the previous sanction of Government. The Customs officials, on their own authority, occupied all the salt sources, and established the Government monopoly. They also assumed the exercise of a large but vague preventive jurisdiction throughout the country lying round about the Salt Mines. The tract subjected to this irregular administration was called the Mahāl Nimak; but its boundaries were never defined with precision. It was eventually swallowed up and confounded in the large and general demarcation of waste lands which was carried out by Colonel Bristow.

**233**  
DEMARCATIONS OF  
WASTE LAND DURING  
THE FIRST REGULAR  
SETTLEMENT.

At the First Regular Settlement there does not appear to have been any intention at first to form Rakhs. In fact whole ranges of hills—more especially in the Jehlam Tahsil—were parcelled out among different villages. The boundary marks then put up in many cases remain to this day. But they have ceased to indicate boundaries. During the course of his operations, however, Mr. Brandreth became acutely sensible of the danger of indiscriminate wood-cutting to the general well-being of the District. And at the same time a whole series of ferocious quarrels took place—principally in the Kahār Ilāqua—as to the boundaries of the hill wastes belonging to different villages. To make Government the owner of these wastes seemed to be an easy and advantageous method of stifling the quarrels and of securing protection for the trees and brushwood. Accordingly a large area of hill waste in the Salt Range was declared to be Government preserve;

\* NOTE.—This Chapter was enlarged and re-written in 1882 after the completion of the Forest Settlement. Five Appendices to the Report were added at the same time. See the letter prefixed to the Report.—R. G. T.

and was for the most part excluded from the village field maps, and demarcated in a rude and insufficient manner. Some other smaller tracts were similarly dealt with.

This was all that was actually done during the First Regular Settlement. But this was felt to be insufficient; and a basis for future operations was laid, by publishing throughout the District, "that all uncultivated land above three times the amount of cultivation is Government property; "and that Government reserve to themselves the right of "taking it when and wherever it is found necessary" (Mr. Brandreth's Settlement Report para. 156). The authority for all these proceedings of the Settlement Officer is to be found in the Circular of the Board of Administration, No. 15 of 1852.

234  
OTHER PROCEEDINGS DURING THE FIRST REGULAR SETTLEMENT.

In 1864 the Panjab Government issued fresh instructions for a general demarcation of excessive waste in the Districts of Jehlam and Shahpur. The general principle laid down was that all waste in excess of three times the cultivated area should be taken up for Government. But this principle was to be used in an intelligent and not an arithmetical way. Reasonable grazing ground was to be left to the villages in all cases. If the necessities of conservancy rendered this impossible in any instance, then grazing rights over some portion of the demarcated area were to be secured for the suffering village. In 1865 the Deputy Commissioner of Jehlam (Colonel Bristow) carried out these instructions with great rigour. The old demarcations were maintained. In many instances large additions were made to them. A number of new demarcations were formed. All the areas demarcated were properly marked out by boundary pillars. And a record of rights was drawn up for each separate Rakhs. At the same time fees for cattle-grazing and wood-cutting were fixed, and a small watch establishment was entertained. Colonel Bristow's proceedings were sanctioned by the Panjab Government in 1867. And the whole correspondence has been printed and published in the proceedings of the Forest Department.

235  
GENERAL DEMARCA-TION OF WASTE LANDS THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT, 1865-67.

In the cold weather of 1870-71 the Rakhi demarcations of the Pind Dadan Khan Tahsil were revised by Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, Assistant Commissioner. His instructions, however, do not appear to have permitted him to do more than introduce greater clearness and certainty into the interior administrative arrangements and into the Rakhi Records. So far as the extent and use of the Rakhs were concerned, nothing new was attempted. Mr. Ogilvie drew up a Monograph upon the Rakhs of this Tahsil, which has also been published.

236  
REVISION BY MR. OGILVIE IN TAHSIL PIND DADAN KHAN.

237

INTRODUCTION OF  
THE FOREST DEPART-  
MENT.

In the same year, 1870-71, most of the Rakhs in the District were transferred from the charge of the Deputy Commissioner to that of the Forest Department. Those which remained under District management were too small to pay the charges of a watching establishment. And so they ceased to be watched.

238

DIFFERENT SPECIES  
OF DEMARCATIONS.

The areas of which Government thus acquired the ownership fall naturally into two great classes—the Rakhs in the hills and the Rakhs in the plains. The demarcations of the former class—which is immeasurably the more important—comprised the Nili Hills, the Lehri Hills, the entire extent of Mount Tilla, almost the whole of the southern line of the Salt Range, and considerable portions of the northern line also. Rakhs in the plains were formed wherever any village appeared to have more waste land than was necessary. One or two Belas in the river were also appropriated.

239

RAKHS IN THE  
HILLS.

There can be no doubt that forest conservancy of the main hill ranges was absolutely requisite for the best permanent interests of the District. The hills themselves, however, offer little inducement to the forester. In many places they are absolutely barren, and will always remain so. The localities where trees can be expected to grow are few in number, small in extent, and scattered in position. These Ranges are therefore not adapted for plantations. But very many hill sides are covered, more or less plentifully, with a hardy brushwood, which in one or two instances may be called luxuriant. And in seasons of good rain the grass is often rich and abundant. To protect the brushwood where it exists, and to produce it where it does not exist, is the utmost that can reasonably be expected from the forest conservancy of these hills. To attain these ends, without undue interference with the pastoral economy of the District, is to deserve the praise of successful administration. To attempt anything more ambitious is to invite failure.

240

RAKHS IN THE  
PLAINS.

Physical considerations chiefly prompted the demarcations in the hills. But the Rakhs in the plains were in most cases taken up upon purely administrative grounds. At first—during the continuance of Mr. Brandreth's Settlement operations—plain Rakhs were only formed as a means of putting an end to boundary disputes. But under Colonel Bristow the principle of three acres of waste for one acre of cultivation was enforced. And all waste land that appeared to be in excess of village requirements was declared to be Government forest. It is evident that areas of this kind are upon an entirely different footing from the demarcations in the

hills. Yet this distinction was often lost sight of. And the attempt to give one character to all the Rakhs of the District led subsequently to a good deal of fruitless controversy.

The greater part of the demarcation carried out in 1865 was of a sound and sterling character. But what remained was often a legitimate ground of grievance. The actual work of demarcation was abandoned to Patwáris who were often unintelligent, and not unfrequently corrupt. And the principle which was to guide them in working was one which required to be used with great tenderness and consideration. In the homogeneous villages of the plains, where cultivation and waste lie in large blocks with little intermixture, it may be possible to work with fairness on the general plan of allowing three acres of waste for each acre of cultivation. But it is otherwise in Jehlam. Villages are there often distributed into ten or twenty scattered hamlets. Patches of detached cultivation are even more numerous. And the grazing area is frequently still further broken up by large spaces of irretrievably barren ground, deep ravines, or sandy torrents. To apply arithmetical calculations to a District of this description is dangerous. To apply them successfully requires a good deal of intelligence and large personal knowledge. The Patwáris, to whom the application was trusted, had generally the knowledge, but were often without the intelligence or the desire to use it. The principle of three acres of waste for one of cultivation was not unfrequently degraded into a rule, and applied with formal and mechanical accuracy. Thus it happened that the grazing left to some villages was palpably insufficient. In other cases the boundary lines of large Rakhs were pressed close up to the homesteads of the villages. The pillars were sometimes actually built in the court-yards of dwelling houses. In some of the smaller Rakhs the whole demarcation was a kind of burlesque abuse of the Government policy. The village lands were cut into strips by long narrow preserves straggling over the face of the country without apparent object. Or a hundred or a hundred and fifty acres of barren rock or sand would be surrounded by pillars and called a Government forest. Not seldom the demarcations—though otherwise useless—were so framed as to act as a tax upon water.

The greater part of Colonel Bristow's demarcation was then most judicious. But unfortunately there were few Rakhs which were entirely free from these vexatious errors of detail, which excited a discontent that gradually grew more acute as cultivation spread, and the area of free pasture diminished.

241

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DEMAR-

CATION OF 1865.

242

GROWTH OF DIS-

CONTENT.

When the Rakhs were taken up, we had represented ourselves, so to speak, as trustees intent upon procuring for the people better grazing and a more permanent supply of fuel. But when the Railway from Jehlam to Rawalpindi was commenced, the wood of entire Rakhs was felled to supply the demands of the Engineers. As a consequence, these Rakhs were closed against grazing. The people, who had little belief in our real desire for conservancy, were accustomed to remark keenly upon the difference between our profession and our practice. And but few of them were able to appreciate the reasons which had occasioned it. These discontents were aggravated by the general method of administration, which was neither sympathetic nor very judicious, and which still stands in need of further reform.

243

REMEDIES : THE  
NEW FOREST SETTLE-  
MENT.

As long ago as 1875 the evils connected with the Jehlam Rakhs had attracted attention. Some partial measures of relief were from time to time attempted. And at last in 1878-79 it was resolved to deal with the whole subject under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act 1878, which had then recently been passed. Accordingly in January 1879 I was appointed Forest Settlement Officer in addition to my other duties. But it was not till April in that year that I received authority to make alterations in boundaries and other local arrangements upon my own authority. The final instructions as to the principles upon which the work of the Forest Settlement was to be carried out were issued by the Financial Commissioner in the same month. But these instructions were afterwards largely modified.

244

PROGRESS OF THE  
WORK.

The Rakhs of the Jehlam Tahsil were inspected and reported in 1879. The orders of Government upon these Reports were passed in December 1880, and carried out in the spring of the following year. The Rakhs of the Chakwāl and Tallagang Tahsils were inspected during the cold season of 1880-81, and the orders of Government upon the Reports submitted were carried into effect during the cold season of 1881-82. In the same season the Rakhs of the Pind Dádan Khán Tahsil were inspected, and the orders of the Settlement Commissioner and of the Conservator of Forests passed upon the Reports submitted were carried into effect. The orders of Government upon these Reports have not yet been issued.\*

\* All these Reports, together with the orders passed upon them, either have been or will be printed. It is to be regretted that the printed papers do not contain the Completion Reports showing how the orders of Government have been carried out. If these were added, the printed file would be complete in itself, and more useful than it is at present.

The first object attained by the Forest Settlement was the proper classification of the District Rakhs. Each Rakh was carefully inspected, and its capabilities for forest purposes discussed in a separate Report. Every area which on account of its large size, freedom from private rights, important situation, or natural productiveness, seemed to be marked out for permanent afforestation, has been constituted a Reserved Forest under Chapter II of the Indian Forest Act, 1878. And, in every case, the administration of Reserved Forests has been entrusted to the Forest Department. When these Reserved Forests had been selected, there still remained a large number of Rakhs which were all unfit for permanent forest lands. Some of them were small, petty, or really vexatious demarcations, which ought never to have been made, and which were of little or no value. These Rakhs were abolished, and the lands composing them were restored to the villages from which they had been taken. But other Rakhs remained, not fit to be made Reserved Forests, yet not unuseful for the general purposes of Government. And a few were so situated that their temporary retention was inevitable, although in the future it may be thought wise to abolish them also. Rakhs of these descriptions were constituted as Government waste lands under section 48 of the Panjāb Laws Act, and are managed by the Deputy Commissioner.

Boundaries have been very carefully revised in all those Rakhs which have been retained. By this means considerable areas have in many cases been restored to the villages from which they were taken. The changes made were as few as it was possible to make them. But I do not think that any real case of hardship has escaped unremedied. And, at the same time, some pains were taken to see that such changes as were made were really thorough and effectual measures of relief. In a few instances boundaries which undoubtedly pressed hardly upon the adjoining villages have been left undisturbed. The line was so good physically that it could not be changed. But compensation has been made to the suffering villages by the grant of special rights of pasture, or wood-cutting, or both.

All special rights claimed or known to exist in regard to any Rakh have been carefully investigated. Some new ones have been created. Whenever rights have been admitted, care has been taken to define them with all possible accuracy. The most common type of these rights is the power to graze cattle, either without payment, or on payment of fees smaller than those which are paid by others. In some cases the right extends only to a certain number of cattle, and in

245  
CLASSIFICATION OF  
THE RAKHS.

246  
REVISION OF BOUND-  
ARIES.

247  
SPECIAL RIGHTS.

others to all the cattle of a village in general. With some exceptions, such rights have been recorded on one plan. The right is declared to extend to all such portions of the Rakh concerned as may from time to time be open for grazing. If at any time the Rakh shall be closed against grazing, the exercise of the right will continue over an area not less than a certain fixed minimum. This area is selected by the Forest Officer. Persons dissatisfied with his selection may appeal to the Deputy Commissioner, whose orders are final. The object aimed at in giving this form to these special rights is to prevent any area from being absolutely shut off from the benefits of a temporary closure.

**248**  
INTERIOR ZAMIN-  
DAARI CULTIVATION.

Several of these Forest Demarcations enclose entire hamlets or even villages which have been left undisturbed. But besides these there are a great number of detached plots of village cultivation within the Rakh boundaries. Such of these as appeared to be harmless have been allowed to remain. But others, which were plainly hurtful to Forest interests, have been expropriated. In a District like Jehlam, where fields taken can hardly be replaced, expropriation, even on a small scale, is a harsh and unpopular measure. I have never resorted to it without reluctance or except in cases of real necessity. So far as I was able, I always gave other land in exchange to the expropriated proprietors rather than a money price. Altogether throughout the District 53 acres 2 roods 23 poles of land were taken by purchase for the Forest Department. The price paid—inclusive of the compassionate allowances sanctioned by the Land Acquisition Act—was Rs. 1,365-7-5. This cannot be called exorbitant. But a good deal of the land was of poor quality or waste, and in some cases the title of the occupant was subject to doubts that depreciated the value of his property. In addition to this, a further area of 107 acres 1 rood 38 poles was acquired by exchange. The owners accepted new fields situated in those parts of the different Rakhs which have been restored to the villagers. Some details of those expropriation proceedings are given in the table which forms the 8th Appendix to this Report.

**249**  
DOUBTFUL TITLES  
IN SOME CASES.

I have said that in certain cases the owners of the expropriated lands had not a perfectly clear title. The doubts which existed arose as follows:—When Colonel Bristow carried out his demarcation, he discovered that some small waste areas, situated within the Rakh boundaries, had been recorded at the First Regular Settlement as owned by individuals. These plots were not assessed; and Colonel Bristow apparently concluded upon this account that the persons recorded

as owners "had no shadow of right to the plots." Similarly Colonel Bristow's Report, para. 25. which had been reduced to cultivation since the close of the Regular Settlement, but which were not recorded as owned by any *individual* proprietors. These plots were also without assessment. Colonel Bristow proposed to resume both waste and cultivation alike, giving other lands in exchange from the common land which remained to the respective villages. This proposition was negatived. The old entries, and by inference the existing possession, were ordered to be maintained in every case. In regard to possession these orders were punctually carried out. But the entries were generally changed. The former entries of individual or village communal ownership disappeared from the new Rakh Records. And in place of them an entry was made of Government as sole proprietor. The result was hardly expected. Government was indeed the nominal owner. But no rent was ever attempted to be levied. Possession was maintained, but owing to the Government ownership no assessment was imposed even at the late re-settlement of the Land Revenue. Thus, in the outcome, those who had been marked down for a somewhat harsh expropriation were allowed to enjoy their lands gratuitously for many years. I think there can be little doubt that in one or two cases the areas of these lands were increased by trespass. But the old measurements were so untrustworthy that no legal proof of this could be procured. In the present Forest Settlement it became necessary to pass final orders in regard to these lands. The ownership of Government was little more than nominal, and was hardly calculated to pass the ordeal of a trial at law. I therefore treated these plots in very much the same manner as those in which the Zamindari ownership was undoubted. Some of them were expropriated on compensation. Some were removed from the forest lands by suitable alteration of boundary. The others were left untouched. But the Government ownership was abolished, and the occupants were declared to be owners upon a proper assessment.

Not only were these plots assessed, but when extensive alterations of boundary were effected, or when Rakhs were altogether abolished, proper assessments were in most cases imposed upon the villages which received the benefit. The gross increase to the District Roll is Rs. 1,207. But against this must be set a diminution of Rs. 35 due to expropriation proceedings. The net gain is thus Rs. 1,172. But there will of course be a decrease in the grazing income. Some details are given in the 9th Appendix.

251

SPECIAL GRAZING ARRANGEMENTS IN SOME RAKHS.

In a few Rakhs of the Chakwál and Tallagang Tahsils special arrangements have been made for the management of the grazing. These are all of one type, and are intended to secure the grazing of the Rakh to the village from which the Rakh was formed. The grazing contract for each year is offered to the Lambardárs of the village at a fixed price. If they refuse it, it is put up to auction. If they accept it, an agreement is taken from them in which they declare themselves to be merely agents for the village community, and engage to levy the amount of the contract money and no more by a "Báchh" upon houses. Under the orders of Government these arrangements can only be made for one year at a time. But power is reserved to the Deputy Commissioner to continue them unchanged, from year to year, for four or five years.

252

THE RECORD OF THE FOREST SETTLEMENT.

In addition to the original reports and correspondence, a complete record of the Forest Settlement has been prepared upon the following model.—For each Tahsil three volumes of final Rubkáris have been compiled, in which are summed up all the orders of the Forest Settlement. There is a separate Rubkári for each Rakh. All Rubkáris are drawn upon the same model, so that reference to any particular order is easy. The Rubkáris are complete in themselves, and are illustrated with extract Shajras and Khasras. They are distributed into three volumes, or Kulliyáts, in accordance with the classification of the Rakhs. The first volume deals with Rakhs abolished, the second with Rakhs under the Deputy Commissioner, and the third with Rakhs under the Forest Department. In addition to this the original Misl Hakkiyat, drawn up for each Rakh during the recent revised Settlement of the Land Revenue, has been noted up in accordance with the new orders, and a copy of the final Rubkári of the Forest Settlement of the Rakh in question has been extracted from the Kulliyáts, and subjoined as an appendix. Copies of the Hakkiyat Misls thus enlarged are now being supplied to the Forest Department. The English maps of the Rakhs, which were submitted along with my original reports, have also been noted up to show the final result, and have been deposited in the District Office.

253

PRESENT ACREAGE OF FOREST AND WASTE LANDS.

The exact area of the Government Forests now existing in the Jellam District is 299,750 acres. Of this 193,179 acres are Reserved Forests under the Forest Department, and 72,084 acres are waste lands managed by the Deputy Commissioner. The remainder is 34,487 acres, distributed into four Rakhs, of which the status has not yet been decided, although the Settlement of them has been completed in every

other respect. These four Rakhs are those which are commonly known as the Salt Rakhs,—Makhiála, Kusak, Dandot, and Dalwál. They contain the Mayo Mines, and most of the other salt sources of the District. A large mining population distributed into several villages is scattered about in them. And these salt-miners, by grant from Government, have many important forest and farming privileges which are recapitulated in a Note to the Report upon Rakh Makhiála. The Settlement Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests propose to inspect these Rakhs personally before deciding to recommend their retention as Waste Lands or Reserved Forests. Details of all Forest areas are given in the 10th Appendix. Further particulars will be found in the separate Rakh Reports

PRIVILEGES OF THE  
SALT-MINERS.

In regard to the future management of the Rakhs no precise rules have been formulated. In the 21st paragraph of his Memorandum upon the Rakhs of the Jehlam Tahsil, the Officiating Financial Commissioner laid down the principle that the administration of the Rakhs must be carried on with regard to general rather than departmental interests. As the matter is rather important, I give the exact words used:—

254  
FUTURE MANAGE-  
MENT OF THE RAKHS.

"I cannot leave this part of the subject without remarking that although it be decided to make over these hill ranges to the Forest Department as Reserved Forests, that Department must not suppose that this decision will allow "of those tracts being *altogether closed against grazing, taking of fuel, &c.* It must be remembered that these Rakhs are so bound up with the pastoral economy of the District that they cannot be administered from a purely Forest point of view; that *portions only of them* must be closed for reproduction, and the remainder held available, "on payment, for supplying the pastoral and other necessities "of the adjoining villages; that a liberal interpretation must "be given to the orders of 1865, and, to use the Conservator "of Forests' own words, the line of policy should be to give "larger effect to the orders of Government by securing a "more uninterrupted user of the Rakhs, as Rakhs, to the "people." In commenting upon this paragraph the Secretary to Government wrote that "the Lieutenant-Governor "fully endorses the remarks made by Colonel Davies in "paragraph 21 of his Memorandum as to the closing of these "Rakhs by Forest Officers, and the departmental management "of these areas must, His Honor considers, be always con-ducted with regard to the considerations urged by the Offici-ating Financial Commissioner." The practical application of these principles has not yet been fixed. As to some points there is pretty general agreement; but others are still

unsettled. I have added as an Appendix (No. 11) a Memorandum on Rakh management, which I drew up in 1881, but which was not then submitted. It has no authority but mine.

255  
COST AND DURA-  
TION OF THE FOREST  
SETTLEMENT.

The cost of the Forest Settlement, as distinct from the Settlement of the Land Revenue, was Rs. 9,722. This was greater than it would otherwise have been owing to the suspension of the work during nearly three months while I was in charge of the Rawalpindi Census. The work was nominally in progress during three years and a quarter. But, as it was performed stopped during the hot weather, the time really taken was three cold seasons. During half this time I was in charge of a Land Revenue Settlement in addition to the Forest work.



नन्दमूर्ति नगरी

## CHAPTER IX.

## NOTICES OF WORK AND OFFICERS.

The re-settlement operations began in December 1874, and the new Record of Rights was filed in the District Office by the end of August 1880. The establishments were all discharged or transferred to Rawalpindi by the beginning of October in the same year. Thus the whole time occupied was  $5\frac{3}{4}$  years, which perhaps will not be thought excessive.

256  
DURATION OF THE  
RE-SETTLEMENT OPE-  
RATIONS.

Measurements were started early in 1875, and, except in a few special cases, completed by September 1876. Attestation began at the beginning of 1877, and was finally brought to a close in March 1879. At first it was conducted locally village by village. But about October 1877 the establishments were concentrated at the Tahsils. It was found impossible, with the small superior establishment then employed, to exercise a proper supervision over the mass of minor officials scattered about over the large and rough areas of this District. The work done locally was mainly the attestation of areas and soil-descriptions, together with the greater part of the transfers of ownership and partitions of joint estate which had occurred since the Regular Settlement. Throughout the attestation ordinary undisputed items were finally passed by the Deputy Superintendents. Those in dispute, or of a complicated character, or where changes had occurred otherwise than by regular succession, were entered in a Fard Badrát and attested by the Superintendents.

257  
TIME OCCUPIED IN  
SUCCESSIVE STAGES  
OF THE WORK.

The assessment was entirely prepared by Major Wace, who was placed on special duty for this work. The Report for the whole District was submitted in December 1877, and the orders of the Financial Commissioner were passed in October 1879. The new Jamas were announced at once, and had effect from the kharif instalment of that year. The fairing of the records, which had begun in April 1879, was vigorously pushed on after the Jamas had been given out, and the faired records were filed in batches during June, July, and August 1880.

258  
THE ASSESSMENT.

FAIRING THE RE-  
CORDS.

The Settlement was unfortunate in the number of changes which took place among the officers who held the higher posts. Among gazetted officers only one Extra Assistant Commissioner and two Superintendents were connected with the work from beginning to end.

259  
CHANGES IN OFFI-  
CERS WHO HELD  
CHARGE.

The following is a list of the Settlement Officers who successively held charge of the Settlement:—

260  
LIST OF SETTLE-  
MENT OFFICERS.

Period of charge. Yrs. Ms. Days.	Name.	HELD CHARGE.	
		From	To
1 3 21	1. Major E. G. Wace	December 1874	March 1876.
0 7 7	2. Lieut. J. Montgomery	March 1876...	October 1876.
0 6 19	3. Major E. G. Wace ...	October 1876	May 1877.
0 8 28	4. Mr. W. E. Parson ...	May 1877 ...	Feby. 1878.
0 5 0	5. Mr. R. M. Dane ...	February 1878	June 1878.
0 2 16	6. Various officers ...	June 1878 ...	Sept. 1878.
2 0 20	7. Mr. R. G. Thomson	Sept. 1878 ...	October 1880.
3 months ...	In addition Major Wace was placed on special duty for 3 months (October—December 1877) to write the Assessment Report.		

261  
JUDICIAL WORK.

The work of the Settlement—especially the Judicial work—was extremely heavy. The following Table gives the total number of cases decided by the Settlement Courts :—

Civil Suits ( Class A. )	...	6,200
Ditto ( Class B. )	...	2,703
	—	—
Total Civil cases	...	8,903
Revenue cases ( Class C. )	...	21,514
	—	—
Total original cases	...	30,417
Civil Appeals	...	1,620
Revenue Appeals	...	19
	—	—
Total Judicial cases	...	32,056
	—	—

It will be observed that there were two appeals for every eleven Civil suits. This gives the high average of 18·2 per cent.

262  
NOTICES OF OFFI- Of the officers employed under me, Mirza Muhamad CERS. Azim Beg gave me great assistance. He is a man of good ability, great experience and active habits. Of the Superintendents, Munshi Budh Singh of Chakwál

gave most satisfacion. He had a difficult Tahsil, and managed it well. He is of active habits and strict integrity. Mirza Ahmad Beg showed considerable intellectual ability. It was an unfortunate arrangement which placed him in a Settlement of which his father was the senior Native official. The other two Superintendents, Ali Ahmad and Karamchand, were attached to the Settlement for a short time only. Several of the Deputy Superintendents and Sadr Munsarims did good work. The most useful of them was Devi Diál, who is quick, clear-headed, and methodical.

JELHALM:

April 19th 1881.

R. G. THOMSON,

Settlement Officer.



नवराष्ट्र नगर

### **Jehlam Revised Settlement.**

### *I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.			Former and present Settlements compared.	No. OF MAHALS.					
JEHLEM.	CHAKWAL.	NAME.		Name of Tahsil.	Serial Number.	NAME.	NAME.	NAME.	
1	River Bank	...	{	Former	...	71	...	1	72
				Present	...	72	...	2	75
2	Plain	...	{	Former	...	184	4	2	190
				Present	...	184	4	2	190
3	Khuddar	...	{	Former	...	94	1	1	96
				Present	...	94	1	1	96
4	Pabbi	...	{	Former	...	71	1	...	72
				Present	...	72	1	...	73
1	Lundi Patti	...	{	Former	...	87	...	1	88
				Present	...	87	...	1	88
2	Dhanni	...	{	Former	...	151	4	4	159
				Present	...	152	4	3	159
1	Tallagang	...	{	Former	...	78	4	4	86
				Present	...	78	4	4	86

The Rakh areas at date of former Settlement cannot be

## Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SECTION I.—AREA (IN ACRES) ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT.						
		MINDIA.	ASSESSED AREA, INCLUDING MAFIS.			
Total area.	*Government Rakhs and Forests.	Barren.	Total assessed area.	Culturable uncultivated.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.
61,163	...	27,515	33,648	4,726	514	28,408
61,163	6,119	22,558	32,486	2,819	869	28,798
1,39,384	...	72,801	66,583	12,959	948	52,676
1,39,384	3,619	60,090	73,675	10,069	1,130	64,476
2,75,759	...	2,28,590	47,169	11,157	2,399	33,613
2,75,759	82,543	1,16,654	76,502	18,862	1,189	56,511
91,773	...	66,773	24,998	4,296	1,728	18,974
91,773	21,426	35,308	34,979	6,126	412	28,441
1,23,362	...	78,176	45,186	7,733	1,184	36,239
1,23,362	11,360	49,602	62,400	11,085	356	50,950
5,26,922	...	2,96,502	2,30,420	40,569	10,177	1,79,674
5,26,922	25,192	2,13,142	2,88,598	38,635	7,122	2,42,831
7,98,316	...	4,72,043	3,26,273	1,30,939	24,446	1,71,088
7,98,316	54,699	3,84,366	3,50,251	87,162	11,102	2,60,987

stated, and are included under the column *Barren*.

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.			Former and present Settlements compared.	No. OF MAHALS.				
Name of Tahsil.	Serial Number.	Name.		Unassigned or Khalsa.	Shared (part Khalsa and part Jigir).	Assigned or Jigir.	Owned by Government.	Total.
PIND DADAN KHAN.								
1	River Bank	...	Former	76	3	2	1	82
		...	Present	77	3	1	1	82
2	Phaphra	...	Former	11	...	2	...	13
		...	Present	11	...	2	...	13
3	Thal	...	Former	28	1	1	...	30
		...	Present	29	1	1	...	31
4	Hills	...	Former	79	...	5	...	84
		...	Present	80	1	3	...	84
Tahsil Jehlam	...	...	Former	420	6	4	...	430
		...	Present	422	6	4	2	434
Tahsil Chakwal	...	...	Former	238	4	5	...	247
		...	Present	239	4	4	...	247
Tahsil Tallagang	...	...	Former	78	4	4	...	86
		...	Present	78	4	4	...	86
Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan	...	...	Former	194	4	10	1	209
		...	Present	197	5	7	1	210
Whole District	...	...	Former	930	18	23	1	972
		...	Present	936	19	19	3	977

\* The Rakh areas at date of former Settlement cannot

*Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
SECTION I.—AREA (IN ACRES) ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT—CONTINUED.							
		MINHAL.		ASSESSED AREA, INCLUDING MAFIS.			
Total area.		*Government Rakhs and Forests.	Barren.	Total assessed area.	Culturable uncultivated.	Of which	
						Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.
1,10,086	...	42,250	67,836	26,667	2,245	38,924	
1,10,086	68	36,321	73,697	17,587	...	56,110	
31,040	...	12,715	18,325	7,007	391	10,867	
31,040	...	10,847	20,193	4,733	...	15,460	
1,25,091	...	40,804	84,287	48,369	6,199	29,719	
1,25,091	...	28,607	96,484	48,003	88	48,393	
3,01,607	...	2,51,349	50,358	4,880	1,072	44,406	
3,01,607	1,28,384	1,06,711	66,512	11,175	...	55,337	
5,68,079	...	3,95,681	1,72,398	33,138	5,589	1,33,671	
5,68,079	1,13,707	2,34,670	2,19,702	37,876	3,600	1,78,226	
6,50,284	...	3,74,678	2,75,606	48,302	11,361	2,15,943	
6,50,284	36,552	2,62,744	3,50,988	49,720	7,471	2,93,790	
7,98,316	...	4,72,043	3,26,273	1,30,939	24,446	1,71,088	
7,98,316	54,699	3,84,266	3,59,251	87,162	11,102	2,60,987	
5,67,824	...	3,47,018	2,20,806	86,933	9,907	1,23,916	
5,67,824	1,28,452	1,82,486	2,56,886	81,498	88	1,75,300	
25,84,503	...	15,89,420	9,95,083	2,99,162	51,303	6,44,618	
25,84,503	3,33,410	10,64,266	11,86,827	2,56,256	22,268	9,08,303	

be stated, and are included under the column *Barren*.

( v )

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE			Former and present Settlements compared.	SECTION I.—AREA			
Name of Tahsil.	Serial Number.	NAME.		CULTIVATED AREA (COL. 16), IN ACRES,		Barāni.	
JELHAM.				Chahi.	Sailab.	Hail.	Las, Hithar, Chhumb, Cho, Kund, &c.
	1	River Bank ... {	Former ...	450	8,161	2,021	1,291
			Present ...	748	6,575	3,199	1,305
	2	Plain ... {	Former ...	903	42	5,118	4,155
			Present ...	1,009	46	7,322	6,227
	3	Khuddar ... {	Former ...	317	18	7,262	895
			Present ...	377	151	8,485	1,696
	4	Pabbi ... {	Former ...	34	...	4,370	533
			Present ...	46	...	4,153	696
CHARWAL.	1	Lundi Patti ... {	Former ...	376	...	3,840	3,218
			Present ...	477	...	3,805	4,622
	2	Dhaanni ... {	Former ...	1,997	140	8,314	20,913
			Present ...	2,674	504	9,143	41,950
TALLAGANG.	1	Tallagang ... {	Former ...	1,984	44	3,080	26,221
			Present ...	2,607	3	3,498	25,242

*Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

(IN ACRES) ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT—CONTINUED.

ACCORDING TO SOILS.		Area of mafis included in column 13 (Total assessed area).	CULTIVATED AREA OF PRESENT SETTLEMENT, ARRANGED SO AS TO SHOW FOR THE YEAR OF MEASUREMENT—	System of Cultivation.		
Maira and Rak-kar.	Total Barani (Cols. 19—21.)			Irrigated or unirrigated.	Area cropped.	Total crop-ped.
18,485	19,797	...	Irrigated Unirrigated	506 1,068	242 26,082	748 28,050
16,971	21,475	160	Total	1,574	27,224	28,798
42,458	51,731	...	Irrigated Unirrigated	830 1,461	179 62,000	1,009 63,467
49,872	63,421	214	Total	2,291	62,185	64,476
25,121	33,278	...	Irrigated Unirrigated	317 1,347	60 54,787	377 56,134
45,802	55,933	96	Total	1,664	54,847	56,511
14,037	18,940	...	Irrigated Unirrigated	45 1,385	1 27,010	46 28,395
23,546	28,395	62	Total	1,430	27,011	28,441
28,835	35,893	...	Irrigated Unirrigated	477 2,945	...	477 50,482
42,055	50,482	80	Total	3,422	47,597	50,959
1,48,310	1,77,537	...	Irrigated Unirrigated	2,674 9,080	...	2,674 2,40,157
1,88,560	2,39,653	2,729	Total	11,754	2,81,077	2,42,831
1,39,759	1,69,060	...	Irrigated Unirrigated	2,599 3,082	8 2,55,298	2,607 2,58,380
2,29,637	2,58,377	2,761	Total	5,681	2,55,800	2,60,987

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.			Former and present Settlements compared.	SECTION I.—AREA			
Name of Talukh.	Serial Number.	Name.		Ghahi.	Sallab.	Hail.	Bardani
PIND DADAN KHAN.							
1	River Bank ...	{	Former ...	14,493	13,336	149	4,071
			Present ...	17,329	17,613	320	6,148
2	Phaphra ...	{	Former ...	191	...	313	7,011
			Present ...	163	...	422	12,339
3	Thal ... ...	{	Former ...	545	1,547	354	20,033
			Present ...	625	1,307	448	38,348
4	Hills ... ...	{	Former ...	722	...	2,339	26,754
			Present ...	876	...	3,238	34,326
Tahsil Jehlam ...		{	Former ...	1,704	8,221	18,771	6,874
			Present ...	2,180	6,772	23,159	9,924
Tahsil Chakwal ...		{	Former ...	2,373	140	12,154	24,131
			Present ...	3,151	504	12,948	46,572
Tahsil Tallagang ...		{	Former ...	1,984	44	3,080	26,221
			Present ...	2,607	3	3,498	25,242
Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan ...		{	Former ...	15,956	12,883	3,155	57,869
			Present ...	18,993	18,920	4,428	91,161
Whole District ...		{	Former ...	22,017	21,288	37,160	1,15,095
			Present ...	26,931	26,199	44,033	1,72,899

## Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

(IN ACRES) ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT—CONTINUED.

ED ACCORDING TO SOILS.		Area of mafis included in column 13 (Total assessed area).	IRRIGATED OR UNIRRIGATED.	CULTIVATED AREA OF PRESENT SETTLEMENT, ARRANGED SO AS TO SHOW FOR THE YEAR OF MEASUREMENT—		
Maira and Bakkar.	Total Barani (Cols. 19–21).			System of Cultivation.		
				Area cropped.		
				Twice.	Once.	Total crop. ped.
8,870	13,090	...	Irrigated ... Unirrigated ...	5,640 849	11,689 37,932	17,329 38,781
14,700	21,168	1,541	Total ...	6,480	49,621	56,110
3,352	10,676	...	Irrigated ... Unirrigated ...	4 424	159 14,873	163 15,297
2,536	15,297	368	Total ...	428	15,032	15,460
7,240	27,627	...	Irrigated ... Unirrigated ...	100 286	525 47,482	625 47,768
7,665	46,461	685	Total ...	383	48,007	48,393
19,591	43,684	...	Irrigated ... Unirrigated ...	372 4,719	504 49,742	876 54,461
16,897	54,461	611	Total ...	5,001	50,246	55,337
98,101	1,23,746	...	Irrigated ... Unirrigated ...	1,698 5,261	482 1,70,785	2,180 1,76,046
1,36,191	1,69,274	532	Total ...	6,959	1,71,267	1,78,226
1,77,145	2,13,430	...	Irrigated ... Unirrigated ...	3,151 12,025	...	3,151 2,78,614
2,30,615	2,90,135	2,809	Total ...	15,176	2,78,614	2,93,790
1,39,759	1,69,060	...	Irrigated ... Unirrigated ...	2,599 3,082	8 2,55,298	2,607 2,58,380
2,29,637	2,58,377	2,761	Total ...	5,681	2,55,306	2,60,987
34,053	95,077	...	Irrigated ... Unirrigated ...	6,116 6,278	12,877 1,50,029	18,993 1,56,307
41,798	1,37,387	3,205	Total ...	12,394	1,62,906	1,75,300
4,49,058	6,01,313	...	Irrigated ... Unirrigated ...	13,564 26,646	13,367 8,54,726	26,931 8,81,372
6,38,241	8,55,173	9,307	Total ...	40,210	8,68,093	9,08,303

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	24	28	29	30	31	32			
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.			SECTION I.—AREA (IN ACRES)							
Name of Tahsil.	Serial Number.	NAME.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	CULTIVATED AREA (IN ACRES) OF PRESENT SETTLE						
				Acreage						
				Rabi.						
				Zabti.	Wheat and Barley.	Gram.	Oil-seeds.			
							Others.			
JEHLEM.	1	River Bank ... {	Irrigated ...	181	467	2	35			
			Unirrigated ...	44	16,695	105	957			
			Total ...	225	17,162	107	992			
	2	Plain ... {	Irrigated ...	240	589	...	79			
			Unirrigated ...	210	29,758	162	4,722			
			Total ...	450	30,347	162	4,801			
	3	Khuddar ... {	Irrigated ...	136	231	...	4			
			Unirrigated ...	126	26,376	86	5,327			
			Total ...	262	26,607	86	5,331			
	4	Pabbi ... {	Irrigated ...	40	4	...	...			
			Unirrigated ...	31	14,361	359	2,545			
			Total ...	71	14,365	359	2,545			
CHAKWAL.	1	Lundi Patti ... {	Irrigated ...	250	227	...	...			
			Unirrigated ...	...	29,213	750	3,600			
			Total ...	250	29,440	750	3,600			
	2	Dhanni ... {	Irrigated ...	338	2,325	...	11			
			Unirrigated ...	...	1,48,627	9,950	20,353			
TALLAGANG.	1	Tallagang ... {	Irrigated ...	67	2,526	7	10			
			Unirrigated ...	...	1,65,397	19,329	17,173			
			Total ...	67	1,67,923	19,336	17,183			

( x )

## Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

## ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT—CONTINUED.

## MENT ARRANGED SO AS TO SHOW FOR THE YEAR OF MEASUREMENT—Continued.

of Crops.

Kharif.									Total of both harvests.
Total.	Zabhi.	Cotton.	Bajra.	Jowar and Chari.	Mung, Mash, Moth.	Others.	Total.		
692 18,369	88 2	33 376	278 5,324	23 768	5 3,632	135 647	562 10,749	1,254 29,118	
19,061	90	409	5,602	791	3,637	782	11,311	30,372	
910 35,532	147 ...	86 766	376 16,752	147 1,757	7 10,053	166 68	929 29,396	1,839 64,928	
36,442	147	862	17,128	1,904	10,060	234	30,325	66,767	
371 31,919	89 ...	25 1,637	74 17,537	184	6,117	135 67	323 25,562	694 57,481	
32,290	89	1,762	17,631	184	6,117	202	25,885	58,175	
44 17,296	37 ...	7 712	... 8,509	... 196	... 3,063	3 4	47 12,484	91 29,780	
17,340	37	719	8,509	196	3,063	7	12,531	29,871	
477 33,626	144 ...	299 1,878	29 16,043	1 343	... 2,023	4 14	477 19,801	954 53,427	
34,103	144	1,677	16,072	344	2,023	18	20,278	54,381	
2,674 1,79,139	200 ...	1,219 5,153	992 45,259	19 5,739	... 13,862	244 85	2,674 70,098	5,348 2,49,237	
1,81,813	200	6,372	46,251	5,756	13,862	329	72,772	2,54,585	
2,610 2,01,938	28 ...	1,120 8,643	1,275 42,087	19 5,747	... 2,977	154 70	2,596 59,524	5,206 2,61,462	
2,04,543	28	9,763	43,362	5,766	2,977	224	62,120	2,66,668	

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	24	28	29	30	31	32		
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.			SECTION I.—AREA (IN ACRES)						
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Name of Tahsil.	Serial Number.	NAME.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	CULTIVATED AREA (IN ACRES) OF PRESENT Acreage				
					Rabi.				
					Zabti.	Wheat and Barley.	Gram.	Oil-seeds.	Others.
1	River Bank ... {		Irrigated ...	513	15,218	99	283	1,285	
			Unirrigated ...	...	28,615	113	1,106	643	
			Total ...	513	43,833	212	1,389	1,928	
2	Phaphra ... {		Irrigated ...	8	130	...	...	26	
			Unirrigated ...	...	10,049	24	506	4	
			Total ...	8	10,179	24	506	30	
3	Thal ... {		Irrigated ...	48	584	...	...	2	
			Unirrigated ...	0	25,599	13	2,114	65	
			Total ...	48	26,183	13	2,114	67	
4	Hills ... {		Irrigated ...	32	635	...	...	69	
			Unirrigated ...	...	35,980	796	2,425	23	
			Total ...	32	36,615	796	2,425	92	
Tahsil Jehlam ... {			Irrigated ...	597	1,291	2	118	9	
			Unirrigated ...	411	87,190	712	13,551	1,252	
			Total ...	1,008	88,481	714	13,669	1,261	
Tahsil Chakwal {			Irrigated ...	588	2,552	...	11	...	
			Unirrigated ...	...	1,77,810	10,700	23,953	272	
			Total ...	588	1,80,392	10,700	23,964	272	
Tahsil Tallagang {			Irrigated ...	67	2,526	7	10	...	
			Unirrigated ...	...	1,65,397	19,329	17,173	39	
			Total ...	67	1,67,923	19,336	17,183	39	
Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan ... {			Irrigated ...	601	16,567	99	283	1,382	
			Unirrigated ...	6	1,00,243	946	6,151	735	
			Total ...	607	1,16,810	1,045	6,434	2,117	
Whole District ... {			Irrigated ...	1,853	22,936	108	422	1,391	
			Unirrigated ...	417	5,30,670	31,687	60,828	2,298	
			Total ...	2,270	5,53,606	31,795	61,250	3,689	

## Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT—CONCLUDED.

SETTLEMENT, ARRANGED SO AS TO SHOW FOR THE YEAR OF MEASUREMENT—Concluded.

of Crops.

Kharif.								Total of both harvests.
Total	Zabti	Cotton	Bajra	Jowar and Chari.	Mung, Moth, Mothi	Others	Total	
17,398 30,477	458 46	1,902 609	1,674 4,895	1,140 2,879	77 329	320 395	5,571 9,153	22,969 39,630
47,875	504	2,511	6,569	4,019	406	715	14,724	62,599
164 10,583	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	167 15,721
10,747	...	273	3,075	1,623	105	2	5,138	15,888
634 27,797	7 13	17 2,104	28 11,743	38 5,288	...	1 80	91 20,257	725 48,054
28,431	20	2,121	11,771	5,326	1,029	81	20,348	48,779
736 39,224	20 ...	47 455	131 18,141	7 374	6 803	301 183	512 19,956	1,248 59,180
39,960	20	502	18,272	381	809	484	20,468	60,428
2,017 1,03,116	361 2	151 3,491	728 48,142	170 2,905	12 22,865	439 786	1,861 78,191	3,878 1,81,307
1,05,133	363	3,642	48,870	3,075	22,877	1,225	80,052	1,85,185
3,151 2,12,765	344 ...	1,518 6,531	1,021 61,302	20 6,082	...	248 99	3,151 89,899	6,302 3,02,664
2,15,916	344	8,049	62,323	6,102	15,885	347	93,050	3,08,966
2,610 2,01,938	28 ...	1,120 8,643	1,275 42,087	19 5,747	...	154 70	2,596 59,524	5,206 2,61,462
2,04,548	28	9,763	43,362	5,766	2,977	224	62,120	2,66,668
18,932 1,08,081	485 59	1,966 3,441	1,836 37,854	1,185 10,164	83 2,326	622 660	6,177 54,504	25,109 1,62,585
1,27,013	544	5,407	39,690	11,349	2,409	1,282	60,681	1,87,694
26,710 6,25,900	1,218 61	4,755 22,106	4,860 1,89,385	1,394 24,898	95 44,053	1,463 1,615	13,785 2,82,118	40,495 9,08,018
6,52,610	1,279	28,861	1,94,245	20,292	44,148	3,078	2,95,903	9,48,513

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	42	43	44	45	
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		SECTION II.—OTHER ASSETS OF				
Name of Tahsil.	Serial Number.	NAME.	Former and present Settlements compared.		PER CENT. OF CULTIVATED AREA Cultivated by proprietors and Malik Kabza, and by tenants paying at Revenue rates, with or without Malikana.	
			Matured.	Irrigated.		
JEHLEM.	1	River Bank	Former ... Present ...	8·8 13·7	1·7 2·6	90·0 82·8
	2	Plain	Former ... Present ...	11·4 12·9	1·7 1·5	90·9 94·2
	3	Khuddar	Former ... Present ...	22·5 15·7	0·9 0·7	90·0 92·2
	4	Pabbi	Former ... Present ...	23·2 14·8	0·2 0·2	90·1 91·8
CHAKWAL.	1	Lundi Patti	Former ... Present ...	11·6 8·4	1·0 0·9	85·6 89·5
	2	Dhanni	Former ... Present ...	5·7 4·9	1·1 1·1	78·8 69·8
TALLA-GANG.	1	Tallagang	Former ... Present ...	3·0 2·3	1·1 1·0	82·0 77·2

*Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.*

46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

PAST AND PRESENT SETTLEMENTS COMPARED.

WELLS.							
<i>In use.</i>		Disused or deserted.	Average depth of wells in feet to the water.	Average cost of con- structing a well.	No. of oxen required per well.	Average area irrigated per well, in acres.	
Double wheel.	Single wheel.					Double,	Single.
1	110	4	20	250	..	10	4
3	178	9	20	250	6	11	4
2	161	6	17	300	...	8	4
8	246	20	17	300	6	8	4
...	145	4	15	150	..	..	2
...	225	11	15	150	6	..	2
...	39	...	14	200	...	...	1
...	49	1	14	200	6	..	1
1	185	15	16	175	...	3	2
2	264	5	16	200	4	3	2
13	784	53	18	200	...	4	2
15	976	81	18	225	4	4	3
5	573	17	17	144	..	7	4
6	705	53	17	176	6	6	3

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

### *I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,*

1	2	42	43	44	45
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		SECTION II.—OTHER ASSETS OF			
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Name of Tahsil.	NAME.	Former and present Settlements compared.	PER CENT. OF CULTIVATED AREA.	
		Serial Number.		Manured.	Irrigated.
1	River Bank	...	Former ... Present ...	13·4 8·8	37·2 30·9
2	Phaphra	...	Former ... Present ...	3·7 3·5	1·7 1·1
3	Thal	...	Former ... Present ...	1·7 1·2	1·8 1·3
4	Hills	...	Former ... Present ...	6·2 6·6	1·6 1·6
Tahsil Jehlum		...	Former ... Present ...	15·3 14·3	1·3 1·2
Tahsil Chakwal		...	Former ... Present ...	6·7 5·5	1·1 1·1
Tahsil Tallagang		...	Former ... Present ...	3·0 2·3	1·1 1·0
Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan		...	Former ... Present ...	7·0 5·6	12·9 10·8
Whole District		...	Former ... Present ...	9·2 7·9	3·3 3·0
Cultivated by proprietors and Malik Kalzam, and by tenants paying at Revenue rates, with or without Mālikāna.					

*Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.*

46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

## PAST AND PRESENT SETTLEMENTS COMPARED.

WELLS.							
<i>In use.</i>		Desired or deserted.	Average depth of wells in feet to the water.	Average cost of con- structing a well.	No. of oxen required per well.	<i>Average area irrigated per well, in acres.</i>	
Double wheel.	Single wheel.					Double.	Single.
...	956	149	15	150	...	...	15
1	1,057	160	15	200	6	16	16
...	12	6	18	200	...	...	13
...	15	2	18	225	6	...	7
...	44	1	13	150	...	...	12
...	63	3	18	175	6	...	10
...	48	0	70	400	...	...	4
...	56	13	70	500	6	...	3
3	455	14	16	225	...	9	4
11	698	41	16	225	6	9	3
14	969	68	17	188	...	4	2
17	1,240	86	17	213	4	4	2
5	573	17	17	144	...	7	4
6	705	53	17	176	6	6	3
...	1,060	162	30	200	...	...	13
1	1,191	187	30	275	6	16	15
22	3,057	261	20	189	...	7	7
35	3,834	367	20	222	6	9	7

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

*General Abstract of Area, Resources,*

1	2	3	4	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.				SECTION II.—OTHER ASSETS OF CATTLE,						
NAME.		Former and present Settlements compared.		Total head of kine.	No. of kine used for ploughing.	Total Number.	Ploughs.			
							Per plough. Per culti- vator.	No. of plough- ing cattle.	No. of acres cul- tivated per plough.	Camels.
JELHAM.	River Bank ... {	Former	...	15,310	6,608	2,621	2	0·4	11	98
		Present	...	15,541	7,071	3,500	2	0·4	8	112
2	Plain ... {	Former	...	35,318	14,911	6,708	2	0·5	8	132
		Present	...	33,123	13,927	6,956	2	0·4	9	391
3	Khuddar ... {	Former	...	31,436	12,706	6,154	2	0·6	5	1,004
		Present	...	29,066	13,028	6,208	2	0·4	9	1,131
4	Pabbi ... {	Former	...	12,566	4,885	3,069	2	0·4	6	424
		Present	...	15,278	6,640	3,248	2	0·4	9	636
TALLA-GANG.	Lundi Patti ... {	Former	...	14,571	7,059	3,239	2	0·5	11	1,031
		Present	...	18,983	10,384	5,053	2	0·5	10	1,055
2	Dhanni ... {	Former	...	53,682	25,782	12,860	2	0·5	14	2,510
		Present	...	69,910	36,300	16,255	2	0·5	15	3,245
1	Tallagang ... {	Former	...	62,236	21,320	10,544	2	0·5	16	2,509
		Present	...	65,199	29,726	13,965	2	0·5	19	1,990

*Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.*

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

## PAST AND PRESENT SETTLEMENTS COMPARED—CONTINUED.

PLoughs, &c.				POPULATION.						
Horses,	Mules, Ponies and Donkeys,	Sheep and Goats,	Total Number.	Total livestock.			Total Souls.			Average population per square mile.
				No. per square mile.	Of cultivated area.	Of total area.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total population.	Of cultivated area.
335	1,196	2,171	19,110	431	210	16,040	10,884	26,924	607	296
359	1,280	3,513	20,805	462	242	17,407	13,851	31,258	695	363
302	1,241	12,340	49,342	599	214	88,813	13,602	42,415	515	183
589	2,704	18,965	55,772	554	263	37,136	18,211	55,347	549	261
408	940	42,746	76,584	1,458	184	22,608	10,454	33,062	630	80
582	1,549	51,403	83,731	948	277	33,618	8,893	42,511	481	141
216	382	14,416	28,066	945	202	11,953	3,974	15,927	637	115
414	925	14,946	32,199	725	293	16,206	5,150	21,356	481	194
223	1,925	15,214	32,964	582	193	13,613	4,273	17,886	316	105
340	2,021	14,775	37,174	467	212	21,179	6,441	27,620	347	158
1,253	3,871	68,204	1,29,520	461	164	52,258	27,729	84,987	303	108
1,231	8,074	54,839	1,37,299	362	175	76,520	39,020	1,15,549	305	147
860	5,160	70,015	1,40,780	527	124	44,102	14,996	59,098	221	52
860	3,989	50,499	1,22,537	300	105	55,222	22,881	78,103	191	67

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	3	4	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.			Former and present Settlements compared.	SECTION II.—ASSETS OF CATTLE.							
Name of Tahsil.	Serial Number.	NAME.		Total head of kine.	No. of kine used for Ploughing.	Total number.	Ploughs.	No. of plough cattle.	No. of acres cultivated per Plough.	Camels.	
PIND DADAN KHAN.			Former	25,552	10,014	4,843	2	0·4	8	284	
	1	River Bank ... {	Present	35,104	13,054	6,250	2	0·5	9	816	
	2	Phaphra ... {	Former	5,120	2,538	1,243	2	0·4	9	112	
			Present	7,689	3,284	1,638	2	0·5	9	127	
	3	Thal ... {	Former	12,124	5,026	2,797	2	0·4	11	1,304	
			Present	15,628	6,179	3,247	2	0·4	15	819	
	4	Hills ... {	Former	25,705	12,888	5,547	2	0·5	8	448	
			Present	34,315	13,841	6,860	2	0·4	8	817	
TOTALS.		Tahsil Jehlam ... {	Former	94,680	38,210	18,552	2	0·5	7	1,658	
			Present	93,008	40,666	19,912	2	0·4	9	2,270	
		Tahsil Chakwal {	Former	68,253	32,841	16,099	2	0·5	13	3,541	
			Present	88,893	46,684	21,288	2	0·5	14	4,300	
		Tahsil Tallagang {	Former	62,236	21,320	10,544	2	0·5	16	2,509	
			Present	65,199	29,726	13,965	2	0·5	19	1,990	
		Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan. {	Former	68,501	30,466	14,430	2	0·4	9	2,148	
			Present	92,716	36,358	17,995	2	0·4	11	2,579	
		Whole District ... {	Former	2,93,670	1,22,837	59,625	2	0·5	11	9,856	
			Present	3,39,816	1,53,434	73,160	2	0·5	12	11,139	

## Juma and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

## PAST AND PRESENT SETTLEMENTS COMPARED—CONCLUDED.

PLOUGHS, &c.					POPULATION.					
Horses.	Mules, Ponies and Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Total livestock.			Total Souls.			Average popula- tion per square mile.	
			Total number.	No. per square mile.	Of cultivat- ed area.	Of total area.	Agricultur- ists.	Non-Agricultur- ists.	Total popula- tion.	Of cultivated area.
313	1,372	12,291	39,812	655	253	26,995	29,144	56,139	923	356
541	2,351	14,030	52,842	603	307	28,404	37,365	65,769	750	383
65	154	2,672	8,123	478	219	6,746	3,034	9,780	576	263
146	415	3,668	12,025	498	218	7,096	5,077	12,173	504	251
121	2,190	7,802	23,541	507	128	11,822	6,413	18,235	393	99
194	950	7,469	25,060	331	128	13,987	10,374	24,361	322	125
443	1,126	31,817	59,539	858	193	26,923	10,844	37,767	545	123
507	1,513	41,738	78,890	912	291	32,084	16,709	48,793	564	180
1,261	3,759	71,682	1,73,040	828	198	79,414	38,914	1,18,328	567	135
1,944	6,458	88,827	1,92,507	691	271	1,04,367	46,105	1,50,472	540	212
1,476	5,796	83,418	1,62,484	482	169	70,871	32,002	1,02,873	305	107
1,571	10,095	69,614	1,74,473	380	182	97,708	45,461	1,43,169	312	149
860	5,160	70,015	1,40,780	527	124	44,102	14,996	59,098	221	53
860	3,989	50,499	1,22,537	300	105	55,222	22,881	78,103	191	67
942	4,842	54,582	1,31,015	677	191	72,486	49,435	1,21,921	630	177
1,388	5,229	60,905	1,68,817	616	246	81,571	69,525	1,51,099	552	220
4,539	19,557	2,79,697	6,07,319	603	160	2,66,873	1,35,347	4,02,220	399	110
5,763	25,771	2,75,845	6,58,334	484	187	3,38,868	1,83,972	5,22,840	368	149

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	3	4	72	73	74	75	76
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.			Former and present Settlements compared.	SECTION III.—FORMER ASSESSMENT, OF SIKH RULE.				AVERAGE OF SUMMARY SETTLEMENT.
Name of Tehsil.	Serial Number.	NAME.		Sambat 1882 (A. D. 1835).	Sambat 1897 (A. D. 1840).	Average of 14 years ending Sambat 1904, A. D. 1847-58.	First, viz., 1849-51 A. D.	
JEHLAM.	1	River Rank	Former	Rs. 50,572	Rs. 58,552	Rs. 55,357	Rs. 44,921	Rs. 43,350
			Present	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Plain	Former	71,472	84,202	75,552	66,537	71,117
			Present	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Khuddar	Former	40,700	47,850	46,760	37,344	38,068
			Present	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Pabbi	Former	41,065	45,445	38,981	37,346	30,862
			Present	...	...	...	...	...
CHAKWAL.	1	Lundi Patti	Former	39,303	39,527	43,740	45,288	38,087
			Present	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Dhanni	Former	1,37,655	1,53,794	1,41,859	1,35,180	1,37,774
			Present	...	...	...	...	...
TALLAGANG.	1	Tallagang	Former	91,860	1,09,384	99,698	90,665	87,150
			Present	...	...	...	...	...

## Jamu and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.

77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

WITH RATE PER ACRE OF AREA THEN CULTIVATED ON COLS. 77 AND 78.

Jama of 1st Regular Settlement.	Jama of 1877-78.	ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT CESSES.						TOTAL REVENUE AND CESSES.	
		At Commencement of Regular Settlement.		1877-78.					
		Per cent. on Jama.	Amount.	Per cent. on Jama.	Amount.	Per cent. on Jama.	Amount.		
Rs. 41,476 Rs. 1 7 4	Rs. 37,404 Rs. 1 4 8	10 4 0	Rs. 4,257	19 12 0	Rs. 7,389	Rs. 45,733	Rs. 44,793		
... 64,360 Rs. 1 3 7	... Rs. 63,139 Rs. 0 15 8	... 10 4 0	... 6,633	... 19 12 0	... 12,508	... 70,993	... 75,647		
36,460 Rs. 1 1 4	36,428 Rs. 0 10 4	10 4 0	3,746	19 12 0	7,263	40,206	43,691		
26,424 Rs. 1 6 2	26,425 Rs. 0 14 10	10 4 0	2,716	19 12 0	5,229	29,140	31,654		
38,477 Rs. 1 1 1	38,477 Rs. 0 12 1	10 4 0	3,970	19 12 0	7,616	42,447	46,093		
1,42,012 Rs. 0 12 8	1,42,012 Rs. 0 9 4	10 4 0 12 12 0 & 15 4 0	15,033 22 4 0 ... ... ...	19 12 0 22 4 0 ... ... ...	28,493 ... ... ... ...	1,57,045 ... ... ... ...	1,70,505 ... ... ... ...		
90,468 Rs. 0 8 6	90,350 Rs. 0 5 6	10 4 0	9,396	18 12 0	16,979	99,864	1,07,329		

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	3	4	72	73	74	75	76
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.			Former and present Settlements compared.	SECTION III.—FORMER ASSESSMENT,				
		NAME.		OF SIKH RULE.	AVERAGE OF SUMMARY SETTLEMENT.			
PWD DADAN KHAN.	Name of Tahsil.	Serial Number.						
1	River Bank	...{	Former ... Present ...	Rs. 76,345 ... ... ...	Rs. 57,643 ... ... ...	Rs. 77,345 ... ... ...	Rs. 75,544 ... ... ...	Rs. 81,789 ... ... ...
2	Phaphra	...{	Former ... Present ...	18,914 ... ... ...	14,418 ... ... ...	17,337 ... ... ...	18,257 ... ... ...	18,163 ... ... ...
3	Thal	...{	Former ... Present ...	34,721 ... ... ...	38,472 ... ... ...	45,977 ... ... ...	43,202 ... ... ...	39,886 ... ... ...
4	Hilla	...{	Former ... Present ...	63,634 ... ... ...	65,840 ... ... ...	66,240 ... ... ...	69,258 ... ... ...	65,931 ... ... ...
	Tahsil Jehlam	...{	Former ... Present ...	2,03,809 ... ... ...	2,36,004 ... ... ...	2,16,644 ... ... ...	1,86,148 ... ... ...	1,83,397 ... ... ...
	Tahsil Chakwal	...{	Former ... Present ...	1,76,958 ... ... ...	1,93,321 ... ... ...	1,85,599 ... ... ...	1,80,468 ... ... ...	1,75,861 ... ... ...
	Tahsil Tallagang	...{	Former ... Present ...	91,860 ... ... ...	1,09,384 ... ... ...	99,698 ... ... ...	90,665 ... ... ...	87,150 ... ... ...
	Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan.	...{	Former ... Present ...	1,93,614 ... ... ...	1,76,373 ... ... ...	2,06,899 ... ... ...	2,06,261 ... ... ...	2,05,769 ... ... ...
Total.	Whole District	...{	Former ... Present ...	6,66,241 ... ... ...	7,15,082 ... ... ...	7,08,840 ... ... ...	6,63,542 ... ... ...	6,52,177 ... ... ...

*Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.*

77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

WITH RATE PER ACRE OF AREA THEN CULTIVATED ON COLS. 77 AND 78.

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,

1	2	3	85	86	87	88	89
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.			SECTION IV.—PROPOSED NEW JAMA WITH RATES OF THIS SETTLEMENT				
JAHALM.	NAME.	Serial Number.	On irrigated land.		On unirrigated land.		Estimate at Revenue rates of this Settlement.
			Soil.	Rate per acre.	Soil.	Rate per acre.	
1	River Bank	...	Chahi	3 0	Sailab ... Hail and Las ... Maira and Rakkar	1 8 1 0	35,812
2	Plain	...	Chahi	3 0	Sailab ... Hail and Las ... Maira	1 8 1 0	73,033
3	Khuddar	...	Chahi	3 0	Sailab ... Hail and Las ... Maira and Rakkar	1 4 1 8 0 12	50,844
4	Pabbi	...	Chahi	3 8	Hail and Las ... Maira and Rakkar	2 0 0 14	30,393
1	Lundi Patti	...	Chahi	5 0	Hail and Las ... Maira and Rakkar	1 8 0 12	46,473
2	Dhanni	...	Chahi	5 0	Sailab ... Hail and Las ... Maira and Rakkar	1 8 1 0 0 9	1,69,733
1	Tallagang	...	Chahi	3 12	Sailab ... Hail and Las ... Maira and Rakkar	0 14 0 6	1,20,014

*Juma and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Continued.*

90	91	92	93	94
<b>RATES AND ESTIMATE.</b>				
<b>ACTUALLY ASSESSED.</b>				
Gross assessment (májís excluded).		Detail of column 90.		REMARKS.
Amount,	Rate per acre culhi- rated.	Jágirs and Imam- ates and deductions on account of protective leases, &c.	Revenue paid to Government for the 1st year of new assessment, Khanif 1879 and Rabi 1880.	
Rs.	Rs. A. P.			
36,515	1 4 5			
725	1 2 1			
48,990	0 13 11			
31,125	1 1 7			
46,795	0 14 9			
1,70,635	0 11 4			
120,110	0 7 5			
Vide Tahsil Total.				
Dit to.				
Dit to.				

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

*I.—General Abstract of Area, Resources,*

1	2	3	85	86	87	88	89
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.			SECTION IV.—PROPOSED NEW JAMA WITH				
			RATES OF THIS SETTLEMENT				
			On irrigated land.		On unirrigated land.		
			Soil.	Rate per acre.	Soil.	Rate per acre.	Estimate at Revenue rates of this Settlement.
				Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	1	River Bank	Chahi	2 8	Sailab Barani	1 8 0 14	85,403
	2	Phaphra	Chahi	2 4	Barani	1 3	18,106
	3	Thal	Chahi	2 4	Sailab Barani	1 4 0 13	40,283
	4	Hills	Chahi	4 0	Hail Las and Mal Maira & Rakkar	2 8 1 4 0 12	66,313
Tahsil Jehlam			...	...	...	...	1,90,082
Tahsil Chakwal			...	...	...	...	2,16,206
Tahsil Tallagang			...	...	...	...	1,20,014
Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan			...	...	...	...	2,10,105
Whole District			...	...	...	...	7,36,407

19th April 1881.

## Jama and Rates in each Assessment Circle—Concluded.

90	91	92	93	94
<b>RATES AND ESTIMATE—CONCLUDED.</b>				
<b>ACTUALLY ASSESSED.</b>				
<i>Gross Assessment (májis excluded).</i>		<i>Detail of column 90.</i>		
Amount.	Rate per acre culti- vated.	Jágirs and Huám, and deductions on account of protective leases, &c.	Revenue paid to Government for the 1st year of new assessment, Kharif 1879 and Rabi 1880.	REMARKS.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.			
78,220	1 6 11			
18,155	1 3 3			
39,865	0 13 2		Vide Tahsil Total.	
65,960	1 3 3			
a 1,89,639	1 1 1	5,190	1,84,449	(a). Includes Rs. 284 added for resumed májis and other petty items not reckoned above in the totals of each circle.
b 2,17,825	0 12 0	8,122	2,09,703	(b). Includes Rs. 395, as explained above.
c 1,20,385	0 7 6	9,751	1,10,634	(c). Includes Rs. 275, as explained above.
d 2,02,669	1 2 10	13,810	1,88,859	(d). Includes Rs. 469, as explained above.
e 7,30,518	0 13 0	36,873	6,93,645	(e). Includes Rs. 1,423, as explained above.

R. G. THOMSON,

Settlement Officer.

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX NO. II.

*Abstract Statement of Mafis in the Jehlam District.*

Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.		Barren.	Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Sailab.	Hail.	Low lying or embanked land.	Maira and Rakkar.	Total.	REMARKS.
JEHLEM.	CHAKWAL.	TALLA-GANG.										
PIND DADAN KHAN.	River Bank	...	...	1	...	22	11	11	3	112	160	The figures indicate the acreage, and are taken from the Assessment Report.
	Plain	...	...	...	...	9	...	16	15	174	214	
	Khuddar	...	1	3	...	4	...	25	2	61	96	
	Pabbi	...	...	7	...	2	...	14	...	39	62	
Tahsil	Lundi Patti	...	2	...	...	9	...	1	...	68	80	
	Dhanni	...	82	132	20	17	...	63	103	2,312	2,729	
Totals.	Tahsil	...	709	...	...	76	...	...	...	1,976	2,761	
	River Bank	...	60	93	...	957	147	10	24	250	1,541	
	Phapra	...	5	7	...	3	...	10	263	80	368	
	Thal	...	42	63	...	22	6	4	440	88	685	
	Hills	...	34	19	...	53	...	53	365	87	611	
Tahsil Jehlam		...	1	11	...	37	11	66	20	386	532	
Tahsil Chakwal		...	84	132	20	26	...	64	103	2,380	2,809	
Tahsil Tallagang		709	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	1,976	2,761	
Tahsil P. D. Khan		141	202	...	1,035	153	77	1,092	505	3,205		
Whole District		935	345	20	1,174	164	207	1,215	5,247	9,307		

R. G. THOMSON,

19th April 1881.

Settlement Officer.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX NO. III.

## A.

## JEHLAM DISTRICT.

*Table of Linear and Square Measures in use for the measurement of land.*

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
<i>Linear Measure.</i>	
4 Unglis = 1 Chappa.	
3 Chappa = 1 Gith = 4 Giras.	
2 Gith = 1 Hâth.	
2 Hâth = 1 Gaz.	
3 Hâth = 1 Karan.	
1 Karam = $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet English.	The only real linear measure for land is the Karan. The Gira and the Gaz are used for carpentry and cloth-selling, &c. The other measures given are merely village reckonings without any standard, and subject to all sorts of variation. An "Ungli" is the width of a finger. A "Chappa" is the width of the four fingers laid together. The other terms require no explanation. There is no measure between the Karan and the Kos, which is often stated to be 1,400 Karams. I think 1,200 Karams is about the length in practice. I reckon the Kos in this District to be generally about four-thirds of a mile. Most Lambardârs know the English word mile, and can estimate its length with fair accuracy.
<i>Square Measure.</i>	
9 Square Karams = 1 Marla.	
20 Marlas = 1 Kanâl.	
4 Kanâl = 1 Bigha.	
2 Bighas = 1 Ghumâo.	This is the ordinary village measure, and it has also been used throughout the present and past Settlements. It will be seen that the Marla is precisely equal to a square Pole English, that a Kanâl is half a Rood, and a Ghumâo a statute acre.

R. G. THOMSON,

*Settlement Officer.*

19th April 1881.



सत्यमेव जयते

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. III—(*Continued*).

---

B.

JEHLAM DISTRICT.

TABLE OF THE MEASURES OF CAPACITY USED  
FOR MEASURING GRAIN AND OTHER  
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

جہلم ضلع

---

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

*Name of the Measurements current in Jehlam District.*

Tahāfī.	Talukas in which the measurement is the same.	Name of the lower measures which make the larger ones.	Weight of the lower measure in rupees.	No. of the lower measure equal to the large measure.	Name of the large measure.
JHELM.	Pabbi	Paropī or Kachchi ... Chohā ...	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 150	4 4	Chohā. Topa.
	Dhorila	Topa ...	600	4	Pāi.
	Lehri	Pāi ...	2,400	10	Māni.
		Māni ...	24,000		
	Jhelam				
	Askandrāla				
	Tuliāla				
	Pakhwāl	Paropī ...	35	4	Topa.
	Kāla	Topa ...	140	8	Pāi.
	Sanghoi	Pāi ...	1,120	20	Māni.
CHAKWAL.	Chautāla	Māni ...	22,400		
	Gora				
	Padhri				
	Dārapur				
	Nāra				
	Babiāl	Serini ...	66	3	Chohā.
	Rupwāl (part)	Chohā ...	198	16	Pāi.
	Saiadpur	Pāi ...	3,168	10	Kharwār.
	Chaupeda (a part of Rupwāl) viz. : ...				
	Kahār	Serini ...	75	3	Chohā.
	Chhunbi	Chohā ...	225	16	Pāi.
	Bhaukni	Pāi ...	3,600	10	Kharwār.
	Chakora				

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

Name of the Measurements current in Jehlam District—Continued.

Taluk.	Ilâquas in which the measurement is the same.	Name of the lower measures which make the large ones.	Weight of the lower measure in rupees.	No. of the lower measure equal to the large measure.	Name of the large measure.
CHAKWAL—Concluded.	Haweli ...	Serini ...	80	3	Chohâ.
	Kahútâni ...	Chohâ ...	240	16	Pâi.
		Pâi ...	3,840	10	Kharwâr.
Dúman		Chautai (viz.) Paropi ...	35	4	Chohâ.
		Chohâ ...	140	4	Topa.
	Hasolâ ...	Topa ...	560	4	Pâi.
Bâdshâhâni		Pâi ...	2,240	10	Kharwâr.
		Serini* ...	70	3	Chohâ.
		Do. ...	66	3	Do.
		Chohâ ...	210	16	Pâi.
		Do. ...	198	16	Do.
		Pâi ...	3,360	10	Kharwâr.
TALLAGANG		Do. ...	3,168	10	Do.
	Pakhar ...				
	Miâl ...				
	Jabbi ...	Paini ...	65	2	Bunbi.
	Thoha except—	Bunbi ...	130	2	Chohâ.
	Chaukhandi ...	Chohâ ...	260	20	Man.
	Dhok Bâza ...				
Nurpur	Dhok Hun ...				
	Nurpur ...				
	Kot Sârang except—	Paini ...	55	2	Bunbi.
	Muthrâla ...	Bunbi ...	110	2	Chohâ.
	Daiwâl ...	Chohâ ...	220	20	Man.
Kot Kalân	Kot Kalân ...				

\* There are two different Serinis.

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

*Name of the Measurements current in Jehlam District—Continued.*

Tahsil.	Iláquas in which the measurement is the same.	Name of the lower measures which make the large ones.	Weight of the lower measure in rupees.	No. of the lower measure equal to the large measure.	Name of the large measure.
	Tallagang except —				
	Jhátla ...	Adseri ...	55	4	Chohá.
	Pira Fatihál ...	Chohá ...	220	20	Man.
	Kufri ...	Man ...	4,400	4	Chhat.
TALLAGANG—Concluded.	Villages excepted in Kot Sárang ( <i>suprád</i> ).	Páini ...	50	2	Bunbi.
		Bunbi ...	100	2	Chohá.
		Chohá ...	200	20	Man.
	Villages excepted in Tallagang ( <i>suprád</i> ).	Adseri ...	60	4	Chohá.
		Chohá ...	240	20	Man.
		Man ...	4,800	4	Chohá.
	Villages excepted in Thoha ( <i>suprád</i> ).	Páini ...	60	2	Bunbi.
		Bunbi ...	120	2	Chohá.
		Chohá ...	240	20	Man.
PIND DADAN KHAN.		Serini ...	$73\frac{1}{3}$	3	Topa.
	Kahár ...	Paropi ...	$36\frac{2}{3}$	6	Do.
	Kahún ...	Páini ...	$18\frac{1}{3}$	12	Do.
		Topa ...	220	4	Piá.
	Jhangar ...	Pái ...	880	5	Man.
		Serini ...	$53\frac{1}{3}$	3	Topa.
		Topa ...	160	4	Pál.
		Pái ...	640	5	Man.

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

Name of the Measurements current in Jehlam District—Concluded.

Taluk.	Háquas in which the measurement is the same.	Name of the lower measures which make the large ones.	Weight of the lower measure in rupees.	No. of the lower measure equal to the large measure.	Name of the large measure.
PIND DÁDÁN KHÁN—Concluded.	Jálap ...	Serini ...	53 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	Topa.
		Adseri ...	26 $\frac{2}{3}$	6	Do.
		Paini ...	13 $\frac{1}{3}$	12	Do.
		Topa ...	160	4	Pái.
		Pái ...	640	4	Man.
		Man ...	2,560	10	Kharwár.
Ahnadabád	Ahnadabád ...	Serini ...	73 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	Topa.
		Paropi ...	36 $\frac{2}{3}$	6	Do.
		Topa ...	220	4	Pái.
		Pái ...	880	5	Man.
Jalálpur	Jalálpur ...	Paropi ...	40	4	Topa.
		Ser ...	53 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	Do.
		Topa ...	160	4	Pái.
		Pái ...	640	4	Man or Maund.
		Man ...	2,560	10	Kharwár.

## OTHER VERY ROUGH MEASURES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE USED GENERALLY ALL OVER THE DISTRICT.

*Muth*=as much corn as can be cut in one sweep of the Dátri.20 *Muths* (or thereabout)=1 *Satri* or *Káh*.4 *Satrís* (or thereabout)=1 *Kaliáwa* or *Chata*, which is as much as a man can lift up between his outspread arms. In some places he is allowed to stack up the grain on his shoulders and head. But this is not universal.*Gaddi* or *Bhári*=a sheaf of corn which is bound up together. It varies much in size.

## FOR STRAW—

1 *Pand*=what can be tied up in a *Bhúra*, which is generally a cloth about 4 *gaz* by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The *gaz* is now generally about the same as the English yard. This cloth, however, is differently tied. At harvesting when loading the straw on pack animals, a *Pand* is made to be equal to about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  maunds. But when a man carries it on his own head, it is about 27 seers.

2 *Pand*=1 *Chilli*, which is about 3 maunds, and=a pack load.

## REMARKS.

Grain in the villages is always trafficked in by measure and not by weight. The measures are sometimes round and sometimes four-sided, and are generally made of either Tali or Ber wood. There is no authoritative standard of size or shape. But the Tarkhiáns of each Híqua copy the models already existing there as well as they can. There are consequently nearly always slight variations. The measures are always used heaped. I have given the approximate weight of each in rupees (=Tolas). This is in accordance with village speech. The weight of course differs with the grain. I have given the result for wheat, which is always chosen as the standard by the villagers themselves. It will be observed that the measures generally grow larger as we go west. I think, as a rule, it will be found where cultivation is rough, land plentiful, and population only fairly thick, that large measures of grain are always used in preference to small ones.

R. G THOMSON,  
Settlement Officer.

19th April 1881.



## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. III.—Concluded.

## C.

## JEHLAM DISTRICT.

*Measures of Weight used for grain and other agricultural produce.*

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
3 Sirsáhis = 1 Chittack = 5 Tolas.	
10 Tolas = 1 Adhpao.	
2 Adhpaos = 1 Pao.	
2 Paos = 1 Adhsar.	
2 Adhsars = 1 Ser.	
2 Sers = 1 Doseri.	
2½ Sers = 1 Dhaya.	
2 Dhayas = 1 Panjseri.	
8 Panjseris = 1 Man.	
	Grain is hardly ever sold by weight except in the large towns. Flour, ghi, gur and the like are, however, all sold by weight. The table given is the ordinary one, and is in general use. In a good many places in Jehlam Tahsil and in most places in Tahsil Chakwál the seer in use is that of Bahádar Sháh = 75 Tolas, with all the other measures in proportion. But I think the tendency is to adopt the Government seer of 80 tolas everywhere. This has been especially the case during the last few years when there has been such an influx of strangers into the District.

R. G. THOMSON,  
Settlement Officer.

19th April 1881.

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX NO. IV.

*Statement of Judicial and Revenue Cases decided by the Settlement Courts during the Second Regular Settlement of the Jehlam District.*

Number.	Description of Suits.	Number decided.
<b>A.—ORDINARY SUITS FOR RIGHTS.</b>		
1	Contracts	5
2	Inheritance	492
3	Gift	...
4	Right of pre-emption	147
5	River action	...
6	Other cause	251
7	Suits to recover possession of immovable property, Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act	226
8	Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	...
9	Validity of adoption	...
10	Validity of wills	...
11	Validity of Acts of Hindú widows	...
12	Correctness of an entry in a record of rights under Section 20 of Act XXXIII of 1871	1,372
13	Other rights affecting immovable property not expressly provided for	215
14	Other personal rights not expressly provided for	...
15	Suits for or relating to partition	...
16	Suits regarding the relative rights and status of superior and inferior holders of land	6
17	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts not being accounts for rent	...
18	Suits to set aside or rectify any instrument, contract, order, award, or judgment	130
19	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	...
	<i>Carried over</i>	2,844

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. IV—Continued.

Number.	Description of Suits.			Number decided.
		Brought forward	...	
20	Suits to compel or prevent particular Acts	...	2,844	114
21	Suits relating to the revenue	...	428	
22	Any suits not included in the foregoing	...	2,814	
	Total of (A) ordinary suits for rights	...	6,200	
<b>B.—RENT SUITS AND SUITS UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.</b>				
23	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants without rights of occupancy	...	824	
24	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants with rights of occupancy	...	702	
25	Suits regarding illegal exaction, distress or demand	...	23	
26	Suits regarding accounts, &c., by or against agents, &c.	...		
27	Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent	...		
28	Suits not included in above five columns, not being suits under Punjab Tenancy Act	...	131	
29	Suits under Section 5 by tenants for right of occupancy	...	338	
30	Suits to establish right of occupancy under Section 8 on other grounds than those mentioned in previous Sections of the Act	...	11	
31	Suits under Section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy	...	76	
32	Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent	...	215	
33	Suits under Section 14 for abatement of rent	...	2	
34	Suits for arrears of rent, where remission is allowed under Section 15 ...	...		
35	Suits under Section 18 to set aside award of division and appraisement of produce taken for rent	...	12	
36	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenant with rights of occupancy, Section 19 clause 1	...	25	
37	Do. do. Section 19 clause 2	...		
	Carried over	...	2,359	

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. IV—Continued.

Number.	Description of Suits.	Number decided.
38	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	2,359
38	Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejection of tenants without right of occupancy ...	18
39	Suits under Section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejection ...	180
40	Suits under Section 26 by tenant on account of illegal ejection ...	70
41	Suits by tenants for compensation for improvement ...	60
42	Ditto for change from grain to cash rental ...	7
	Total of (B) rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act ...	2,703
	Total Judicial cases (A and B). ...	8,903
	<b>C.—REVENUE CASES.</b>	
43	Zaildár's cases ...	...
44	Chief lambardár's cases ...	...
45	Lambardár's cases ...	882
46	Patwári's cases ...	111
47	B.—Cases relating to Kanungos ...	2
48	Erection of boundary marks, Section 22 of Act XXXIII of 1871 ...	482
49	Arbitration cases, Section 23 of Act XXXIII of 1871, not being boundary or partition cases ...	2
50	Preparation of tribal or Ilákawári statement of customs ...	...
51	Demarcation of Forest lands under Punjab Forest Rule (Schedule 1 of Act IV of 1872) ...	29
52	Settlement of rencant estates (Section 37, Act XXXIII of 1871) and claims arising therefrom ...	...
53	Grants of revenue to (gardens and groves, Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. 1 of 1870) roadside grants and other grants for the improvement of the country, such as protective leases, Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. XII 1875 ...	942
	<i>Carried over</i> ...	2,450

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. IV—Concluded.

Number.	Description of Suits.	Number decided.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	2,450
54	D.— <i>Minor Settlements.</i> Investigations, grants, and resumptions of assignments, other than the preceding	421
55	Alluvion and Diluvion cases	357
56	Settlement of waste lands under Section 27 of Act XXXIII of 1871	...
57	E.— <i>Registration.</i> Mutations in the registers, other than Lambardar's cases	18,708
58	Partition of lands held in joint ownership	1,848
59	Complete partitions of estates	40
60	F.— <i>Revenue cases under the Punjab Tenancy Act.</i> Under Section 17 for division or appraisement of produce	143
61	Under Section 23, services of notice of ejectment	917
62	Under Section 26, proceedings in assistance of ejectment	466
63	Notices of relinquishment served on landlords under Section 31	1
64	G.—Cases under the Indian Forest Act VII of 1878	30
	Miscellaneous	1,133
	Total (C) Revenue cases	21,514
	Grand Total of Judicial and Revenue cases A. B. and C.	30,417
Add appeal	(a). Civil	1,620
	(b). Revenue	19
	Total of all cases	32,056

19th April 1881.

R. G. THOMSON,  
Settlement Officer.

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX NO. V.

*Cost of the Jehlam Settlement.*

Imperial Revenues.				Amount.
				Rs. A. P.
Expenditure.	1.—Expenditure actually incurred	...	...	4,88,172 5 6
	2.—Unrefunded portion of an Advance of Rs. 15,000, which will be adjusted from the income received for Final Fees	...	...	12,111 5 10
<b>Gross cost to Imperial Revenues</b>		...	...	5,00,283 11 4
Income.	1.—Miscellaneous credits to Imperial Revenues	2,204	9 9	Rs. A. P.
	2.—Final Parcha Fees	37,434	0 0	37,434 0 0
	3.—Jagirdár Fees	4,546	5 9	4,546 5 9
	4.—Process Fees	13,554	8 0	13,554 8 0
<b>Total Imperial Income</b>		...	...	57,739 7 6
<b>Net Cost to Imperial Revenue</b>		...	...	4,42,544 3 10
Set off.—Court Fee Stamps filed in Settlement Courts		...	...	39,722 1 0
<b>Final Imperial Charge</b>		...	...	4,02,822 2 10

R. G. THOMSON,

Settlement Officer,

19th April 1881.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

---

APPENDIX NO. VI.

NEW OR SECOND REGULAR SETTLEMENT.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT OF THE JEHLAM  
DISTRICT, COMMENCING KHARIF 1936—RABI 1937,

SAMBAT, = 1879-80 A. D.

جہلم ریویوز سettlement

---

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX  
NEW OR SECOND*Annual Assessment Statement of the Jehlam District,*

1	2	3	4	5
Tahsil.	DETAIL.	Demand of the last year of the expired Settlement.	1936-37.	1937-38.
JEHLM	388 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ...	1,23,890	1,48,245	1,48,245
	48 villages of which parts of the assessment are deferred ...	34,108	40,740	40,747
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>1,57,998</b>	<b>1,88,985</b>	<b>1,88,992</b>
CHAKWAL	193 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ...	1,18,617	1,44,065	1,44,065
	49 villages of which some part of the assessments is deferred	59,538	71,596	71,614
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>1,78,155</b>	<b>2,15,661</b>	<b>2,15,679</b>
TALLAGANG	58 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ...	58,586	76,040	76,040
	28 villages in which some part of the assessments is deferred	30,588	43,475	43,497
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>89,174</b>	<b>1,19,515</b>	<b>1,19,537</b>
PIND DADAN KHAN...	157 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ...	1,23,839	1,38,345	1,38,345
	54 villages of which parts of the assessments are deferred ...	54,823	62,252	62,258
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>1,78,662</b>	<b>2,00,597</b>	<b>2,00,603</b>

## N O. V I.

## REGULAR SETTLEMENT.

commencing Kharif 1936—Rabi 1937, Sumbat, = 1879-80 A. D.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	----	----	----

## PROPOSED ASSESSMENT.

1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245
40,759	40,777	40,807	40,836	40,849	40,869	40,905
1,89,004	1,89,022	1,89,052	1,89,081	1,89,091	1,89,114	1,89,150
1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065
71,635	71,663	71,683	71,742	71,878	71,949	72,017
2,15,700	2,15,728	2,15,748	2,15,807	2,15,943	2,16,014	2,16,082
76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040
43,519	43,528	43,560	43,573	43,599	43,640	43,653
1,19,559	1,19,568	1,19,600	1,19,613	1,19,639	1,19,680	1,19,693
1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345
62,283	62,472	62,615	62,711	62,798	62,909	62,996
2,00,628	2,00,817	2,00,960	2,01,056	2,01,143	2,01,254	2,01,341

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

**APPENDIX**  
**NEW OR SECOND**

*Annual Assessment Statement of the Jehlam District,*

1	2	13	14	15
Tahsil.	DETAIL.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
JEHLMAM	388 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ... 48 villages of which parts of the assessment are deferred ...	1,48,245 40,934	1,48,245 40,973	1,48,245 40,998
	TOTAL ...	1,89,179	1,89,218	1,89,243
CHAKWAL	193 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ... 49 villages of which some part of the assessments is deferred ...	1,44,065 72,142	1,44,065 72,282	1,44,065 72,446
	TOTAL ...	2,16,207	2,16,347	2,16,511
TALLAGANG	58 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ... 28 villages in which some part of the assessments is deferred ...	76,040 43,679	76,040 43,709	76,040 43,752
	TOTAL ...	1,19,719	1,19,749	1,19,792
PIND DADAN KHAN	157 villages in which there are no deferred assessments ... 54 villages of which parts of the assessments are deferred ...	1,38,345 63,083	1,38,345 63,200	1,38,345 63,257
	TOTAL ...	2,01,428	2,01,545	2,01,602

19th April 1881.

## NO. VI—CONCLUDED.

## REGULAR SETTLEMENT.

commencin<sup>y</sup> Kharif 1936—Rabi 1937, Sambut = 1879-80 A. D.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

## PROPOSED ASSESSMENT—CONCLUDED.

1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245	1,48,245
41,014	41,046	41,002	41,088	41,101	41,108	41,110
1,89,259	1,89,291	1,89,307	1,89,333	1,89,346	1,89,353	1,89,355
1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065	1,44,065
72,675	72,908	73,142	73,312	73,350	73,353	73,355
2,16,740	2,16,973	2,17,207	2,17,377	2,17,425	2,17,428	2,17,430
76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040	76,040
43,810	43,912	43,978	44,026	44,051	44,070	44,070
1,19,850	1,19,952	1,20,018	1,20,066	1,20,091	1,20,110	1,20,110
1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345	1,38,345
63,335	63,450	63,617	63,762	63,830	63,852	63,855
2,01,680	2,01,795	2,01,962	2,02,107	2,02,175	2,02,197	2,02,200

R. G. THOMSON,

*Settlement Officer.*

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX NO. VIII.

*Statement of Tenures of Estates in the Jehlam District.*

TAHSIL.	Zamindari.	Pattidari.	Baiachara.	TOTAL.
Jehlam ...	17	34	385	436
Chakwal ...	12	32	203	247
Tallagang ...	5	2	79	86
Pind Dadan Khán ...	13	6	191	210
Whole District ...	47	74	858	979

19th April 1881.

R. G. THOMSON,

*Settlement Officer.*

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX NO. VIII—(See para. 271).

*Abstract Statement of village lands expropriated during the Forest Settlement of the Jehlam District.*

Tahsil.	In connection with the settlement of what Rakh.	Village in which the expropriation took place.	Area expropriated.	Compensation paid.	REMARKS.
J E H L A M .			Gh. K. M.	Ra. As. P.	
Rakh Nili	...	Manghot	12 3 1	185 15 6	<i>N. B.—Where the preceding column is blank, compensation was made by giving other lands in exchange for those expropriated.</i>
		Maimuri Dhamial	2 3 13	63 4 0	
		Ditto	1 4 2	.....	
		Sugial	10 0 5	269 8 6	
		Miana Mohra	6 3 1	.....	
		Ditto	2 2 15	55 7 6	
		Jandot	5 7 8	148 2 0	
		Do.	2 6 0	.....	
Rakh Tilla	...	Pothi Faur	2 3 5	78 3 2	
		Nara	7 1 17	228 13 4	
		Do.	0 1 9	.....	
		Dhok Kauial	0 2 1	.....	
Rakh Parali	...	Fattehpur	3 2 4	.....	
Rakh Pakki Kabar		Ghaziot	18 7 10	.....	
Rakh Bail	...	Dani Bhera	10 1 1	.....	
Rakh Ban Sainail		Karuta	6 0 12	.....	
Rakh Phadijal	...	Kotal Kund	22 0 4	.....	
Rakh Garat	...	Chak Mihun	2 7 13	.....	
		Chakoha	8 7 9	.....	

( li )

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. VIII—Concluded.

Tahsil.	In connection with the settlement of what Rakh,	Village in which the expropriation took place.	Area expropriated.	Compensation paid.	REMARKS.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Rakh Ara ... {	Sidhandi ...	Gh. K. M.	Rs. A. P.	
		Baghawala ...	1 4 10 4 4 14	..... 62 1 7	
	Rakh Déwan ...	Lehr Sultapur ....	5 4 5	273 15 10	
DISTRICT.	Rakh Thaliála ...	Sihatí (Iláqua Nurpur).	22 4 2	.....	
	District Total ...		161 1 1	1,365 7 5	Of the whole area expropriated, 53 Gh., 5 Ks., 8 Ms. taken by purchase, and 107 Gh., 3 Ks., 18 Ms. by exchange.

R. G. THOMSON,

10th August 1882.

Forest Settlement Officer.

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX NO. IX—(See para. 273).

*Abstract Statement of the Increase and Decrease of the Government Rent Roll due to the operations of the Forest Settlement.*

## A—INCREASE.

Tahsil.	In connection with what Rakh.	Name of village.	Amount.	REMARKS.
JEHLEM.	Ratta Kas ...	1. Paphil Rája Rám ...	Rs. 6	Rakh abolished.
		2. Bulbul Khurd ...	5	
		3. Arāzi Hamid ...	5	
	Tandoi ...	4. Tandoi ...	25	Ditto.
		5. Dáni Dehra ...	18	
		6. Badagowáh ...	12	
	Pind Golandázáu	7. Rasila Khurd-cum-Khárka ...	30	Ditto.
		8. Pind Golandázán ...	30	
		9. Chak Nála ...	12	Ditto.
	Kálian Tráran ...	10. Khariot ...	15	
		11. Bánth ...	8	Ditto.
	Mánki ...	12. Phangála ...	27	
		13. Kánshi ...	10	
	Lakkiwáli Ban ...	14. Padhri ...	2	Ditto.
<i>Carried over</i> ...				205

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. IX—Continued.

Tahsil.	In connection with what Rakh.	Name of village.	Amount.	REMARKS.
		Brought over	Rs. 205	
Bunhá Padhri	{ 14. (bis) Padhri 15. Hinní	... ...	35 15	Rakh abolished.
Kas Kabbi	{ 16. Badagowáh 17. Salhál 18. Pothi 19. Kákralá (Hardo) 20. Tatrál 21. Phandar	... ... ... ... ... ...	20 20 13 10 23 14	Rakh abolished. Badagowáh was also assessed at Rs. 12 in connection with Rakh Dáni Dhora <i>supra</i> .
Jabot	{ 22. Tháthi 23. Hasnot	... ...	1 2	Rakh abolished.
Diluwáli Ban	... 24. Kari	...	20	Ditto.
Ban Samail	... 25. Ganda Paik	...	1	Boundary altered.
Nili (South)	{ 26. Khamba 27. Rája Nára	... ...	5 4	Ditto.
Baráli	... 28. Phadrálá	...	20	Ditto.
Pakki Kabar	... 29. Adrána	...	7	Ditto.
	Carried over	...	415	

( liv )

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. IX—Continued.

Tahsil.	In connection with what Rakh.	Name of village.	Amount.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	
		Brought over	415	
Tilla	...	30. Basāwa	1	
		31. Pothi	2	
		32. Dhok Kaniāl	1	
		33. Dhok Bidhar	3	
		34. Chak Mahmuda	2	
		35. Hamwāla	3	
		36. Nára	1	
JEHLAM—Concluded.				Alteration of boundary or other minor arrangements.
Phadiál	...	37. Phadiál	11	
		38. Nathot	7	
		39. Kohála	20	
		40. Tháthi	3	
		41. Bahita	13	
		42. Hasnot	7	
		Total Tahsil, Increase...	489	
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Ara (Jalalpur)...	1. Dhok Határ	4	
		2. Dhok Khair	8	
		3. Dhok Chinad	24	
		4. Vagh	11	
		5. Jalalpur	6	
		6. Chakri	9	
		Carried over	62	Alteration of boundaries, and other arrangements.

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. IX—Continued.

Tahsil.	In connection with what Rakh.	Name of village.	Amount.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	
		<i>Brought over</i>	62	
Ara (Jadid)	{	7. Sidhāndi	9	Alteration of boundaries, and other arrangements.
		8. Lehri Panj Giraon	56	
Parera	...	9. Sidhāndi	3	This village is further assessed in Rakh Ara (Jadid) <i>supra</i> .
Makhiāla	...	10. Makhiāla	2	
Déwan	...{	11. Chhumbi	1	Minor arrangements and alteration of boundary.
		12. Manhāla	1	
Rām Halāwan	...	13. Fazl Khān's Chak	5	This gradually increases to Rs. 30.
Dandot	...	14. Nāli	2	
Samarkand	...	15. Jhámra	4	Minor arrangements.
Thaliāla	...	16. Sihati	7	
Malot	...	17. Malot	3	Alteration of boundary and other changes.
Simbli	...{	18. Lilla Hindwāna	6	
		19. Lilla Bharwāna	20	Various arrangements.
		<i>Carried over</i>	181	

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. IX—Continued.

Tahsil.	In connection with what Rakh.	Name of village.	Amount.	REMARKS.
PIND DADAN KHAN—Concluded.			Rs.	
		Brought over ...	181	
Nurpur	... {	20. Sihatī ...	3	Various arrangements. As to Sihatī, see Rakh Thaliāla <i>supra</i> .
		21. Kandowāl ...	2	
Ghandāla	... {	22. Dandot ...	2	Various arrangements.
		23. Pidh ...	6	
		Total Tahsil, Increase ...	194	
CHAKWAL.				
Drengan	... {	1. Doriān ...	10	These increases are incorporated in the original Land Revenue Khewats.
		2. Dhok Wazira ...	10	
		3. Tinniāla ...	2	
		4. Trummi ...	8	
Warhāl	... {	5. Ratta ...	2	Minor arrangements.
Harāj	... {	6. Harāj ...	25	Rakh abolished.
Hásil	... {	7. Hásil ...	7	Minor arrangements.
Warwál	... {	8. Warwál ...	35	Assessment rises gradually to Rs. 50. Rakh abolished.
		Total Tahsil, Increase ...	99	

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. IX—Continued.

Tahsil.	In connection with what Rakh.	Name of village.	Amount.	REMARKS.
TALLAGANG.			Rs.	
	Sheawáli ...	1. Déwal ...	25	Rakh abolished.
	Chinji ... {	2. Bhilomár ... 3. Kotehra ...	100 50	} Altered boundary.
	Bulewáli ...	4. Kádirpur	10	Rakh abolished.
	Ghanirawáli and Chhowáli ... {	5. Kot Gulla	50	Both Rakhs abolished.
	Khushiálgarh ...	6. Tráp	150	Rakh abolished.
	Datwáli Kalán ...	7. Datwáli	10	Boundary altered.
	Gárwali and Sammanwáli ... {	5. Dhok Abakki	15	Both Rakhs abolished.
	Kot Kalán ...	9. Déwal	15	{ Boundary altered. As to Déwal, see also Rakh Sheawáli <i>supra</i> .
	Total Tahsil, Increase			425
	Total Tahsil Jehlam	...	489	
	Total Tahsil Fird Dadan Khan	...	194	Ultimately Rs. 219.
	Total Chakwal	...	99	Ultimately Rs. 114.
	Total District, Increase			1,207
				Ultimately Rs. 1,247

( lviii )

Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX No. IX—Concluded.

B.—DECREASE.

Tahsil.	In connection with what Rakh.	Name of village.	Amount.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	
JEHLEM.	Nilí	Manghot	7	
		Jandot	3	
		Miána Mohra	2	
		Sugiúl	11	
		Maimari Dhamiál	3	
	Tilla	Nara	3	
		Pothi	1	
<b>Total Tahsil, Decrease</b>				<b>30</b>
PIND DADAN KHAN.	Déwan	Lehr Sultánpur	5	
	<b>Total Tahsil, Decrease</b>			<b>5</b>
Whole District.	<b>Total District, Decrease</b>			<b>35</b>
	<b>Total District, Increase</b>			<b>1,207</b>
	<b>Net District, Increase</b>			<b>1,172</b>

R. G. THOMSON,

10th August 1882.

Forest Settlement Officer.

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

APPENDIX NO. X—(See *paras* 268 and 276).*I.—List of Rakhs abolished in the Jehlam District.*

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	Acreage.	REMARKS.
J E H L A M	1. Ratta Kas ...	223	Former boundaries restored to Phaphil Rája Rám (107 acres), Bulbul Khurd (71 acres), and Arazi Hamid (50 acres).
	2. Tandoi ...	432	Restored to Tandoi.
	3. Trinikan ...	145	Restored to Nára Jalíl.
	4. Rája Nára ...	163	Former boundaries restored to Rája Nára and Sultan.
	5. Dáni Dehra ...	1,085	Former boundaries restored to Dáni Dehra (431 acres), Badagowál (250 acres), and Rasila Khurd-cum-Khárka (405 acres).
	6. Pind Golandázán ...	459	Restored to Pind Golandázán and its Dhoks.
	7. Kálian Tráran ...	414	Former boundaries restored to Chak Nála (180 acres) and Khariot (234 acres).
	8. Mánki ...	1,193	Former boundaries restored to Phangálá (772 acres), Kánsi (341 acres), and Bánth (81 acres).
	9. Lakkiwáli Ban ...	540	Restored to Padhri.
	10. Búnhá Padhri ...	1,799	Former boundaries restored to Padhri and Hinni.
	11. Kas Kabbi ...	2,035	Former boundaries restored to Badagowál (343), Salhi (349 acres), Pothi (280 acres), Kakrála Hardo (216 acres), Tatrot (567 acres), and Phandar (285 acres).
	12. Jabot ...	1,225	165 acres transferred to Tháthi, and 314 acres to Hasnot. Remainder on lease.
	13. Diluwáli Ban ...	421	Restored to Kari.
C H A R K W A L	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	10,139	Equal to 15·8 square miles.
	1. Saiadpur ...	33	Restored to Saiadpur village.
	2. Narwál ...	188	Restored to Narwál village.
	3. Haráj ...	566	Restored to Haráj village.
	4. Warwál ...	857	Restored to Warwál village.
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	1,644	Equal to 2·6 square miles.

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. X—Continued.

*I.—List of Rakhs abolished in the Jehlam District—Concluded.*

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	Acreage.	REMARKS.
TALLAGANG.	1. Shianwáli ...	700	Restored to Mauza Dewál.
	2. Bulewáli ...	144	Given to Kádirpur.
	3. Ghaneriwáli ...	1,172	Restored to Kot Gulla.
	4. Chhoiwáli ...	717	
	5. Khushálgarh ...	3,295	Restored to Tráp.
	6. Datwál Khurd...	197	Restored to Datwál.
	7. Gárwáli ...	82	Restored to Dhok Abakki.
	8. Sammanwáli ...	125	
TAHSIL TOTAL ...		6,434	Equal to 10·05 square miles.
PIND DADAN KHAN.	1. Dafar ...	186	Restored to Dafar village.
	2. Siál ...	1,015	Old boundaries restored to Siál and Khichi.
	3. Jattu ...	390	Restored to Jattu.
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	1,591	Equal to 2·5 square miles.
District.	Tahsil Jehlam	10,139	
	Tahsil Chakwal	1,644	
	Tahsil Talla-gang ...	6,434	
	District Total ...	19,808 or 30·9 square miles,	

R. G. THOMSON,  
Forest Settlement Officer

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. X—Continued.

*II.—List of Rakhs in the Jehlam District which have been constituted as Reserved Forests and placed under the management of the Forest Department.*

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	ACREAGE.		REMARKS.
		Former.	Present.	
JEHLEM.	1. Sàgar ...	906	906	
	2. Paniàla ...	1,376	1,376	
	3. Ban Samail ...	1,547	1,265	
	4. Jindi ...	5,592	5,589	
	5. Garât ...	2,147	2,140	
	6. Lehri ...	11,366	11,300	
	7. Nili (South) ...	21,193	17,155	Old Rakh Nili has been divided into two Rakhs—North and South. Many minor arrangements.
	8. Barâli ...	9,351	8,409	
	9. Tilla ...	27,423	24,969	
	10. Phadial ...	13,392	10,975	About 120 acres on lease.
	11. Bela Pira Ghaib ...	1,555	1,555	
	12. Bela Saila ...	698	698	Subject to variation.
	13. Bela Pind Ratwâl ...	7	7	
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	96,553	86,344	Present acreage=134·9 square miles.
TALLAGANG.	1. Chinji ...	19,241	15,184	
	2. Mâri ...	7,677	7,464	About 788 acres on lease.
	3. Kot Kalân ...	2,503	2,089	
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	29,421	24,737	Present acreage=38·7 square miles.
CHAKWAL.	1. Diljabba ...	5,124	5,097	
	2. Drengan ...	6,244	5,832	
	3. Bagga ...	3,252	3,677	Additions made from Rakh Malkâni.
	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	14,620	14,606	Present acreage=22·8 square miles.

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. X—Continued.

*II.—List of Rakhs in the Jehlam District which have been constituted as Reserved Forests and placed under the management of the Forest Department—Concluded.*

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	ACREAGE.		REMARKS.
		Former.	Present.	
PIN DADAN KHAN.	1. Ara (Jadid) ...	27,135	11,718	Old Rakh Ara divided into Rakh Ara (Jadid) and Rakh Jalalpur. Numerous other arrangements.
	2. Parera ...	3,392	3,234	
	3. Déwan ...	895	705	
	4. Dharm Tirath ...	623	623	
	5. Karangal ...	1,370	1,370	
	6. Rám Haláwan ...	1,013	496	Fazl Khan's Chak formed out of this Rakh.
	7. Bakhshiwala ...	1,279	1,673	Additions made to this Rakh from Rakh Surla; further additions (about 900 acres) are to be made hereafter by the Forest Officer from the same Rakh.
	8. Samarkand (South).	14,045	9,047	The old Samarkand Rakh has been divided into two—North and South.
	9. Thaliala ...	2,367	1,590	
	10. Malot ...	4,092	4,050	
	11. Simbli (North)	15,632	13,782	Old Rakh Simbli has been divided into two Rakhs (North and South).
	12. Nurpúr ...	15,464	15,233	
	13. Ghandála ...	4,093	3,927	
District.	14. Bela Saghpur	11	11	Varies up to a maximum of 68 acres.
	TAHLIL TOTAL ...	91,411	67,492	Present acreage = 105·4 square miles.
	Tahsil Jehlam	96,553	86,344	
	Tahsil Chakwal	14,620	14,606	
<i>Totals.</i>	Tahsil Talla-gang.	29,421	24,737	
	District Total ...	2,32,005	1,93,179	Present acreage = 301·8 square miles.

R. G. THOMSON,  
Forest Settlement Officer.

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. X—Continued.

*III.—List of Rakhs in the Jehlam District which are managed by the Deputy Commissioner, under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act, as Government Waste Lands.*

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	ACREAGE.		REMARKS.
		Former.	Present.	
JHELM.	1. Gági	202	202	
	2. Rohitas	1,627	1,627	This Rakh is on lease till 1885.
	3. Batáli Dher	1,152	1,025	Boundaries altered.
	4. Ball	310	320	Interior cultivation expropriated by exchange.
	5. Pakki Kabar	1,314	845	Various arrangements.
	6. Kandal	4,707	4,707	
	7. Nili (North)	...	2,642	New Rakhi formed from part of old Rakh Nili, which has now been divided into two.
	8. Nurpur	396	396	
	9. Muhamad Ha-san's lease in Ban Sainail ...	115	115	Formerly part of Rakh Ban Sainail, but now made a separate Government Estate.
	10. Lease in Jabot to Nádir Ali Khán and others ...	...	736	Formerly part of Rakh Jabot, but now made a separate Government Estate.
TAHSIL TOTAL		9,823	12,615	Equal to 19·7 square miles.
PND DADAN KHAN.	1. Jalálpur	...	13,805	East portion of old Rakh Ara now formed into a separate Rakh.
	2. Malkáni	904	484	A block of 420 acres transferred to Rakh Bagga, Tahsil Chakwál.
	3. Samarkand (North)	...	4,992	North portion of old Rakh Samarkand now formed into a separate Rakh.
	4. Simbli (South)...	...	1,752	South portion of old Rakh Simbli now formed into a separate Rakh.
	5. Dand	689	689	
	TAHSIL TOTAL	1,593	21,722	Equal to 33·9 square miles.

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. X—Continued.

*III.—List of Rakhs in the Jehlam District which are managed by the Deputy Commissioner, under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act, as Government Waste Lands—Continued.*

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	ACREAGE.		REMARKS.
		Former.	Present.	
CHAKWAL.	1. Surla ...	10,964	10,569	A block of 394 acres transferred to Rakh Bakshiwala, Tahsil Pind Dādān Khān. Under orders from Government, a second block of about 900 acres is to be transferred to the same Rakh by the Forest Officer. This has not yet been done.
	2. Rangpur ...	933	933	
	3. Warhāl ...	617	614	
	4. Rehma ...	1,252	1,252	
	5. Thirchak ...	2,093	2,093	
	6. Chak Chāla ...	1,359	1,359	This Rakh is leased to the Rupwāl Chaudri.
	7. Soj ...	1,460	1,460	This Rakh is leased to pensioned Jamādār Māded Khān.
	8. Pilo ...	956	955	
	9. Húsil ...	1,843	1,842	
	10. Chhamby Thoha Bahādar ...	144	144	On lease to Thākar Dás.
TALLAGANG.	TAHSIL TOTAL ...	21,621	21,211	Equal to 33·1 square miles.
	1 & 2. Guhal and Gond ...	530	530	The circumstances connected with these Rakhs are to be again considered when Rakh Aṅgā, in the Shahpur District, is settled.
	3. Nāra ...	890	890	
	4. Nārianwāla ...	2,348	2,348	
	5. Banh Rāmān Shahwāli ...	1,414	1,414	Rakhs formed from lands of Mauza Trāp.
	6. Amanpur ...	1,390	1,390	
	7. Sukhwāhan ...	937	937	
	8. Panjur ...	1,373	1,373	Rakhs formed from lands of Mauza Jabbi.
	9. Uchhri ...	575	575	
	10. Kalri ...	275	275	On lease.
	Carried over ...	9,723	9,732	

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. X—Continued.

*III.—List of Rakhs in the Jehlam District which are managed by the Deputy Commissioner, under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act, as Government Waste Lands—Concluded.*

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	ACREAGE.		REMARKS.
		Former.	Present.	
TALLA QARD—Concluded.	Brought over ...	9,732	9,732	
	11. Dandi ...	686	608	
	12. Datwál Kalán ...	1,117	559	
	13. Faizanwála ...	1,200	1,200	
	14. Chakwália ...	711	711	
	15. Jhántla ...	307	307	
	16. Chak Nagri, West ...	880	880	
	17. Chak Nagri, East	245	245	
	18. Nakka Kahut ...	2,402	2,294	
District.	TAMSILO TOTAL ...	17,280	16,536	Equal to 25·8 square miles.
	Tahsil. Tahsil Johlam Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan Tahsil Chakwal	9,823 1,593 21,621	12,615 21,722 21,211	
	District Total ...	50,317	72,084	Present acreage = 112·6 square miles.

R. G. THOMSON,  
Forest Settlement Officer.

## Jehlam Revised Settlement.

## APPENDIX No. X—Concluded.

*IV.—List of Rakhs in the Jehlam District of which the Status has not been finally decided, but of which the Settlement is otherwise complete.*

Tahsil.	Name of Rakh.	ACREAGE.		REMARKS.
		Former.	Present.	
PIND DADAN KHAN.	1. Makhiāla	6,592	6,792	The status of these four Rakhs is to be determined in the cold season of 1882-83, after they have been inspected by the Settlement Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests. In every other respect the settlement of them is complete.
	2. Kusak	6,538	6,687	
	3. Dandot	11,106	11,080 <sup>1</sup>	
	4. Dalwāl	9,913	9,928	
	TOTAL	34,149	34,487 equal to 53·9 square miles.	

R. G. THOMSON,

10th August 1882.

Settlement Officer.

## APPENDIX NO. XI—(See para. 254).

*Memorandum on certain questions connected with the Administration of the Jhelam District Rakhs.*I  
PRINCIPAL OF AD-  
MINISTRATION LAID  
DOWN BY AUTHORI-  
TY.

In the 21st paragraph of his Memorandum upon the Rakhs of the Jhelam Tahsil, the Officiating Financial Commissioner observes that these Rakhs are so bound up with the pastoral economy of the District that even such of them as are Reserved Forests cannot be administered from a purely Forest point of view. And in Panjab Government letter No. 525 F. of 21st December 1880, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor expresses his entire concurrence with this opinion.

2  
BUT NOT YET RE-  
DUCED TO PRACTICAL  
FORM.

The principle thus laid down is important. But nothing has as yet been done to reduce it to a form which can be used in practice. The following detached observations may perhaps be found useful as an attempt in that direction. I have made them as concise as I could.

3  
THE PRESENT SYS-  
TEM OF LETTING THE  
GRAZING.

By far the most important branch of the subject is grazing. At present the system in force is to prescribe fixed fees per head for the grazing of each kind of cattle, and to let the right to collect these fees, separately for each Rakh, by a yearly unrestricted auction. To this system, as at present worked, there are very strong objections. If it is to be maintained, it will have to be amended.

4  
PROPOSED NEW  
PLAN.

My own opinion is that it would be better to abolish the present plan altogether and to substitute a new one. Circumstances as these Rakhs are, I think we gain little or nothing by dealing with individuals in place of with communities. My plan is simply this:—Assess the annual value of the grazing in each Rakhi. Ascertain which of the surrounding villages wish to graze in the Rakh. Distribute the assessment ratesably over these villages. Make it payable along with the instalments of Land Revenue, and in the same proportions. If any village not contiguous with the Rakh wishes to graze cattle in it, let it apply to the Forest Officer, who will issue tickets upon payment of the usual fees; or, in case of an entire village, might make a gross contract for one year certain. The sums received in this way would be additional Revenue to Government. In order to keep the Revenue as stable as possible, it might be advisable to raise the rates for all tickets not taken at the commencement of the year.

I can testify that a scheme of this kind would be very popular. I think too that it would increase the Government Revenue. It would probably be of considerable use as a self-acting measure of conservation. If near any village it were found that trees were injured or stolen, or that other Forest offences were committed, all that would be necessary would be to exclude that village from the system of fixed assessment, and to make it take tickets for every head of cattle grazed. I think the dread of a punishment of this kind would be found amply sufficient to prevent all depredation. It is evident that the same plan could be extended to other cases. If, for instance, it were found that the villages were introducing strange cattle belonging to outside owners.

5  
PROBABLE RESULT.

The success or failure of a scheme of this kind depends almost entirely upon the way in which it is worked. As a rule, the grazing value should be assessed for 5 years certain. But there would be no objection to an annual re-adjustment of the shares paid by individual villages. Within certain limits this might indeed be done regularly as a means of preventing the upgrowth of unwarranted ideas of right and property in the grazing. And both the assessed value and the individual shares should be properly altered upon all real occasion. Such occasions are a great mortality or a great increase in cattle, the closure of some portion of the Rakh against grazing, large rise or decline in the price of stock, and other similar cases.

6  
PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY IN WORKING IT.

I do not think that the distribution of assessment shares within each village would give any great difficulty. In most villages the question would settle itself. And if a dispute should arise, the Deputy Commissioner ought to have no difficulty in settling it.

7  
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE SHARES IN THE ASSESSMENT.

In fixing the assessment it would be proper to take almost the whole estimated value where there is little expectation of large grazing by outside cattle. But where herds from a distance are likely to use the Rakhs in considerable numbers, it would be right to put the assessment for the contiguous villages a good deal below the estimated value of the grazing. The loss in these cases would be made up from tickets. Similarly, if one of the contiguous villages were sent back to the ticket system as a punishment, the share of the assessment formerly paid by it would of course lapse.

8  
SOME POINTS TO BE OBSERVED IN MAKING THE RAKH ASSESSMENTS.

There is no doubt a danger under a system of this kind that a notion of right and ownership in the grazing may grow up in the villages contiguous to the Rakhs, and may occasion difficulties in future administration. I think, however, that this danger may easily be obviated when it is foreseen. Annual Darkhwâsts, variation in the annual price,

9  
DANGERS AND SAFE-GUARDS.

occasional closure of portions of the Rakhs, introduction of strange herds upon tickets, and the relegation to the ticket system of those contiguous villages who prove unworthy, should prove ample safeguards.

10

**AMENDMENTS NECESSARY IN THE PRESENT PLAN.**

If this system be rejected, the present plan should not remain unmodified. Unrestricted auctions should only be resorted to upon rare occasions. The Deputy Commissioner and the Forest Officer together should fix a fair price for each contract. And auction should only be resorted to in case the Deputy Commissioner is unable to secure a suitable contractor at the price fixed. A few rupees may perhaps be lost. But I am quite certain that there is little wisdom in the policy which would force up the grazing income of a District like this. The most suitable contractors are Chaudris or powerful Lambardars, who live either in villages which abut upon the Rakhs or in the near neighbourhood. It is not generally advisable that one man should have the contract for more than two years together if a second suitable candidate is forthcoming. Some degree of change prevents the growth of any feelings of right, and produces a healthy emulation in good management. The reasons which make the persons mentioned more suitable than others are plain. First, they are naturally less grasping than the speculators who often get the contract under the present system. Secondly, public opinion, which is very strong in favour of an easy administration, acts more powerfully upon them than upon others. Thirdly and generally, any selected contractor can be much more easily influenced in the direction of good management than a speculator who has paid a rack rent for his lease at an unrestricted auction, and who neither is nor thinks that he ought to be restrained from exacting the uttermost farthing. In addition to this, Khatris, who take contracts, often introduce the fatal plan of making book debts of grazing fees. This of course is not possible with the selected men.

11

**CLOSURE OF RAKHS.**

Closing of portions of Rakhs against grazing should not be allowed without necessity. It is an error to think that there is any Rakh in the District—except the River Belas—in which it is possible to grow Forest trees. All that should be expected, and certainly all that can be done, is to maintain a reasonable growth of brushwood and small trees upon the hill sides. And Rakhs should not be closed against grazing, except when closure is really necessary to serve this end. All closures should be made from the beginning of the fiscal year, and after giving at least 6 months' notice to the villages which abut upon the area to be closed. For these villages any possible arrangements should be made for grazing over

other areas at special cheap rates during the period of closure. No closure should be made without 6 months' notice to the Deputy Commissioner. If he object to it, the question should be referred for final decision either to the Commissioner or to the Conservator of Forests. No closure should be maintained longer than is absolutely necessary.

Many Rakhs contain springs or other sources which are often the only places over large areas from which a supply of water can be procured. The hardship inflicted by closing an area of this sort is very great. Whenever, therefore, such a tract is to be closed, it should be made a condition precedent that proper means of access to all water sources have been provided, and will remain open. This will not, as a rule, involve expensive fencing. Most springs lie in the beds of torrents. And nothing is easier than to give a right of way along the bed of the torrent (Kas).

Small stocks of wood suitable for ploughs and other agricultural implements should be kept ready by the Forest Department at a number of chosen villages. These should be sold to all *bonâ fide* Zamindârs at moderate rates. This is, I think, a better plan than the present one, by which a petition is presented and leave given to cut so much wood in a certain place for a certain price.

The present system of charging for mills and for stones quarried is not open to objection. But the plan of charging high prices for loose surface stones is surely a bad one. The present rate is Rs. 4 per hundred cubic feet. To show how the plan works, I may mention an instance. A Jamadâr of Bengal Cavalry lives in a village which is very hardly pressed upon by the boundary of Rakh Tillâ. He had saved some money and wished to build a well. He therefore asked me for permission to gather a lot of loose stones out of the bed of a Kas which ran close to his house, but just inside the Rakh boundary. I spoke in his behalf to the Forest Officer, who then, as always, was willing to do all he could personally to meet my wishes. But he informed me that under the rules of his Department the Jamadâr must either pay for the stones, or the application for a free grant of them must be referred to the Conservator of Forests. The reference was made, but I never heard what came of it. A case of this kind is an instance of that lower wisdom which is real foolishness. It may be said that it is difficult to lay down a rule on the subject which might not operate unfairly to the Department. Perhaps this may be so; but, if it be, surely a large discretion might be left to the local Officer, and one or two principles might be suggested to guide him in its exercise. I

I 2  
SPECIAL MEASURES  
PRECEDENT TO CLO-  
SURE.

I 3  
SALE OF WOOD.

I 4  
SALE OF STONES.

am, however, inclined to think that in most instances there would be no harm in allowing every villager to take loose surface stones without any payment. The subject might, however, need more consideration where there is much traffic in lime burning.

R. G. THOMSON,

*5th April 1881.*

*Forest Settlement Officer.*



## APPENDIX NO. XII.

*Notifications relating to the recent Settlement of the Jelham District,  
extracted from the "Punjab Gazette."*

*Dated 9th February 1875.*

No. 204.—*Notification.*—Whereas the Jelham District is to be put under Settlement, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to issue the following Notification of Settlement, in accordance with the provisions of Section 11 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871 :—

1.—The local area, which is hereby put under Settlement, consists of the Jelham District.

2.—The Settlement will be made by the following Settlement Officers, and in the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 21 of Act XIX of 1865, the Lieutenant-Governor hereby invests these Officers, on and from the 1st day of January 1875, with the Civil Judicial powers stated opposite their names, respectively, such powers to be exercised on the Revenue side :—

Assistant Commissioner, Captain E. G. Wace,	Settlement Officer, in charge of the Settlement.	Powers of a Deputy Commissioner, as defined in Act XIX of 1865, for the purpose of deciding suits in respect to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land.
Assistant Commissioner, Lt. J. A. Montgomery.	Assistant Settlement Officer	Ditto      ditto      ditto.
Extra Assistant, Mirza Azim Beg.	Settlement Officer	Ditto      ditto      ditto.
Superintendent, Abdul Ghani	Ditto	Powers of an Assistant Commissioner, with special powers defined in Act XIX of 1865, for the same purpose.
Superintendent, Gobind Jas ...	Ditto	Powers of a Tahsildár in suits not exceeding Rs. 300 in value or amount.
Superintendent, Ahmed Beg...	Ditto	Ditto      ditto      ditto.
Superintendent, Budh Singh...	Ditto	Ditto      ditto      ditto.

3.—The Settlement to be made will be a re-settlement, and will comprise both a re-assessment of the revenue and a revision of the record of rights.

4.—Surveys and plans will be made for the whole District.

No. 205.—*Powers.*—In continuation of the above Notification, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with reference to Article 14 of the Rules regarding Patwáris, and Article 7 of the Rules regarding Kánungos, made under Sections 6 and 65 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, to invest Captain E. G. Wace, Settlement Officer, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in the Jelham District, in regard to the appointment, punishment and removal of Patwáris, and to the appointment, fine and removal of District Kánungos, Tahsil Kánungos, and Náib-Kánungos.

No. 206.—*Notification.*—Whereas a Settlement of land revenue is in progress in the Jehlam District, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under Section 21 of Act XIX of 1865, to empower and direct the Tahsildárs, Assistant Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners of the said District to exercise their respective powers, as defined in the said Act, in suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land on the Revenue, and not on the Civil side of their courts.

No. 207.—*Powers.*—Under the provisions of Section 22 of Act XIX of 1865, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest the Financial Commissioner with the powers of the Chief Court for the purpose of trying special appeals from the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in all decisions passed by them in regular appeal under Section 21 of the said Act, and with the powers of a court of final appeal in suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, the said powers to be exercised in respect of suits arising in the Jehlam District, in which a Settlement of land revenue is in progress.

Captain E. G. Wace, Settlement Officer, and Mirza Azim Beg, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, will continue to exercise, in the Jehlam District, the Magisterial powers with which they were invested by Punjab Government Gazette Order No. 1704, dated 1st May 1873.

*The 11th March 1879.*

No. 273.—*Notification.*—So much of Punjab Government Gazette Notifications Nos. 204, 206 and 207 of 9th February 1875, as related to the trial of suits and appeals regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land arising in the District of Jehlam, is hereby cancelled, except as regards suits of the following descriptions:—

(a).—Under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868.

(b).—To alter or cancel any entry in a register of names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates.

(c).—Under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

With reference to these three classes of cases, the said Notifications will remain in force.

Under Section 49 of Act XVII of 1877, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the jurisdiction hereby withdrawn be exercised henceforth solely by the Civil Courts by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised had the parts of the aforesaid Notifications hereby cancelled not been published. Provided that any cases now pending before any Officer under any of the said Notifications shall be disposed of by him as if this present Notification had not been issued.

*The 29th May 1879.*

No. 687.—*Notification.*—The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to place the Settlement of the Jehlam District under the control and supervision of the Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

*No. 688.—Notification.*—So much of Punjab Government Gazette Notification Nos. 204, 206 and 207 of 9th February 1875, No. 292 of 7th March 1876, and No. 1049 of 3rd October 1878, as related to the trial of suits and appeals regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land arising in the District of Jehlam, is hereby cancelled, except as regards suits of the following descriptions:—

(a).—Under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868.

(b).—To alter or cancel any entry in a register of names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates.

(c).—Under Section 9 of the Special Relief Act, 1877.

With reference to these three classes of cases, the said Notifications will remain in force.

Under Section 49 of Act XVII of 1877, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the jurisdiction hereby withdrawn be exercised henceforth solely by the Civil Courts by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised had the parts of the aforesaid Notifications hereby cancelled not been published. Provided that any cases now pending before any Officer under any of the said Notifications shall be disposed of by him as if this present Notification had been not issued.

This Notification supplements and supersedes Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 273 of 11th March 1879.

*The 7th November 1879.*

*No. 1236.—Notification.*—Punjab Government Gazette Notifications No. 63 of 18th January 1879, and No. 273 of 11th March 1879, are hereby amended as follows:—After the words—

(c).—Under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877—

There shall be inserted the words—

(d).—For declaration of title brought by parties in possession of the rights claimed,

And the word “three” in the sentence “with reference to these three classes of cases, the said Notifications will remain in force,” shall be altered to the word “four.”

*The 10th August 1880.*

*No. 753.—Notification.*—So much of Punjab Government Gazette Notifications Nos. 204, 206 and 207, dated 9th February 1875, No. 292, dated 7th March 1876, and No. 1049, dated 3rd October 1878, as were not cancelled by Notification No. 688, dated 20th May 1879, together with that Notification, and Notifications Nos. 1086, dated 3rd October 1879, No. 1236, dated 17th November 1879, and No. 100, dated 27th January 1880, are hereby cancelled, and the jurisdiction conferred by them on the Settlement Courts of the Jehlam District is hereby withdrawn,

Under Section 49 of Act XVII of 1877, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the jurisdiction hereby withdrawn shall henceforth be exercised solely by the Civil Courts by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised had the Notifications above quoted not been published ; provided that any cases now pending before any Officer under any of the said Notifications shall be disposed of by him as if this present Notification had not been issued.

*The 4th December 1880.*

*No. 1166.—Notification.*—In continuation of Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 753 of the 10th August 1880, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, on the Report of the Financial Commissioner that Settlement operations are complete in the Jehlam District, is pleased to direct, under Section 17 of Act XXXIII of 1871, that the record of rights recently prepared for the said District be handed over to the Deputy Commissioner of Jehlam.

